Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2009 with funding from
Ontario Council of University Libraries

http://www.archive.org/details/n01ontariosession02onta

90823

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY ONTARIO

VOLUME II.

THIRD SESSION OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT

OF THE

90823

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Session 1869.

LEGISLATIVE LIBRARY ONTARIO

HUNTER, ROSE & CO.,
PRINTERS, TORONTO

LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOL. 2. SESSION 1869.

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

	No.		No.
Advertisements, Official	27	Legislature of Ontario	16
Agriculture	5	Lieutenant-Governor's Residence	50
Appointments to Office	31		
Asylums	4	Marmora, Township of	15
Asylums, London and Belleville	38	Municipal Laws	23
Asylums, do do	39		
		Nichols, W. J	33
Beaver, M. F. I. Co	8		
		Ottawa Orphans' Home	20
Canadian Institute	34	Ottawa Unity Protestant Benevolent Society	32
Chancery, Court of	36	Oxford Farmers' Mutual F. I. Co	38
Chandos, Township of	14		
Colonization Roads	25		
Crown Lands	7	Provincial Auditor	18
Crown Lands	22	Peterboro' and Victoria	13
Crown Lands	30	Public Moneys	24
		Public Accounts	2
Dorchester Glebes	51	Public Debt	29
		Public Works	6
Education	3		
Education	26	Queen's Bench	11
Education	35		
Education	52	Registry Offices	48
Estimates	43		
		Schools	41
Free Grants	42	Sheep Worried by Dogs	1
		Supply Bill of 1869	19
Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Co	37		
		Toronto M. F. I Co	9
Hospitals and Charities	10	Toronto University	40
		University College	44
Immigration	17	University College	46
Immigration	45	Upper Canada College	47
Immigration	49		
Jurors	12	Wellington M. F. I. Co	21

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

ARRANGED NUMERICALLY.

No. 1..... Return of the number of sheep worried by dogs, and the amount paid therefor by the several Municipalities during the year 1867.

No. 2..... Public Accounts of the Province of Ontario, for the year ending 31st December, 1868; and Statements of the Receipts and Expenditures on account of the Province of Ontario, during the nine months ending 30th September, 1869.

No. 3..... Annual Report of the Normal, Model, Grammar and Common Schools of Ontario for the year 1868, by the Chief Superintendent of Education.

No. 4..... Second Report of the Inspector of Asylums and Prisons, for the year 1868.

No. 5..... Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, and Arts for 1868, with synopsis of the state, and proceedings of the Societies in connection with the Department.

No. 6..... Report of the Commissioner of Public Works for the Province of Ontario for the year 1868.

No. 7..... Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands of the Province of Ontario, for the year 1868.

No. 8..... Annual Report and List of Stockholders of the Beaver Mutual Fire Insurance Association for the year 1868. [*Not Printed.*]

No. 9..... Annual Report and List of Stockholders of the Toronto Mutual Fire Insurance Company for the year 1868. [*Not Printed.*]

No. 10... Return of the number of patients and inmates aided by the several Hospitals and Charities receiving Government grants from the year 1862 to 1868 inclusive, and the length of time each of such patients or inmates has been in receipt of such aid; Also, the religion and country of each, and the last place of residence of the said several patients or inmates prior to their admission to the said Institutions. [*Not Printed.*]

No. 11... Statement shewing in detail all moneys that have been paid into the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas since the institution of the said Courts respectively, and the commission and other fees charged in respect of each of such payments; Also, shewing in detail all moneys that have been paid out of said Courts respectively, and the commission or other fees charged in respect of each of such payments, specifying with respect to each sum received or paid out, the suit or matter in which the same was so received or paid out, the date of such receipt or payment, and by what officer of the Court each sum paid into Court was received; Also, shewing to whose credit such sum was paid, and into what, if any, Bank or Banks, what interest has been received from any Bank or Banks on account of

such moneys, and to what credit or account the same have been applied, with a statement from such Bank or Banks respecting the same; Also, shewing with like details and particulars what moneys are now remaining in such said Courts respectively, in what Bank or Banks, upon what terms, and to whose credit the same are deposited, and upon whose cheque the same are payable. [*Not Printed.*]

No. 12... Statement shewing the number of Grand and Petit Jurors selected and subpœnaed during the year 1868 in the Province of Ontario; Also, the expense of selecting and subpœnaing and paying such Jurors.

No. 13... Return of all dues received for timber or saw logs cut in the Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, on Crown and Clergy Lands, during the years 1865-6 and 7 respectively, specifying the limits on which the same were cut, the quantity on each lot, and the names of parties who paid said dues; Also, return of all timber or saw logs cut on private lands in said Counties for the same years, specifying Townships, Concessions and Lots, and names of parties cutting the same. [*Not Printed.*]

No. 14... Copies of all letters, certificates and reports relating to the completion of settlement duties, or otherwise necessary for the issue of the Crown Patent for Lots 18 and 19 in the 10th Concession, 18 and 19 in the 11th Concession, and 16 and 17 in the 14th Concession of the Township of Chandos. [*Not Printed.*]

No. 15... Copies of all papers, affidavits, correspondence, applications and reports in the Crown Lands Department touching Lots 8 and 9 in the 9th Concession of Marmora. [*Not Printed.*]

No. 16... Copies of all correspondence between the Government of Canada and Ontario (not already brought down) touching any Acts of the Legislature of the Government of Ontario, and specially touching any concerning the privileges of the Legislative Assembly, the Act to amend the County Courts Act, and the Act granting the supplies for 1869.

No. 17... Copies of all correspondence between the Government of Canada and Ontario touching the subject of Immigration. [*Not Printed.*]

No. 18... Copies of all Orders touching the Office of Provincial Auditor, the appointment thereto, the salary thereof, and of all instructions issued to the Auditor.

No. 19... Statement of the Moneys (if any) which have been paid under section six of the Act granting the Supplies for 1869; with the dates of any such payments.

No. 20... Annual Return of the Orphans' Home of the City of Ottawa, of the affairs of the said Corporation, and of the real and personal property held by them, for the year 1869. [*Not Printed.*]

No. 21... Statement of the affairs of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of the County of Wellington, for the year 1868. [*Not Printed.*]

No. 22... Copies of the Orders and Regulations made during the year 1869, previously to the third day of November of that year (being the first day of the present Session of the Legislative Assembly), by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, under "The Public Lands Act of 1860," and "The Free Grants and Homestead Act of 1868."

No. 23... Index to the Municpal Laws. [*Not Printed.*]

No. 24... Return shewing all Provincial Moneys (if any) invested by Government during the current year, and the nature of the securities; together with a Statement of all amounts on the 1st November, 1869, on deposit, and the name of the Banks in which the same may be deposited. [*Not Printed.*]

No. 25... Return of all the Contracts given on Colonization Roads since the House was last in Session, the names of the parties to whom the same were given, and the amounts to be paid for the work to be done, the names of Superintendents, and their salaries. [*Not Printed.*]

No. 26... Copies of all correspondence since last Session of the Legislature, between the Chief Superintendent of Education and the Government, respecting the contemplated changes in the Grammar and Common Schools Act.

No. 27... Statement of all sums of Money paid for official advertisements in all the Public Departments, from the 1st day of January, 1869, to the 1st day of November, 1869, with the name of each journal in which such advertisements were published, and the dates and general description of the advertisements. [*Not Printed.*]

No. 28... Balance Sheet of the Oxford Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. [*Not Printed.*]

No. 29... Copies of all correspondence and accounts between Canada and Ontario; Also, between the Governments of Quebec and Ontario (not already brought down), touching:—

1st. The Public Debt.
2nd. Immigration.
3rd. The accounts between Canada and Ontario, and the adjustments thereof; and of all Orders in Council touching the subject of Immigration.

No. 30... Copies of all Orders in Council and Departmental Orders, not already brought down, touching the Crown Lands, Mines and Forests, since the 1st July, 1868. [*Not Printed.*]

No. 31... Return of names of all persons who have been appointed to any office of honour or emolument by the Government since the first day of July, 1867, shewing the date of their respective appointments, whether the appointment be temporary or permanent, the salary or fee in each case, so as to exhibit the actual income, so far as it is known to the Government; Also, the name of each Officer, and the Statute, Order in Council, or other authority under which each such Officer or incumbent was appointed.

No. 32... Statement of the affairs of the Ottwa Unity Protestant Benefit Society, for the year 1868. [*Not Printed.*]

No. 33... Copy of the Petition or Application of William James Nichols for certain lands in or near the Muskoka District, together with all Orders in Council, and correspondence had with him touching the same. [*Not Printed.*]

No. 34... Return shewing the Receipts and Expenditure during the last two years, of the Canadian Institute of Toronto, the number of meetings held during the past twelve months, the number of lectures delivered, and subjects upon which they were delivered; the present membership of the Institute, and the increase or decrease during the last five years; Also, a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Institute. [*Not Printed.*]

No. 35... Copies of all correspondence between the Office of the Chief Superintendent of Education and the Government (not already brought down) touching the financial administration of the Education Office; and the expenditure or application of the grants made for Education. [*Not Printed.*]

No. 36... Statement of the present position of the Suitor's Fee Fund Account of the Court of Chancery, referred and established under Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, chap. 12, sec. 72, specifying receipts on account of said Fund and giving a detailed statement, with dates of the disbursements thereof, stating to whom paid, upon whose cheques, and for what service. [*Not Printed.*]

No. 37... Statement of the affairs of the Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Company for the year 1869. [*Not Printed.*]

No. 38... Statement of the various expenditures made, and of the various expenditures contracted for, in respect of the land and works in connection with the London Lunatic Asylum, and the Belleville Deaf and Dumb Asylum respectively.

No. 39... Plans, estimates, advertisements, tenders and contracts for the land and works, and any reports of the Architects or Departmental Officers in connection with the London Lunatic Asylum, and the Belleville Deaf and Dumb Asylum respectively. [*Not Printed.*]

No. 40... Annual Report of the Senate of the University of Toronto for the year 1868. [*Not Printed.*]

No. 41... Return shewing the annual average attendance of pupils in each of the Grammar Schools of Ontario (formerly Upper Canada), during the first three years of the existence of such Schools. Also, a Return shewing the average annual attendance of pupils in each Grammar School in Ontario during the years 1865, 1866, 1867 and 1868.

No. 42... Return of the number of persons located on Free Grants from the 1st January last to the 1st November, 1869, with the number of acres and names of Townships; Also, the number of acres sold to localties under the Homestead Act, during the same time. [*Not Printed.*]

No. 43... Estimates for the year 1870.

No. 44... Annual Return of the Council of University College. [*Not Printed.*]

No. 45... Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works for the Province of Ontario on Immigration, for the year 1869.

No. 46... Report of the University of Toronto, and the Bursar's Statement of cash transactions, &c., for the years ending respectively, 30th June, 1868, and 30th June, 1869. [*Not Printed.*]

No. 47... Report of the Upper Canada College, and the Bursar's Statement of cash transactions, &c., for the years ending respectively, the 30th June, 1868, and the 30th June, 1869. [*Not Printed.*]

No. 48... Report of the Inspector of Registry Offices for the year 1869. [*Not Printed.*]

No. 49... Statement of expenditure made during the current year, under the head of Immigration.

No. 50... Statement of the various expenditures made and contracted for in connexion with the Lieutenant-Governor's residence, and of any reports and estimates made for the Public Works Department in respect thereof. [*Not Printed.*]

No. 51... Copies of all Orders in Council affecting certain lands known as Dorchester Glebes, and also all correspondence relating to the same. [*Not Printed.*]

No. 52... Copies of all correspondence between the Government and the Education Office on the subject of attaching the Educational Office to one of the Departments of the Government. [*Not Printed.*]

RETURN

To an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before this House, a Return of the Number of Sheep Worried by Dogs, and the amount paid therefor by the several Municipalities during the year 1867.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, August 11th, 1869.

TOWNSHIP.	No. of Sheep Worried by Dogs.	Amount of Dog Tax Collected in the Municipality.	Amount Paid on account of Sheep Worried
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Adelaide	22	256 00	72 00
Adjala	22	91 00	76 00
Adolphustown	Nil.	57 00	Nil.
Albion	98	459 00	414 75
Aldborough	38	249 60	165 50
Alnwick	10	86 00	36 00
Amabel and Albemarle	3	61 00	17 50
Amaranth	22	173 00	102 00
Ameliasburgh	4	174 00	16 00
Amherst Island	17	112 00	49 50
Ancaster	73	381 00	233 70
Anderdon	41	125 00	123 90
Arran	50	317 00	275 00
Artemesia	39	276 00	126 00
Arthur	67	365 00	308 00
Ashfield	8	284 00	33 25
Asphodel	50	154 00	143 00
Athol	3	97 00	8 00
Augusta	99	407 00	355 25
Barton	19	261 00	40 50
Bastard and Burgess	67	262 00	309 50
Bayham	12	293 00	56 00
Beckwith	66	252 00	263 00
Bedford and Palmerston	17	160 00	51 50
Bentinck	18	395 00	66 70
Bertie	26	220 00	80 00
Beverley	31	545 00	72 10
Bexley	2	42 00	6 50
Biddulph	29	275 00	114 50
Binbrook	21	183 00	53 00
Blandford	11	171 00	69 20
Blanshard	11	218 00	50 00
Blenheim	17	387 00	70 00
Bosanquet	40	298 00	121 50
Brant	70	400 00	261 00
Brantford	119	566 00	474 23
Brock	23	348 00	107 50
Brooke	28	193 60	81 00
Bruce	48	129 92	162 00
Bruton and Burleigh	Nil.	55 60	Nil.
Burford	24	233 00	69 85
Caistor	8	137 00	23 25
Caledon	17	376 00	74 10
Cambridge	Nil.	45 00	Nil.
Camden	47	063 00	133 50
Camden, East	75	361 00	240 40
Canborough	14	99 00	28 00
Carden and Dalton	1	81 00	6 00
Caradoc	59	317 60	194 25
Carrick	41	537 00	163 50
Cartwright	3	205 00	11 00
Cavan	48	454 00	174 00
Cayuga, South	Nil.	81 00	Nil.
Charlottenburgh	55	442 00	234 25
Carried forward	1733	13308 92	6417 18

DOG TAX RETURN.—*Continued.*

TOWNSHIP.	No. of Sheep Worried by Dogs.	Amount of Dog Tax Collected in the Municipality.	Amount Paid on account of Sheep Worried
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	1733	13308 92	6417 18
Charlotteville	26	280 00	78 95
Chatham	70	404 00	312 00
Chinguacousy	91	647 00	414 50
Clarence	Nil.	148 00	Nil.
Clarendon	2	27 00	8 00
Clinton	38	201 00	144 00
Colborne	26	161 00	66 00
Colchester	38	145 00	140 00
Collingwood	20	245 00	82 00
Cornwall	7	348 00	48 50
Cramahe	35	219 00	127 50
Crosby, North	29	127 00	87 50
Crosby, South	39	136 00	82 00
Crowland	9	112 00	20 00
Culross	7	400 00	51 50
Dalhousie	4	226 00	25 00
Darling	1	102 00	5 50
Darlington	63	513 00	198 30
Dawn	Nil.	119 00	Nil.
Delaware	33	146 00	132 00
Denbigh, Ashby and Abinger	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Derby	6	195 00	31 00
Dereham	27	425 00	73 50
Dorchester, N	105	419 50	296 00
Dorchester, S	9	155 00	44 00
Douro	26	224 00	92 90
Dover, East and West	21	225 00	52 00
Downie	15	311 00	76 50
Dumfries, N	9	300 00	55 50
Dumfries, S	2	282 00	5 00
Dummer	2	168 00	14 00
Dunn	2	115 00	5 50
Dunwich	56	581 00	231 00
Dysart, Dudley and Harwich	Nil.	21 00	Nil.
Easthope, North	3	368 00	18 00
Easthope, South	15	200 00	50 00
Edwardsburg	72	343 00	267 20
Egremont	51	353 00	240 87½
Ekfrid	36	211 00	83 75
Elderslie	17	280 00	91 00
Eldon	32	191 00	112 00
Elizabethtown	81	470 00	225 00
Ellice	21	226 00	102 75
Elma	14	307 00	64 00
Elmsley, North	12	140 00	44 25
Elmsley	14	81 00	63 90
Elzevir	28	108 00	117 00
Emily	30	177 00	100 00
Enniskillen	18	98 00	98 00
Ennismore	10	100 00	34 50
Eramosa	33	242 00	109 50
Erin	57	323 00	413 55
Ernestown	30	330 00	167 18
Escott, Front of	20	107 00	79 00
Esquesing	62	551 00	269 25
Essa	30	213 00	155 35
Etobicoke	26	328 77	121 00
Euphemia	33	179 00	102 25
Euphrasia	52	200 00	157 25
Fenelon	13	266 00	64 50
Finch	33	175 00	145 00
Carried forward	3394	28004 19	12903 38½

DOG TAX RETURN.—*Continued.*

TOWNSHIP.	No. of Sheep Worried by Dogs.	Amount of Dog Tax Collected in the Municipality.	Amount Paid on account of Sheep Worried
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	3394	28004 19	12903 38½
Fitzroy	21	318 00	121 75
Flamboro, West	74	315 00	210 75
Flos	1	103 00	6 00
Fredericksburg, N	6	102 00	39 60
Fredericksburg, S	5	106 00	22 00
Fullarton	15	26 00	50 00
Gainsborough	8	185 00	26 00
Galway and Cavendish	1	63 00	5 00
Garafraxa	38	381 00	389 50
Georgina	1	154 00	9 90
Glanford	13	187 00	69 50
Glenelg	41	443 00	150 00
Gloucester	72	375 00	357 25
Goderich	70	300 00	320 00
Gosfield	12	186 00	42 87
Goulburn	175	245 00	175 00
Gower, South	12	71 00	40 25
Grantham	23	291 00	77 62
Greenock	22	254 00	132 50
Grey	19	352 00	88 00
Grimsby	31	239 00	136 50
Guelph	4	242 00	18 50
Gwillimbury, E	9	308 00	36 50
Gwillimbury, N	9	141 00	27 00
Gwillimbury, W	18	266 00	101 75
Haldimand	125	469 00	473 85
Hallowell	90	316 00	199 00
Hamilton	107	534 00	577 50
Harwich	96	408 00	356 90
Harvey	1	62 00	3 00
Hawkesbury, W	32	153 00	125 75
Hay	35	385 00	117 00
Hibbert	12	267 00	46 50
Hinchinbrooke	Nil.	65 00	Nil.
Holland	36	298 00	143 80
Hope	65	408 00	256 75
Horton	Nil.	166 00	Nil.
Houghton	7	68 00	23 50
Howard	82	314 00	285 65
Howick	31	335 00	156 00
Hullett	30	254 00	99 50
Humberstone	12	280 00	40 00
Hungerford	28	221 00	105 00
Huntingdon	22	213 00	50 50
Huron	35	301 00	103 50
Innisfil	44	285 00	178 50
Kennebec	3	175 00	13 00
Kenyon	32	400 00	127 55
Keppel and Sarawack	3	175 00	13 00
Kincardine	21	170 00	95 50
King	93	580 00	462 75
Kingston	60	243 00	238 50
Kinloss	2	249 00	6 50
Kitley	40	284 00	197 75
Lanark	30	242 00	30 00
Lancaster	67	361 00	222 25
Laxton, Digby and Longford	1	90 00	8 00
Leeds, Front of, and Lansdowne, Front of	34	261 00	98 00
Leeds, Rear of, and Lansdowne	9	127 00	40 25
Lobo	50	270 00	152 60
Lochiel	61	310 00	219 00
Carried forward	5490	43396 19	20823 97½

DOG TAX RETURN.—*Continued.*

TOWNSHIP.	No. of Sheep Worried by Dogs.	Amount of Dog Tax Collected in the Municipality.	Amount Paid on account of Sheep Worried
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	5490	43396 19	20823 97½
Logan	20	266 00	88 00
London	141	835 40	519 75
Longueuil	8	89 00	25 50
Loughborough	45	151 50	125 00
Louth	Nil.	130 00	Nil.
Luther	41	131 00	116 20
Lutterworth, Anson and Hinden	3	36 00	15 00
Madoc	54	203 00	234 25
Maidstone	20	230 00	63 00
Malahide	32	296 00	95 29
Malden	73	228 00	156 00
Manvers	29	478 98	150 92
Mara and Rama	17	231 00	43 00
March	Nil.	200 00	Nil.
Markham	51	595 00	326 50
Marmora and Lake	3	105 00	14 50
Maryborough	60	302 00	334 00
Marysburg	20	267 00	42 25
Matilda	81	295 00	327 25
Medonte	6	168 00	27 00
Mersea	31	201 00	110 30
Metcalfe	33	142 00	95 00
Middleton	22	223 00	88 00
Minden	Nil.	65 00	Nil.
Minto	38	342 00	198 00
Monaghan, N	24	132 00	116 65
Monaghan, S	13	97 00	52 00
Mono	17	342 00	54 25
Montague	32	207 00	132 00
Moore	38	326 00	151 20
Mornington	37	363 00	131 00
Morris	78	271 00	214 00
Morrison and Muskoka	1	120 00	12 00
Mosa	86	235 00	220 25
Moulton and Sherbrooke	33	165 00	145 50
Mountain	53	220 00	190 00
Mulmur	3	351 00	14 70
Murray	27	170 00	116 00
McGillivray	44	458 00	144 00
McKillop	11	291 00	36 00
McNab	2	244 00	8 00
Nassagaweya	80	294 00	347 00
Nelson	70	500 00	219 00
Nepean	8	385 00	43 00
Niagara	6	210 00	37 00
Nichol	5	199 00	33 50
Nissouri E.	35	260 00	105 10
Nissouri W.	30	300 00	100 00
Normanby	89	450 00	380 00
Norwich N.	11	208 00	46 25
Norwich S.	10	211 00	31 25
Nottawasaga	24	303 00	132 59
Oakland	4	63 00	9 50
Oneida	15	222 00	49 00
Onondaga	16	225 00	80 00
Ops	46	273 00	184 50
Orford	163	242 00	285 00
Orillia and Matchedash	5	144 00	22 00
Oro	40	428 00	213 50
Osgoode	74	340 00	334 76
Osnabruck	44	273 00	208 15
Otonabee	17	332 00	56 25
Carried forward	7607	59461 87	28653 40½

DOG TAX RETURN.—*Continued.*

TOWNSHIP.	No. of Sheep Worried by Dogs.	Amount of Dog Tax Collected in the Municipality.	Amount Paid on account of Sheep Worried
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	7607	59461 87	28653 40½
Oxford East	Nil.	182 00	Nil.
Oxford North	8	179 00	41 00
Oxford West	32	184 00	92 36
Pakenham	9	160 00	31 00
Peel	43	460 00	253 75
Pelham	15	211 00	56 50
Pembroke	6	39 00	29 00
Percy	37	237 00	96 35
Pickering	54	621 00	266 00
Pilkington	Nil.	244 00	Nil.
Pittsburgh	77	331 00	282 00
Plympton	44	400 00	196 50
Portland	17	134 00	70 00
Puslinch	58	368 00	146 41
Rainham	5	188 00	19 00
Raleigh	67	486 00	191 00
Ramsay	11	350 00	44 85
Rawdon	37	240 00	194 00
Reach	50	394 00	211 60
Richmond	19	250 00	80 50
Rochester	12	180 00	29 00
Romney	4	71 00	27 50
Ross	3	174 00	15 25
Roxborough	3	240 00	18 00
Russell	7	105 00	18 00
Saltfleet	13	242 00	74 20
Sandwich East	94	281 00	291 00
Sandwich West	30	223 00	115 50
Sarawak	1	54 00	4 00
Sarnia	46	155 00	221 50
Saugeen	29	189 00	138 50
Scarborough	16	428 00	97 60
Scott	12	323 00	77 50
Scugog	4	51 00	33 30
Seneca	25	283 00	106 50
Seymour	25	415 00	107 00
Sheffield	47	55 00	55 00
Sidney	30	240 00	101 25
Smith	88	329 00	261 60
Snowden and Glamorgan	1	98 00	8 00
Sombra	19	206 00	78 50
Somerville	1	77 00	4 50
Sophiasburg	25	216 00	75 00
Southwold	80	380 00	342 42
Stafford	2	190 00	4 00
Stamford	1	225 00	4 00
Stanhope	Nil.	17 00	Nil.
Stanley	28	283 00	118 00
Stephen	91	307 00	307 00
Storrington	13	233 00	58 05
St. Vincent	6	250 00	48 25
Sullivan	3	205 00	12 00
Sunnidale	Nil.	147 00	Nil.
Sydenham	17	376 00	60 12½
Tecumseth	13	341 00	60 95
Thorah	1	169 00	4 50
Thorold	7	167 00	21 25
Thurlow	54	365 00	192 00
Tilbury, East	57	148 00	148 00
Tilbury, West	67	232 00	264 70
Tiny and Tay	18	107 00	98 75
Torbolton	3	82 00	10 25
Toronto	135	550 00	446 50
Carried forward	9327	74528 87	36014 20

DOG TAX RETURN.—*Continued,*

TOWNSHIP.	No. of Sheep Worried by Dogs.	Amount of Dog Tax Collected in the Municipality.	Amount Paid on account of Sheep Worried
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	9327	74528 87	36014 20
Toronto Gore	12	146 00	41 00
Tossorontio	13	119 00	52 50
Townsend	41	300 00	133 50
Trafalgar	69	475 00	340 87½
Tuckersmith	19	310 00	61 75
Tudor, Limerick and Wollaston	13	89 00	33 00
Turnberry	10	258 00	49 00
Tyendinaga	20	419 00	60 50
Usborne	18	390 00	48 00
Uxbridge	12	355 00	53 50
Verulam	4	195 00	24 00
Vespra	14	140 00	62 00
Wainfleet	4	198 00	14 00
Wallace	10	291 00	47 00
Walpole	34	487 00	99 50
Walsingham	87	450 00	236 25
Warwick	40	130 00	122 50
Waterloo	221	658 00	654 75
Wawanosh, East } Wawanosh, West }	46	464 00	78 50
Wellesley	60	512 00	211 50
Westmeath	11	203 00	34 50
Westminster	60	529 00	507 00
Whitby, East	7	240 00	36 00
Whitby, West	12	280 00	70 00
Whitchurch	62	425 00	229 00
Williams, East	87	263 00	283 00
Williams, West	40	231 00	131 50
Williamsburg	75	302 00	192 75
Willoughby	3	129 00	11 00
Wilmot	39	612 00	112 50
Winchester	22	199 00	108 00
Wolfe Island	48	160 00	160 00
Wolford	7	150 00	29 00
Woodhouse	6	285 00	33 00
Woolwich	11	385 00	33 00
Yarmouth	12	438 00	60 00
Yonge, Front of	6	127 00	13 50
Yonge, Rear of, and Rear of Escott	20	128 00	75 50
York	115	782 62	685 75
Zone	5	90 00	20 00
Zorra East	33	264 00	115 50
Zorra West	32	311 00	98 00
	10787	87447 69	40480 32½

DOG TAX RETURN.—*Continued.*

CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.	No. of Sheep Worried by Dogs.	Amount of Dog Tax Collected in the Municipality.	Amount Paid on account of Sheep Worried
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	10787	87447 69	40480 32½
Amherstburg	Nil.	21 00	Nil.
Arnprior	3	38 00	9 50
Ashburnham	Nil.	62 00	Nil.
Aurora	Nil.	59 00	Nil.
Barrie	1	50 00	3 00
Bath	Nil.	10 00	Nil.
Belleville	8	224 00	12 00
Berlin	Nil.	153 00	Nil.
Bothwell	4	Nil.	Nil.
Bowmanville	3	135 00	13 50
Bradford	18	45 00	45 00
Brampton	Nil.	73 00	Nil.
Brighton	Nil.	62 00	Nil.
Brockville	Nil.	202 00	Nil.
Caledonia	Nil.	78 00	Nil.
Cayuga	7	61 00	27 00
Chatham	3	228 00	13 25
Chippawa	Nil.	55 50	Nil.
Clifton	1	99 00	3 00
Clinton	Nil.	118 00	Nil.
Cobourg	24	142 00	61 00
Colborne	Nil.	41 00	Nil.
Collingwood	6	123 00	16 00
Cornwall	Nil.	118 00	Nil.
Dundas	Nil.	134 00	Nil.
Dunnville	7	58 00	14 50
Elora	1	70 00	4 00
Embro	Nil.	21 00	Nil.
Fergus	Nil.	48 00	Nil.
Fort Erie	6	78 00	15 27
Galt	Nil.	112 00	Nil.
Gananoque	Nil.	92 00	Nil.
Garden Island	Nil.	9 00	Nil.
Georgetown	5	57 00	22 00
Goderich	8	128 00	32 50
Hamilton	Nil.	1417 00	Nil.
Hawkesbury	Nil.	42 00	Nil.
Hespeler	9	44 00	Nil.
Holland Landing	3	51 00	16 50
Ingersoll	14	272 00	92 00
Iroquois	Nil.	33 00	Nil.
Kemptville	Nil.	51 00	Nil.
Kincardine	2	65 00	5 00
Kingston	Nil.	273 00	Nil.
Lanark	2	31 00	6 00
Lindsay	2	93 00	10 00
Listowell	Nil.	25 00	Nil.
London	Nil.	362 00	Nil.
Merrickville	Nil.	33 00	Nil.
Milton	Nil.	46 00	Nil.
Mitchell	Nil.	59 00	Nil.
Morrisburgh	Nil.	51 00	Nil.
Mount Forest	Nil.	52 00	Nil.
Napanee	Nil.	62 00	Nil.
Newburgh	2	36 00	6 50
Newcastle	3	65 00	22 00
New Edinburgh	Nil.	20 00	Nil.
New Hamburg	Nil.	90 00	Nil.
Newmarket	Nil.	43 64	Nil.
Niagara	Nil.	75 00	Nil.
Oakville	2	51 00	18 00
Carried forward	10931	93894 83	41887 94½

DOG TAX RETURN—*Continued.*

CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.	No. of Sheep Worried by Dogs.	Amount of Dog Tax Collected in the Municipality.	Amount Paid on account of Sheep Worried
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	10931	93894 83	41887 94½
Oilsprings	1	60 00	Nil.
Orangeville	Nil.	18 00	Nil.
Orillia	Nil.	51 00	Nil.
Oshawa	Nil.	64 00	Nil.
Ottawa	Nil.	532 00	Nil.
Owen Sound	2	Nil.	10 00
Paris	Nil.	15 00	Nil.
Pembroke	Nil.	34 00	Nil.
Peterborough	Nil.	179 00	Nil.
Petrolia	Nil.	62 00	Nil.
Picton	Nil.	86 00	Nil.
Port Dalhousie	Nil.	49 00	Nil.
Port Hope	Nil.	167 00	Nil.
Portsmouth	Nil.	68 00	Nil.
Prescott	Nil.	135 00	Nil.
Preston	8	102 00	30 50
Renfrew	Nil.	33 00	Nil.
Richmond	3	40 00	13 40
Sarnia	Nil.	66 00	Nil.
Seaforth	Nil.	39 00	Nil.
Smith's Falls	Nil.	24 00	Nil.
Southampton	Nil.	39 00	Nil.
Stirling	Nil.	27 00	Nil.
Stratford	4	143 00	20 00
Strathroy	11	60 00	26 50
Streetsville	3	53 00	9 50
St. Catharines	Nil.	206 00	Nil.
St. Mary's	1	118 00	2 50
St. Thomas	14	72 00	54 50
Trenton	Nil.	47 00	Nil.
Vienna	Nil.	32 00	Nil.
Waterloo	12	53 00	25 00
Welland	Nil.	37 00	Nil.
Wellington	Nil.	23 00	Nil.
Whitby	7	123 00	29 50
Windsor	Nil.	280 00	Nil.
Woodstock	1	203 00	6 00
Municipalities making full returns 442	10998	$97234 83	$41115 34½

Average remuneration per head, $3.73¾.

INCOMPLETE RETURNS.*

TOWNSHIP.	No of Sheep Worried by Dogs.	Amount of Dog Tax Collected in the Municipality.	Amount Paid on account of Sheep Worried
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Belmont	Not known	79 00	16 25
Cayuga, North	do	214 00	16 95
Clarke	do	573 00	209 40
Flamboro, East	Cannot give correct No.	374 00	153 00
Hillier	do do	161 00	53 50
Mariposa	No. not stated	487 00	244 00
Vaughan	No reliable account	643 00	364 50
Windham	No. not stated	335 00	121 25
Guelph	do	342 00	11 60
Simcoe	No reliable account	66 00	38 50
Toronto City	do	1079 00	695 00
Yorkville	do	142 50	15 00
Wellington and Bruce Mines	25	Paid for by owners of Dogs.	

*These returns are placed in a separate list, as interfering with averages which may be struck from complete returns.

Total amount of tax collected in Province	$101730 33
Total paid to owners of sheep (without reference to amounts settled by owners of dogs, which is unknown)	$43053 69

Municipalities of which the Clerks state themselves unable to make any return, by reason of no Tax having been collected, or want of proper entries, and for various reasons:—

Admaston.	Cumberland.	Minden.
Adolphustown.	Denbigh.	Olden.
Alfred.	Downie.	Oso.
Alice.	Gower, North.	Osprey.
Bagot and Blithfield.	Grattan.	Plantagenet N.
Barrie.	Griffith and Matawachan.	Plantagenet S.
Bromley.	Huntley.	Proton.
Brougham.	Kaladar and Anglesea.	Sebastopol.
Brudenell.	Marlborough.	Wilberforce.
Caledonia	Melancthon.	

Municipalities not heard from :—

(Circulars issued three times.)

Algona.	Pettiwawa.	Sherbrooke, S.
Bathurst.	Rolph.	Perth.
Drummond.	Ryde.	Thorold.
Hawkesbury, E.		

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER,

1868.

Laid before the Legislative Assembly, by Command,

NOVEMBER, 1869.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO., 86 KING STREET WEST.
1869.

To His Excellency the Honorable WILLIAM PEARCE HOWLAND, *Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honor to present to Your Excellency the PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, for the year ending this day.

Respectfully submitted.

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1868.

INDEX.

	Page.
A	
Administration of Justice	23
Aid to Superior Education	41
Agriculture	36
Attorney General's Office. Salaries	9
Do Contingencies	43
Asylums. Maintenance of	39
Do and Prisons. Inspection of	38
Agents' Salaries, Commissions and Disbursements	18
Agricultural Societies	36
Appropriations. Balances unexpended	53
Do do overexpended	53
Algoma Taxes	4
B	
Board of Examiners, Land Surveyors	18
Buildings, Public Works and	31
Balance Sheet	1
Balances, overexpended	53
Do unexpended	53
C	
Civil Government	9
Casual Revenue, Statement of	6
Cash, do	2
Crown Lands Expenditure	13
Crown Lands Department. Salaries	11
Do Contingencies	46
Contingencies, Departmental	42
Do Education Office	51
Court of Queen's Bench. Salaries	24
Do Contingencies	48
Court of Chancery. Salaries	23
Do Contingencies	48
Court of Common Pleas. Salaries	24
Do Contingencies	40
Criminal Justice, Criminal Prosecutions	26
Do Administration of	28
Cost of *Official Gazette*	39
Colonization Roads	34
Common and Separate Schools	40
Chancery, Court of. Salaries	23
Do do Contingencies	48
Common Pleas, Court of. Salaries	24
Do do Contingencies	49
Contingencies, Departmental and Legislation Miscellaneous	41
Contingencies, Details and Legislation Miscellaneous	52
D	
Departmental Salaries	9
Do Contingencies	42
Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Pleas	25
Department of Agriculture and Public Works, Salaries	11
Department of Agriculture and Public Works, Contingencies	45
Details of Reformatory Expenditure	64
Do Provincial Lunatic Asylum Expenditure	58
Details of Malden Lunatic Asylum Expenditure	60
Details of Orillia Lunatic Asylum Expenditure.	62
Do Revenue, Casual	6
Do do Tavern Licenses	8
Do Expenditure, Normal Schools	55

	Page.
E	
Expenditure, Statement of	9
Executive Council Office. Salaries	9
Do Contingencies	42
Expenses of Elections	23
Electoral Division Societies	36
Education Office, Salaries	40
Do Contingencies	51
Elections, expenses of	23
Examiners, Board of, Land Surveyors	18
Education	40
Do Aid to Superior	41
F	
Fines and Forfeitures	6
Fruit Growers' Association	38
Fishermen, Grant to Distressed	38
G	
Government Buildings, Toronto	31
Government House	33
Grant to Distressed Fishermen	38
Gazette, Official	99
Grammar Schools	41
Do Inspection of	41
H	
Hospitals and Charities	39
I	
Investments	5
Interest on do	5
Indemnity to Members	20
Institutes, Mechanics'	38
Do Literary and Scientific	39
Inspection of Asylums and Prisons	38
J	
Justice, Administration of	23
Do Criminal	28
Do Miscellaneous	29
Journal of Education	40
L	
Licenses, Tavern, receipts from	8
Lieutenant-Governor's Office, Salaries	9
Do Contingencies	42
Legislation	20
Library, Parliamentary	23
Lieutenant-Governor's residence	33
Lunatic Asylum, Provincial	39
Do Malden	40
Do Orillia	40
Literary and Scientific Institutions	39
M	
Mileage of Members	20
Messengers, Writers, &c., Legislative Assembly	21

INDEX.—*Continued.*

M—*Continued.*	Page
Miscellaneous Justice	29
Mechanics' Institutes	38
Malden Lunatic Asylum	40
Miscellaneous	38
Municipal Loan Fund. Receipts	4
Miscellaneous Departmental and Legislation Contingencies	41
Miscellaneous Departmental and Details of	52
N	
Normal and Model Schools. Salaries	56
Do Contingencies	55
O	
Official Gazette, cost of	39
Overexpended balances	53
Orillia Lunatic Asylum	40
P	
Postages and cost of House P. O.	22
Printing, binding and circulating the Statutes.	22
Parliamentary Library	23
Public Works and Buildings	31
Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto	39
Province, balance sheet of	1
Poor Schools	40
Q	
Queen's Bench, Court of. Salaries	24
Do Contingencies	48
R	
Receipts. Statement of	2
Reformatory, Penetanguishene	40
Revenue—Statements	2
Casual Revenue	2
Fines and Forfeitures	2
Lunatic Asylums	2
Reformatory	2
Education	2
Dominion of Canada	2
Crown and Clergy Lands	3
Tavern Licenses	2
Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund	2
Refunds—Algoma Taxes	2

R—*Continued.*	Page.
Refunds Crown Land	2
Roads, Colonization	34
Rebuilding Lieutenant Governor's Residence	33
S	
Statement of Expenditure	9
Do Receipts	2
Do Cash	1
Do Unexpended balance of Appropriations	53
Do Payments made at Ottawa, provided for in 1868	66
Do Payments made at Ottawa, provided for in 1869	68
Do Provincial Lunatic Asylum	39
Do Reformatory	40
Do Malden Lunatic Asylum	40
Do Orillia do	40
Do Normal and Model Schools	40
Surveys, Crown Lands	13
Salaries, Departmental	9
Do Education Office	40
Do Normal and Model Schools	56
Do Court of Chancery	23
Do do Queen's Bench	24
Do do Common Pleas	24
Secretary and Registrar's Office, Salaries	10
Do Contingencies	44
Salaries and Expenses of Travelling Agents	13
Sessional Messengers, Writers and Pages	21
Separate Schools, Common and	40
Stationery, &c., for Legislative Assembly	22
Statutes, Printing, Binding, &c	22
Scientific Institutions, Literary and	39
Superior Education, Aid to	41
T	
Tavern Licenses, Receipts from	8
Treasury Department, Salaries	10
Do Contingencies	43
Travelling Agents, Salaries and Expenses of	13
Taxes Algoma	4
U	
Unforeseen and Unprovided	35
Unexpended balances of Appropriations	53

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

1868.

No. 1.

STATEMENT of the Honorable E. B. WOOD, Treasurer, in account with the Province of Ontario, for the year ended 31st December, 1868.

1868.	Dr.	$ cts.	1868.	Cr.	$ cts.
Jan. 1	To Balance on hand	126,229 66	Dec. 31	By payments as per Statement No. 8	1,182,388 03
Dec. 31	To Receipts as per Statement No. 2	2,260,176 49		By amount invested in Dominion Stock and Debentures	859,968 75
	Total	2,386,406 15			
Dec. 31	To Balance brought down	344,049 37		By balance carried down	344,049 37
	Consisting of—				2,386,406 15
	Cash deposits in Bank of Montreal	168,895 11			
	Do Royal Canadian Bank	173,934 26			
	Do Drafts on hand	1,220 00			
		344,049 37			

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1868.

1

No. 2.

STATEMENT of Receipts and Revenue of the Province of Ontario, for the year ended 31st December, 1868.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dominion of Canada.			
On account of subsidy and general account			1,333,750 00
On account of Municipal Loan Fund			134,693 65
Reformatory.			
Reformatory, Penetanguishene			897 14
Lunatic Asylums.			
Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto	7,191 24		
Lunatic Asylum, Malden	400 20		
do Orillia	103 32		
			7,694 76
Education.			
Education			24,742 06
Refunds.			
By Receiver General of Canada, for payments made in 1867 by the Province of Ontario, on account of the late Province of Canada.	1,682 92		
By Bursar Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, unexpended balance of Warrant issued in July 1867	77 10		
By J. Ardagh, unexpended balance of Warrant issued in December, 1867, on account of Lunatic Asylum, Orillia	81 55		
By W. Moore Kelly, unexpended balance of Warrant on account of Reformatory, Penetanguishene	286 72		
By Hon. D. L. Macpherson, unexpended balance of Warrant on account of arbitration	800 00		
By Hon. J. Carling, unexpended balance on account of Agriculture.	404 33		
By Hon. Commissioner of Crown Lands, unexpended balance of Warrants on account of Colonization Roads, Surveys and Expenses of Travelling Agents	7,707 77		
By Rev. Dr. Ryerson, on account of salaries of his office	77 49		
By Henry Landor, unexpended balance of warrant on account of Malden Asylum	750 00		
			11,867 88
Municipal Loan Fund.			
Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, as per detailed statement, page 4			68,178 56
Investment.			
Interest on Investments			15,000 00
Casual Revenue.			
Fines, fees, &c., as per statement, page 6	11,358 32		
Tavern and Vessel Licenses, as per statement, page 8	19,785 13		
			31,143 45
Algoma Taxes.			
Taxes received on patented lands in Algoma, as per statement, page 4			95 34
Carried forward			1,628,062 84

STATEMENT of Receipts and Revenue of the Province of Ontario, for the year ended 31st December, 1868.—*Concluded.*

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			1,628,062 84
Territorial Revenue.			
Special Funds—Clergy Lands	133,873 00		
Common School Lands	115,457 73		
Grammar do do	8,252 84		
		257,583 57	
Crown Lands Revenue		374,530 08	
			632,113 65
Total			2,260,176 49

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1868.

No. 3.

STATEMENT shewing the several amounts received by the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, on account of the Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, during the year ended 31st December, 1868.

From Whom Received.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
J. Edwards	Treasurer, Town of Peterboro	3,961 00	
Hon. A. A. Burnham	do United Co's of Northumberland & Durham	14,000 00	
M. Weir	do Town of Chatham	4,001 23	
G. P. M. Ball	do County of Lincoln	3,840 00	
W. H. Thompson	Chamberlain, City of Ottawa	19,661 30	
Thos. N. Bosworth	Treasurer, Town of Paris	3,200 00	
George T. Claris	do County of Elgin	3,200 00	
D. McKay	do Town of Brantford	9,229 70	
H. V. Sanders	Clerk, Town of Port Hope	6,125 33	
James Kilgour	Treasurer, Town of Cornwall	960 00	
			68,178 56

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

Treasury Department, Ontario,
Toronto, December 31st, 1868.

No. 4.

STATEMENT shewing the several amounts received by the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, on account of Taxes on Patented Lands in the District of Algoma, during the year ended 31st December, 1868.

From Whom Received.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
A. McKenzie	Tax of 1868	48	
G. D. Fergusson	do	33 42	
Isabella Kincaid	do	7 68	
J. S. Kincaid	do	7 68	
Jos. Kincaid	do	7 68	
Jos. Kincaid, Jr	do	7 68	
Lucy Kincaid	do	7 68	
Mary Ann Kincaid	do	7 68	
John H. Kincaid	do	7 68	
J. H. Humphreys	do	7 68	
			95 34

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

Treasury Department, Ontario,
Toronto, December 31st, 1868.

No. 5.

STATEMENT of Investments made during the year ended 31st December, 1868.

To Whom Paid.	NATURE OF INVESTMENT.	Amount.	Total Amount.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Bank of Montreal	For the purchase of $500,000 six per cent. bonds, debentures of the Dominion of Canada, at 98 per cent	490,000 00	
	For the interest accrued on do from 31st March to 5th June, 1868 (date of purchase), at 6 per cent. per annum	5,424 65	
	For interest on advance made by Bank, for the purchase of the above, from 5th June to 1st November, 1868, at 6 per cent. per annum $12,246 60		
	Less—Rebate of interest at 4 per cent. per annum, 7th September to 1st November 2,986 10		
		9,260 50	504,685 15
	For the purchase of $350,000 six per cent. Stock of the Dominion of Canada at 101 per cent..... ...	353,500 00	
	For the interest accrued on do from September 30th to October 31st	1,783 60	
			355,283 60
			859,968 75

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

Treasury Department, Ontario,
Toronto, December 31st, 1868.

No. 6.

STATEMENT of Casual Revenue received by the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario during the year ended 31st December, 1868.

From Whom Received.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
F. W. Jarvis	Sheriff of the County of York, fines and forfeitures	504 50	
James Hall	do do Peterboro', do	61 75	
E. C. Thomas	do do Wentworth, do	105 75	
G. J. Grange	do do Wellington, do	300 00	
Geo. Davidson	do do Waterloo, do	261 25	
R. Moderwell	do do Perth, do	28 00	
D. E. McIntyre	do do Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, fines and forfeitures	95	
R. Broddy	Sheriff of the County of Peel, fines and forfeitures	137 75	
W. Fergusson	do do Frontenac, do	33 25	
H. I. Thorpe	do do Prince Edward, do	47 50	
E. Deedes	do do Norfolk, do	52 25	
B. W. Smith	do do Simcoe, do	24 70	
James Flintoft	do do Lambton, do	4 75	
John McEwen	do do Essex, do	18 91	
Colin Munroe	do do Elgin, do	4 75	
C. P. Treadwell	do do Prescott and Russell, fines and forfeitures	33 22	
F. G. Dickinson	Sheriff of the Counties of Leeds and Grenville, fines and forfeitures	114 00	
R. Martin	Sheriff of the County of Haldimand, fines and forfeitures	190 00	
R. Carney	do District of Algoma, do	4 75	
L. Heyden	Clerk of Court of Queen's Bench, do	5 00	
F. R. Ball	do the Peace, Oxford, do	22 00	
James Hough	Treasurer, Town of Guelph, do	10 00	
W. F. Powell	Sheriff of the County of Carleton, do	11 40	
John Smith	do do Brant, do	8 55	
J. Thompson	do do Lanark, do	19	
Andrew Ross	do do Oxford, do	183 80	
D. Lizars	Clerk of the Peace, Huron, fines and forfeitures	10 00	
A. W. Watson	Justice of the Peace, Sombra, do	5 00	
			2,183 97
John Notman	Assistant Clerk, Legislative Assembly, fees received by him for Private Bills	3,926 00	
			3,926 00
H. J. Hartney	Queen's Printer, on account of Statutes	392 07	
			392 07
R. Armour	Account sale of Statutes		5 50
Hon. J. Carling	Commissioner of Public Works, proceeds of sale of Old Government House	1,111 67	
			1,111 67
Geo. Quarterman	Pawnbroker's license	35 00	
John Kavanagh	do	25 00	
Fleming & Ward	do	30 00	
I. Mintz	do	10 00	
Thomas May	do	6 00	
John H. Greer	Issuer of Licenses at Hamilton, Pawnbroker's license	27 00	
			133 00
T. C. Patteson	Asst. Secretary. Fees received in Secretary's office, viz.:		
	26 Declarations of Companies advertised, at $5.00	130 00	
	13 Commissions under Great Seal, at $13.00	169 00	
	3 do Privy do $8.00	24 00	
	57 do Notary Public, at $8.00	456 00	
	32 do Coroners, at $13.00	416 00	
	26 Licenses to Medical Practitioners, at $4.00	104 00	
	53 Notarial Certificates, at 50 cts	26 50	
	22 do $1.00	22 00	
	2 Charters of Incorporation, at $50.00	100 00	
	1 do do $40.00	40 00	
	2 do do $30.00	60 00	
	14 do do $25.00	350 00	
	Carried forward	1,897 50	7,752 21

STATEMENT of Casual Revenue, &c.—*Concluded.*

FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	1,897 50	7,752 21
T. C. Patteson	Asst. Secretary. Fees received in Secretary's office, viz.:		
	1 Commission to County Attorney, at $8.00	8 00	
	1 do do $13.00	13 00	
	1 Certificate, special, at $2.00	2 00	
	1 Magistrate's Certificate, at 50 cts	50	
	1 do $1.00	1 00	
	3 Discharges of Bonds, at $5.00	15 00	
	1 Certificate, special, at $1.00	1 00	
			1,938 00
T. C. Patteson	Deputy Registrar. Fees received in Registrar's office, viz.:		
	66 Certified Copies of Patents, at $2.50	165 00	
	41 Exemplifications of Patents, at $8.25	338 25	
	11 Certificates of Patents, at 50 cts	5 50	
	45 Searches, at 25 cts	11 25	
	1 Certified Copy of Patent (special), at $5.00	5 00	
			525 00
H. J. Hartney	Queen's Printer, on account *Ontario Gazette*		1,143 11
	Total		11,358 32

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1868.

No. 7.

STATEMENT of the Revenue received by the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario on account of Duty on TAVERN and VESSEL LICENSES, for the year ended 31st December, 1868.

No.	DIVISION.	TAVERNS.	VESSELS.	TOTAL.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1	ALGOMA			
2	BRANT	576 00		
3	BRUCE	315 00		
4	CARLETON AND OTTAWA	800 00		
5	DURHAM, EAST			
6	Do WEST	180 00		
7	DUNDAS	112 50		
8	ESSEX	499 50		
9	ELGIN	180 00		
10	FRONTENAC AND KINGSTON	459 00		
11	GREY			
12	HAMILTON	933 30	37 80	
13	HALDIMAND	245 09		
14	HALTON	306 00		
15	HASTINGS	463 50		
16	HURON	558 00		
17	KENT	517 50		
18	LAMBTON	328 50		
19	LANARK, NORTH	94 50		
20	Do SOUTH	220 50		
21	LEEDS AND GRENVILLE	522 00		
22	LENNOX AND ADDINGTON	226 00		
23	LINCOLN	598 50		
24	LONDON	595 20		
25	MIDDLESEX	702 00		
26	MUSKOKA	13 50		
27	NORFOLK	328 50		
28	NORTHUMBERLAND, EAST	103 50		
29	Do WEST.	225 00		
30	NIPISSING	77 35		
31	ONTARIO	450 00		
32	OXFORD	531 00		
33	PEEL	328 50		
34	PERTH	477 00		
35	PETERBOROUGH	310 50		
36	PRESCOTT	40 50		
37	PRINCE EDWARD	103 50		
38	RENFREW	211 50		
39	RUSSELL	22 50		
40	SIMCOE	576 00		
41	STORMONT, CORNWALL AND GLENGARRY	318 39		
42	VICTORIA	265 50		
43	WATERLOO	670 50		
44	WELLAND	418 50		
45	WELLINGTON	904 50		
46	WENTWORTH	472 50		
47	TORONTO AND PART OF YORK	3,223 00	36 00	
48	NORTH YORK	207 00		
		19,711 33	73 80	
	TOTAL			19,785 13

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1868.

No. 8.

STATEMENT of the Expenditure made by the Provincial Treasurer on account of the Province of Ontario, during the year ending 31st December, 1868.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	CIVIL GOVERNMENT.			
	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.			
	Salaries.			
C. J. Moorsom	Salary as Private Secretary from 1st January to 31st July, 1868, at $800 per annum...	466 66		
E. G. Curtis	do do 15th July to 31st December, 1868, do do ...	368 34		
John Rigney	do Messenger 1st January to 31st July, 1868, at $180 do ...	105 00		
Wm. Attley	do do 1st August to 30th Sept., 1868, at $400 do ...	66 66		
Matthew Bailey	do do 30th Sept. to 31st Dec., 1868, at $400 do ...	99 99		
	Contingencies.	1,106 65		
	For the year ending 31st December, 1868, as per statement, page 42	220 26		
			1,326 91	
	EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE.			
	Salaries.			
J. S. Smith	Salary as Clerk, from 23rd January to 31st December, 1868, at $400 per annum.....	373 87		
M. J. Smith	Do Caretaker, from 1st February to 31st Dec., 1868, at $365 do	334 00		
Angus McDonell	Do Messenger, from 15th January to do at $250 do	246 89		
	Contingencies.	954 76		
	For the year ending 31st December, 1868, as per statement, page 42	912 97		
			1,867 73	
	ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.			
	Salaries.			
Hon. J. S. Macdonald	Salary as Attorney General, from 20th July, 1867, to 31st December, 1868, at $4,000 per annum	5,792 92		
	Carried forward.....	5,792 92	3,194 64	

Civil Government.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	5,792 92	3,194 64	
	ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.—*Continued.*			
	Salaries.—Continued.			
R. G. Dalton	Balance of salary as Chief Clerk, up to 23rd January, 1868, at $1,200 per annum	500 00		
J. S. Smith	Salary as Chief Clerk from 23rd January to 31st Dec., 1868., at do do	1,121 66		
H. Kinloch	On account of salary as Clerk and arrears do at $600 do	625 00		
Angus McDonell	Do Messenger at $250 do	246 88		
	Contingencies.	8,286 46		
	For the year ending 31st December, 1868, as per statement, page 43	841 81		
			9,128 27	
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT.			
	Salaries.			
Hon. E. B. Wood	Arrears of Salary as Provincial Treasurer, to 31st Dec., 1867, at $3,200 per annum	392 00		
Do	Salary as Provincial Treasurer for the year ending 31st Dec., 1868, at do do	3,200 00		
E. S. Wilson	Do Book-keeper, from 12th Dec., 1867, to 31st March, 1868, at $1,200 do	361 29		
D. A. Grant	Do do from 1st April, 1868, to 8th Oct., 1868, at do do	625 81		
G. Mathews	Do Chief Clerk, Audit Branch, for the year ended 31st Dec., 1868, at $1,000 per annum	1,000 00		
W. Ebbs	Salary as Book-keeper, from 9th Oct., 1868, to 31st Dec., 1868, at $1,200 per annum	274 19		
James Kerr	Do Clerk of Correspondence, for the year ending 31st Dec., 1868, at $600 per annum	600 00		
C. H. Sproule	Salary as Junior Audit Clerk, for the year ending 31st Dec., 1868, at $500 per annum.	500 00		
John Little	Do Messenger, from 16th Jan., to 31st Dec., 1868, at $1 per diem	349 00		
	Contingencies.	7,302 29		
	For the year ending 31st December, 1868, as per statement, page 44	2,858 39		
			10,160 68	
	SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.			
	Salaries.			
Hon. M. C. Cameron	Arrears of Salary as Provincial Secretary and Registrar, to 31st Dec., 1867, at $3,200 per annum	1,100 00		

Hon. M. C. Cameron	Salary as Provincial Secretary and Registrar for the year ended 31st December, 1868, at $3,200 per annum	3,200 00	
T. C. Patteson	Salary as Assistant Secretary for the year ended 31st Dec., 1868, at $1,200 per annum.	1,200 00	
Do	Do Deputy Registrar, for do do at $400 do	400 00	
Do	Arrears of salary as do to 31st December, 1867	100 00	
J. R. Eckart	Salary as Permanent Clerk, for the year ending 31st Dec., 1868, at $800 per annum	800 00	
J. F. C. Ussher	Do Clerk, for the month of December, 1868, at $2 per diem	62 00	
D. Stevenson	Do Temporary Clerk, for the year ending 31st Dec., 1868, at $2 per diem	730 00	
H. Alley	Do do do $1 do	365 00	
J. A. W. Innes	Do do do $1 do	365 00	
A. Burtchall	Do Messenger do $1 do	365 00	
	Contingencies.	8,687 00	
	For the year ending 31st December, 1868, as per statement, page 44	2,437 45	
			11,124 45
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS.		
	Salaries.		
Hon. John Carling	Arrears of salary as Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, to 31st December, 1867, at $3,200 per annum	1,600 00	
Do	Salary as Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works for the year ending 31st December, 1868, at $3,200 per annum	3,200 00	
J. W. Bridgland	Salary as Surveyor for the year ending 31st December, 1868, at $1,600 per annum	1,600 00	
George Buckland	do Secretary of Agriculture, do $800 do	800 00	
W. Edwards	do Accountant and Librarian, do do do	800 00	
A. L. Russell	do Senior Clerk and Draughtsman, do do do	800 00	
A. H. Sydere	Arrears of salary as Clerk, to 30th December, 1867, at $600 per annum	100 00	
F. T. Jones	Salary as Clerk, from 1st September to 31st December, 1868, at $600 per annum	200 00	
W. J. Cooper	Four months' salary as Temporary Clerk to 30th April, 1868, at $600 per annum	200 00	
T. H. Tracy	One do do 31st Jan., do $500 do	41 66	
J. P. Edwards	Six do do 31st Dec., do $1 per diem	184 00	
John Balkwill	Eleven do Messenger do do do do	335 00	
	Contingencies.	9,860 66	
	For the year ending 31st December, 1868, as per statement, page 45	2,147 23	
			12,007 89
	CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.		
	Salaries.		
Hon. S. Richards	Arrears of salary as Commissioner of Crown Lands, to 31st December, 1867, at $3,200 per annum	1,100 00	
Do	Salary as Commissioner of Crown Lands, for the year ending 31st December, 1868, at $3,200 per annum	3,200 00	
A. Russell	Salary as Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, for the year ending 31st December, 1868, at $2,600 per annum	2,600 00	
	Carried forward	6,900 00	45,615 93

Civil Government.—*Concluded.*—Crown Lands Expenditure.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	6,900 00	45,615 93	
	CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.—*Continued.*			
	Salaries.			
	Surveys Branch.			
T. Devine	Salary as Head of Surveys for the year ending 31st Dec., 1868, at $1,800 per annum	1,800 00		
Edward Fox	do Surveyor and Draughtsman, do $1,280 do	1,280 00		
G. B. Kirkpatrick	do do do $730 do	730 00		
D. A. Grant	Three months' salary as Book-keeper and Clerk, to 31st March, 1868, at $1,200 per annum	300 00		
A. J. Scott	Seven months' salary as Clerk, to 31st July, 1868, at $900 per annum	525 00		
	Land Claims and Sales in Old Townships Branch.			
Thos. Hector	Salary as Chief Clerk in Charge, for the year ending 31st Dec., 1868, at $1,800 per ann.	1,800 00		
F. A. Hall	do Clerk, do 1,400 do	1,400 00		
G. E. Lindsay	do do do 1,060 do	1,060 00		
C. W. Hurd	do do do 500 do	500 00		
	Clergy and School Lands, and Crown Lands in New Townships Branch.			
J. C. Tarbutt	Salary as Chief Clerk in Charge, for the year ending 31st December, 1868, at $1,800 per annum	1,800 00		
A. Kirkwood	Salary as Clerk, for the year ending 31st December, 1868, at $1,240 per annum	1,240 00		
A. J. Taylor	do do 1,200 do	1,200 00		
J. M. Grant	do do 1,020 do	1,020 00		
	Letters Patent Branch.			
H. J. Jones	Salary as Chief Clerk in Charge, for the year ending 31st December, 1868, at $1,400 per annum	1,400 00		
John Innes	Salary as Clerk, for the year ending 31st December, 1868, at $900 per annum	900 00		
R. H. Temple	do do 730 do	730 00		
	Woods and Forests Branch.			
G. B. Cowper	Salary as Chief Clerk in Charge, for the year ending 31st December, 1868, at $1,240 per annum	1,240 00		

J. C. Miller	Salary as Clerk, from 10th March to 31st December, 1868, at $1,200 per annum	972 53		
	Accounts Branch.			
Wm. Ford	Salary as Accountant and Cashier, for the year ending 31st December, 1868, at $1,800 per annum	1,800 00		
W. Ebbs	Salary as Book-keeper, from 1st January to 8th October, 1868, at $1,060 per annum	817 80		
D. G. B. Ross	do Clerk, for the year ending 31st December, 1868, at $760 per annum	760 00		
R. H. Browne	do do do 760 do	760 00		
Jer. Alley	do Senior Clerk in Charge, Agents' Returns, for the year ending 31st December, 1868, at $1,400 per annum	1,400 00		
John Tolmie	Salary as Clerk, for the year ending 31st December, 1868, at $1,400 per annum	1,400 00		
D. A. Grant	do do from 9th Oct. to 31st December, 1868, 1,200 do	274 19		
F. Norton	do do for the year ending 31st December, 1868, 1,060 do	1,060 00		
	Registrar's Branch.			
John Morphy	Salary as Registrar, for the year ending 31st December, 1868, at $1,400 per annum	1,400 00		
Thos. Hammond	Twelve months' salary as Clerk, unattached, to 31st Dec., 1868, at $700 per annum	700 00		
John Bradshaw	do Office-keeper, do 500 do	500 00		
A. McDonald	do Messenger, do 450 do	450 00		
	Contingencies.	38,119 52		
	For the year ending 31st December, 1868, as per statement, page 46	7,224 17		
			45,343 69	
	CROWN LANDS EXPENDITURE.			90,959 62
	Salaries and Expenses of Travelling Agents.			
A. Russell	To pay J. A. McDonald for expenses connected with inspection of Muskoka District	37 00		
Do	do J. C. Miller for do Crown Timber Lands in the County of Essex	85 40		
Do	do J. C. Miller expenses incurred visiting Mills, Muskoka District, and N. Shore of Georgian Bay	210 37		
Do	do Wm. Ford travelling expenses to Peterboro'	40 00		
Do	do J. J. Vance expenses visiting United States Ports *re* timber regulations	100 00		
Do	do J. C. Miller expenses to Ottawa, Peterboro', and Stratford	100 00		
Do	do R. Bray expenses incurred in examining Mining Lands, Thunder Bay	50 00		
Do	do J. A. Donaldson expenses visiting Muskoka District	50 00		
Do	do Wm. Ford for expenses to Ottawa and Peterboro'	60 00		
Do	Advance to meet expenditure connected with this service	352 63		
			1,085 40	
	Surveys.			
Hon. S. Richards	To pay W. Murdoch on account of survey of the Township of Grimsthorpe	3,640 00		
A. Russell	do do balance of account for do	433 32		
	Carried forward	4,073 32	1,085 40	90,959 62

Crown Lands Expenditure.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	4,073 32	1,085 40	90,959 62
	Surveys.—Continued.			
A. Russell	To pay C. Brady on account survey Township Anglesea	100 00		
Do	do H. Wilson do Town Plot Killarney, and Township Rutherford	533 27		
Do	do Walter Beatty on account survey part Township of Stisted, and Township North Brunnel, Muskoka	400 00		
Do	do H. O. Wood on account survey Township Mayo	300 00		
Do	do John Grant advance account survey Township Christie	300 00		
Do	do T. Byrne on account survey Township Medora	300 00		
Do	do J. W. Fitzgerald account survey Township McKellar	400 00		
Do	do Advances required for this service	2,413 41		
			8,820 00	
	Refunds.			
Hon. S. Richards	To pay James Orris refund on lot in Somerville	5 65		
Do	do L. B. Coon do Howick	358 00		
Do	do J. S. Lownsberry refund on lots in Colchester	160 00		
Do	do K. McLennan do Kenyon and Roxboro' Timber dues	172 38		
Do	do Crooks & Co. refund on lot in Egremont	87 10		
Do	do Jones Bros. do Glenelg	100 00		
Do	do Hon. D. Recsor do Sydenham	300 00		
Do	do F. G. Scott refund on mineral lands	800 00		
Do	do Jones Bros. refund on lot in Osprey	114 00		
Do	do Blaikie & Alexander refund on lot in Howick	43 40		
Do	do J. Irwin do Williamsburg	193 56		
Do	do W. R. Bartlett do Keppel	6 00		
Do	do J. F. Way refund charges erroneously deposited	15 10 38 06		
Do	do Receiver General of Canada Timber dues collected on Indian lands	82 61		
A. Russell	do John Still refund on lot in Nottawasaga	40 00		
Do	do J. H. Cronkrite do Plympton	80 04		
Do	do J. L. MacDougall do Ross'	47 50		
Do	do Adam Ritchie do Greenock	76 00		
Do	do Thos. Tennant do Yonge	11 00		
Do	do E. Martin do Laxton	27 81		
Do	do Richard French do Rama	20 00		
Do	do J. Reavie do Huron	30 00		
Do	do Cronyn & Cronyn do Elderslie	97 30		
Do	do A. J. O'Loughlin do Olden	183 32		

A. Russell	do	H. Y. Read, refund of timber dues					14 82		
Do	do	T. H. Johnson	do	do			102 20		
Do	do	M. Campbell	do	do			87 20		
Do	do	G. H. Boulter	do	do			9 00		
Do	do	S. S. Peck	do	do			86 51		
Do	do	E. Allen	do	do			6 44		
Do	do	E. Keenan	do	do			14 46		
Do	do	J. Murphy	do	do			6 35		
Do	do	W. Snyder	do	do			107 28		
Do	do	W. Craig	do	do			48 44		
Do	do	A. Cattanach	do	do			6 48		
Do	do	J. Cochrane	do	do			40 56		
Do	do	M. P. Hayes	do	on lot in	Tudor		279 80		
Do	do	J. Elliott	do	do	Pakenham		55 20		
Do	do	S. G. Peck	do	do	Minden		32 60		
Do	do	C. Coyne	do	do	Albion		95 00		
Do	do	Thos. Bolt	do	do	Turnberry		20 00		
Do	do	D. Glass	do	do	Ekfrid		40 00		
Do	do	H. Grist	do	do	Maryboro		6 50		
Do	do	John Payne	do	do	Dummer		70 00		
Do	do	J. W. Hennessy	do	do	Limerick		21 00		
Do	do	S. Brock	do	do	Tiny		77 35		
Do	do	M. McGoran	do	do	Darling		11 40		
Do	do	A. Dickey	do	do	Yonge		40 00		
Do	do	J. Nairnes	do	do	Howick		4 00		
Do	do	M. Corkery	do	do	Ennismore		143 37		
Do	do	S. S. Cook	do	do	Williamsburg		57 38		
Do	do	J. R. Nash, charges erroneously deposited					26 00		
Do	do	Commissioner Crown Lands, Quebec, charges erroneously deposited					286 69		
Do	do	J. Stuart refund on mineral lands					400 00		
Do	do	J. Bonfield	do	lot in	Griffith		64 93		
Do	do	J. M. Knapp	do	amount deposited			70 25		
Do	do	Thomas Price	do	lot in	Kitley		48 35		
Do	do	John Vincent	do	do	Cranbrook		20 00		
Do	do	R. Aumond	do	do	Laxton		8 64		
Do	do	Jones Bros	do		Normanby		37 05		
Do	do	M. P. Hayes	do		Wollaston		20 00		
Do	do	Wm. Nickle	do		Madoc		18 20		
Do	do	J. R. Nash	do	of charges			42 91		
Do	do	J. F. Way	do	do			24 44		
Do	do	do	do	do			74 33		
Do	do	W. J. Lindsay	do	do			11 70		
Do	do	J. St. Pierre	do	on lot in	Dover East		2 92		
Do	do	E. McKirr	do	do	Madoc		20 00		
Do	do	T. Matchett	do	do	Somerville		27 43		
Do	do	Gamon & Dallas	do	do	Kincardine and Priceville		20 00		
Do	do	Ardagh & Ardagh refund on lot in			Penetanguishene		75 14		
Do	do	M. Boyd	do	do	Verulam		29 95		
Do	do	J. Harris & T. Curry	do	do	Adelaide		10 00		
		Carried forward					5,911 10	9,905 40	90,959 62

Crown Lands Expenditure.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	5,911 10	9,905 40	90,959 62
	Refunds.—Continued.			
A. Russell	To pay T. Cuthbert refund on lot in Mono	111 00		
Do	do J. L. McDougall do do Bagot	20 00		
Do	do James Jack do do Minto	61 25		
Do	do D. McCarthur do do Somerville	3 95		
Do	do M. Pierkaski do do Sherwood	32 46		
Do	do W. Hurtle do do Lutterworth	19 05		
Do	do J. Donaldson do do Jones	38 22		
Do	do P. Shalla do do Sherwood	8 23		
Do	do F. Skuce do do Jones	5 40		
Do	do W. Ross do do Belmont	401 00		
Do	do Patton, Osler & Moss do do Sydenham	28 50		
Do	do W. & R. Griffith do casual fee	4 00		
Hon. S. Richards	do J. L. McDougall do on lot in Ross	23 58		
Do	do J. Daly do do Hagarty	17 40		
Do	do W. Dodd do timber dues on lot in Dungannon	2 97		
Do	do P. Kavanagh do do do	22 86		
Do	do do do do do	15 40		
Do	do H. Bishop do do do	1 35		
Do	do James Fadden do do do	3 40		
Do	do James Sadler do do do	9 27		
Do	do Thomas Antherson do do do	38 41		
Do	do Adolphus Miller do on lot in Barrie	8 88		
Do	do Wm. Turner do do Grey	24 00		
Do	do M. Pierskaski do timber dues	88 21		
Do	do M. Zadouski do do	8 30		
Do	do A. J. Loughlin do on 16 in 5 Olden	90 30		
Do	do R. Carter do lot in Grey	5 20		
Do	do T. Gordon do do Peel	821 84		
Do	do J. Bonfield do do Griffith	13 34		
Do	do J. Pearce do do Huron	20 00		
Do	do A. Wilkin do do Pickering	143 30		
Do	do W. J. Fitzgerald do timber dues on lot in Wicklow	55 80		
Do	do E. Morrisey do lot in Emily	140 00		
Do	do J. R. Rogers do do Verulam	24 37		
Do	do J. P. Cummins do do Elzevir	42 00		
Do	do P. Sharey do do Arthur	3 00		
Do	do W. Durie do timber dues	26 88		

Do	do	R. Carswell	do	do			70	35	
Do	do	W. J. Lindsay	do	do			4	26	
Do	do	W. Ross	do	do			6	37	
Do	do	G. Barrager	do	do			27	02	
Do	do	M. P. Hayes	do	do			3	60	
Do	do	J. S. Fowlds & Bro	do	do			70	36	
Do	do	M. K. Lockwood	do	on lot in Brighton			30	00	
Do	do	M. P. Hayes	do	do	Madoc		200	00	
Do	do	D. Smith	do	do	Belmont		10	00	
Do	do	E. McKim	do	do	Madoc		120	00	
Do	do	M. Boyd	do	do	Lutterworth		67	10	
Do	do	H. Meredith	do	do	Lutterworth		60	00	
Do	do	T. Greer	do	do	Bromley		113	00	
Do	do	W. Hewitt	do	do	Macaulay		20	00	
Do	do	S. Smith	do	do	Cavendish		82	00	
Do	do	N. Robinson	do	do	McNabb		81	37	
Do	do	R. Sheriff	do	do	Macaulay		21	80	
Do	do	G. Sanderson	do	do	Madoc		66	00	
Do	do	N. McKinnon	do	do	Caledonia		38	00	
Do	do	W. Young	do	do	Sydenham		40	00	
Do	do	N. Games	do	do	Grattan		24	55	
Do	do	H. O'Brien	do	timber dues,	Alice		39	33	
Do	do	T. Walsh	do	do			75	36	
Do	do	G. Mitchell	do	on lot in	Macaulay		21	80	
A. Russell	do	Jones Bros	do	do	Minto		50	75	
Do	do	George Donner	do	timber dues			8	52	
Do	do	A. Cameron	do	refund on lot in	Tilbury		14	46	
Do	do	A. Brethour	do	timber dues			13	74	
Do	do	T. Mitchell	do	do			30	06	
Do	do	J. Holme	do	on lot in	Gore Chatham		326	80	
Do	do	Thomas Crindle	do	do	Tiny		27	60	
Do	do	John Fiskin	do	do	Normanby		20	00	
Do	do	Thomas Tennant	do	do	Yonge		14	35	
Do	do	A. Wood	do	do	Eldon		5	22	
Do	do	Samuel Shelton	do	do	Egremont		162	10	
Do	do	George Cox	do	do	Maidstone		50	00	
Do	do	W. Rusanne	do	do	Keswick		20	00	
Do	do	W. Lundy	do	do	Laxton		32	98	
Do	do	H. Weismuller	do	do	Draper		50	00	
Do	do	A. Wallace	do	do	Alice		23	90	
Do	do	W. A. Richardson	do	do	Athol		41	38	
Do	do	R. R. Wilkinson	do	do	Draper		101	00	
Do	do	John Wilkinson	do	do	do		82	50	
Do	do	W. Wilkinson	do	do	do		100	50	
Do	do	C. Begg	do	do	Huron		507	13	
Do	do	J. R. Nash	do	of charges			102	50	
Do	do	J. F. Way	do	do			139	00	
Do	do	Wm. Clarke, sen.	do	timber dues			36	58	
Do	do	Elizabeth Martin	do	do			18	00	
				Carried forward			11,564	99	9,905 40

Crown Lands Expenditure.—*Concluded.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	11,564 99	9,905 40	90,959 62
	Refunds.—Continued.			
A. Russell	do N. James do on lot in Grattan	11 90		
Do	do J. J. Vickers do do Paipoonge	100 00		
Do	do H. Y. Read do timber dues	40 56		
Do	do J. B. Read do do	63 68		
Do	do D. C. Thompson & Co. do do	296 77		
Do	do James Wallis do do	396 65		
Do	do W. Whitney do on lot 10 in 1 Mornington	6 20		
Do	do C. J. Bloomfield ground rent for limits held by Messrs. Bronson, Weston & Co., in Townships of Eyre, Clyde, Harburn, Burnston, Dudley and Harcourt	247 99		
Do	do J. Carter refund on 34 in 2 Kincardine	3 60		
Do	do A. McPherson do 22 in 7 Oso	40 00		
Do	do Wm. Dodd do of timber dues	25 41		
Do	do James Armstrong do do	15 12		
Do	do D. Taylor do do	7 28		
Do	do S. Keers do do	21 61		
Do	do Wm. Coe do on lot in Madoc	66 00		
Do	do D. Buchan do do Windham	100 00		
Do	do G. Rochester do do Bagot	11 54		
Do	do John Coulter do do Proton	81 20		
Do	do Chas. Devlin do do Tiny	10 75		
Do	do A. McRae do of timber dues	9 22		
Do	do John S. Loucks do do	10 20		
Do	do Peter Dawson do do	18 00		
Do	do D. C. Clark do on lot in Brighton	30 00		
Do	do Jos. Walsh do on timber dues	27 07		
Do	do Samuel Needham do on lot in Kincardine	23 65		
			13,229 39	
	Board of Examiners Land Surveyors.			
Hon. S. Richards	To pay A. J. Scott, expenses, April Session, 1868	55 00		
A. Russell	do C. Unwin, balance, December, 1867, and January Sessions, 1868	39 35		
Do	do G. B. Kirkpatrick, expenses, July and October Sessions, 1868	95 00		
			189 35	
	Agents' Salaries, Commissions and Disbursements.			
John Alexander	Commission for December quarter, 1867, March and June quarters, 1868	506 08		
A. A. Campbell	do do March, June and September quarters, 1868	135 11		

Do	Salary as Gold Mining Inspector, 1st November, 1867, to 30th April, 1868, at $5 per diem	910 00		
Do	Expenses and pay of Mounted Policemen from 1st November, 1867, to 30th April, 1868	654 88		
Joseph Graham	Commission for December, 1867, March, June and September quarters, 1868	214 00		
H. S. Huber	do do do	632 90		
W. Harris	do do do	277 04		
C. F. Holterman	do do do	56 26		
W. Jackson	do do do	1,778 42		
J. P. Moffat	do do do	76 56		
A. McNabb	do do do	1,727 69		
J. Macpherson	do do do	252 64		
E. Perry	do do do	108 17		
G. M. Roche	do do do	611 04		
James Ross	do do do	1,389 93		
J. Sharman	do do do	1,380 16		
Chas. Widder	do do do	1,269 97		
J. Wilson	do do do	32 62		
N. P. Wakefield	do do do	130 79		
John Carroll	do and March and June, 1868	86 64		
R. J. Oliver	do December quarter, 1867	37 51		
C. W. Lount	do December, 1867, March, June and September quarters, 1868	52 15		
J. F. Way	Salary as Crown Timber Agent, Belleville, from 1st December, 1867, to 31st December, 1868, at $1,440 per annum	1,560 00		
J. A. McInnes	Salary as Clerk, Belleville, from 1st December, 1867, to 31st December, 1868, at $800 per annum	866 68		
J. B. Drewry	Salary as Clerk, Belleville, from 1st December, 1867, to 31st August, 1868, at $500 per annum	375 00		
J. A. G. Crozier	Salary as Clerk, Belleville, from 31st August, 1868, to 31st December, 1868, at $500 per annum	166 68		
J. R. Nash	do Crown Timber Agent, Toronto, from 1st December, 1867, to 31st December, 1868, at $1,400 per annum	1,516 68		
F. W. Stayner	Salary as Clerk, Toronto, from 1st December, 1867, to 31st December, 1868, at $800 per annum	866 68		
J. F. Elliott	Salary as Sub-Agent at Windsor from 1st December, 1867, to 31st December, 1868, at $200 per annum	216 68		
Joseph F. Way	Account disbursements of his office	1,076 00		
J. R. Nash	do	494 70		
Chas. W. Lount	On account, salary as Crown Land Agent, Muskoka District	300 00		
W. C. Armstrong	do do Peterborough	240 00		
N. P. Wakefield	Postages of his Agency	11 11		
W. Harris	do	3 78		
E. Perry	do	6 02		
A. McNabb	do	48 82		
W. Jackson	do	5 55		
C. Widder	do	19 83		
Joseph Wilson	do	6 62		
			20,095 39	
	Carried forward			43,419 53
				134,379 15

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward			134,379 15
	LEGISLATION.			
	Salaries.			
Hon. J. Stevenson	Salary as Speaker, at $1,000 per annum	1000 00		
Chas. T. Gillmor	do Clerk of the House, from 26th December, 1867, to 31st December, 1868, at $1,400 per annum	1,423 31		
John Notman	Salary as Assistant-Clerk of the House and Accountant, from 16th December, 1867, to 31st December, 1868, at $1,200 per annum	1,250 00		
J. J. Vance	Salary as Clerk of Committees, from 27th December, 1867, to 31st December, 1868, less $100 paid him on account and charged in Public Accounts for 1867, at $1,200 per annum	1,116 43		
H. J. Hartney	Salary as First Office Clerk, for year ending 31st December, 1868, at $800 per annum	800 00		
A. H. Sydere	do Clerk of Routine and Records, do 600 do	600 00		
W. C. Keele	do Law Clerk, from 22nd December, 1867, to 15th February, 1868, 55 days, at $5 per diem	275 00		
M. Coldwell	Salary as Law Clerk, from 14th February to 5th May, 1868, at $5 per diem	410 00		
F. J. Glackmeyer	do Sergeant-at-Arms for two Sessions	800 00		
Angus Morrison	do Clerk, from 4th March to 31st December, 1868, at $500 per annum	412 02		
Thomas Philips	do House-keeper and Chief Messenger, from 1st November, 1867, to 29th February, 1868, at $400 per annum	133 34		
Do	Salary for ten months ending 31st December, 1868, at $500 per annum	416 66		
D. Byrne	do as Messenger, from 1st March to 31st December, 1868, at $1 per diem	306 00		
C. A. McDonald	do Fireman, from 22nd December, 1867, to 31st December, 1868	403 00		
James Conway	do do 23rd December, 1867, to 29th February, 1868	84 00		
Maurice Power	do do 2nd to 4th March, 1868	3 75		
Dennis Karman	do do 8th January to 29th February, 1868	72 50		
S. J. Vankoughnet	do Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, for the year ending 31st December, 1868, at $400 per annum	400 00		
			9,906 01	
	Indemnity to Members.			
John Notman	To pay Indemnity to Members		57,400 00	
	Mileage of Members.			
John Notman	To pay Mileage of Members		4,400 00	

	Sessional Writers, Messengers and Pages.			
John Notman	To pay R. A. Kent, Extra Clerk, 127 days, at $2 per diem	254 00		
Do	do E. R. Macdonald, do 51 do	102 00		
Do	do W. R. Chamberlain, do 137 do	274 00		
Do	do Angus Morrison, do 57 do	114 00		
Do	do Edward Shortis, Messenger, 54 days, at $1.25 per diem	67 50		
Do	do John Verner, do 140 do	175 00		
Do	do W. Johnson, do 139 do	173 75		
Do	do P. Walsh, do 140 do	175 00		
Do	do C. McLennan, do 139 do	173 75		
Do	do W. R. Thompson, do 139 do	173 75		
Do	do M. Purcell, do 33 do	41 25		
Do	do A. McMullen, do 138 do	172 50		
Do	do J. Bowman, do 142 do	177 50		
Do	do J. McCulla, do 126 do	157 50		
Do	do D. Byrnes, do 57 do	71 25		
Do	do H. Thompson, do 141 do	176 25		
Do	do J. B. Fleming, Page, 151 days, at 75c. per diem	113 25		
Do	do J. A. Macdonald, do 68 do	51 00		
Do	do Robert Leitch, do 139 do	104 25		
Do	do T. C. O'Reilly, do 57 do	42 75		
Do	do John Tipson, do 127 do	95 25		
Do	do John Macdonell, do 82 do	61 50		
Do	do T. Cummings, do 82 do	61 50		
Do	do R. W. Robinson, Extra Clerk, 82 days, at $2 per diem	164 00		
Do	do R. Essen, do 82 do	164 00		
Do	do G. Herring, do 76 do	152 00		
Do	do J. B. Robinson, do 87 do	174 00		
Do	do John King, Speaker's Secretary, 82 days, at $3 per diem	246 00		
Do	do Wm. Todd, Messenger, 82 days, at $1.25 per diem	102 50		
Do	do R. Armour, do 82 do	102 50		
Do	do H. Marshall, do 73 do	91 25		
Do	do Messengers up to 31st December, 1867	28 00		
Do	do D. Kannan, 11 days, at $1 per diem	11 00		
Do	do David Ross, Fireman, 83 days, at $1.25 per diem	103 75		
Do	do D. Kannan, do do	103 75		
			4,451 25	
	Postages and Cost of House Post Office.			
J. Buckley	Carrying mails from the House Post Office to Toronto Post Office and to Railway trains	284 00		
Jos. Lesslie	Postages of the Legislative Offices and Legislative Assembly, to 31st December, 1868.	2,738 01		
Do	For stationery supplied by him for House Post Office	13 05		
R. M. Graham	For services in House Post Office	30 00		
John Porter	do	120 00		
J. P. Whitney	do	76 00		
S. Burnham	do	18 00		
J. Davidson	do	78 00		
	Carried forward	3,357 06	76,157 26	134,379 15

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$c ts.
	Brought forward	3,357 06	76,157 26	134,379 15
	Postages and Cost of House Post Office.—Continued.			
Wm. Bristowe	For services in House Post Office, 82 days, at $4 per diem	328 00		
E. R. Macdonell	do 92 days, at $2 per diem	184 00		
J. T. Rolph	Stamp for Post Office	11 00		
Wm. Stewart	Stamping-block for Post Office	1 50		
			3,881 56	
	Stationery, including Printing Paper, Printing and Binding.			
S. J. Vankoughnet	Stationery for his use as Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	7 50		
Adam Stevenson & Co	For stationery	181 60		
Maclear & Co	do	64 15		
Buntin Bro. & Co	do	68 25		
Brown Bros	do	8 08		
Dunspaugh & Watson	do	2 00		
Robertson & Cook	Sessional printing paper, as per contract	1,957 95		
Do	Printing blank forms and stationery	780 25		
J. T. Rolph	For seals for the House	50 00		
Chewett & Co	do waste paper baskets, &c	18 00		
Adam, Stevenson & Co	do books and stationery	31 75		
W. W. Duffin	do two letter books	6 50		
Hon. J. S. Macdonald	do expenses connected with the purchase of stationery	39 00		
H. Hartney	do do and arranging printing, &c	140 00		
A. Dredge & Co	do stationery through Queen's Printer	123 58		
A. Dredge	do binding Journals, &c	115 74		
S. Beaty	do Parliamentary printing	1,718 73		
Hunter, Rose & Co	do printing Rules and Regulations	156 66		
Buntin Bro. & Co	do stationery through Queen's Printer	90 41		
Joseph Barber, jun	do printing-paper supplied as per contract	2,025 95		
Hunter, Rose & Co	do Parliamentary printing do	2,256 36		
T. C. Patteson	To pay express charges	1 05		
			9,843 51	
	Printing, Binding and Circulating the Statutes.			
S. Beaty	For printing the Statutes, as per contract	317 80		
A. Dredge	do binding do	1,067 22		
Express Company	do express charges distributing the Statutes	74 02		
Joseph Lesslie	do postages do	44 95		
T. C. Patteson	To pay express charges	10 00		
			1,513 99	

	Expenses of Elections.			
J. A. Woodruff	For fees and disbursements as Returning Officer for the Town of Niagara	181 60		
D. McDougall	do copying Voters' Lists and postage thereon as Returning Officer, South Riding, Waterloo	12 65		
W. Ferguson	For fees and disbursements as Returning Officer, Frontenac	305 64		
			499 89	
	Parliamentary Library.			
J. Wiley & Son	For books for Library	415 28		
T. C. Patteson	To pay A. Stevenson for Magazines	18 97		
G. E. Desbarats	For Statutes and Sessional Papers for Library	269 49		
John Notman	To pay A. Stevenson & Co. for books supplied	65 18		
Do	do G. E. Desbarats for Statutes	21 00		
			787 92	
	Contingencies.			
	For the year ending the 31st December, 1868, as per statement, page 49		92,684 13 3,265 05	
			95,949 18	
	Less—Advance to Clerk on account in 1867, as per printed Public Accounts		10,000 00	
				85,949 18
	ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.			
	Court of Chancery.			
	Salaries.			
A. N. Buell	Twelve months' salary as Master, to 31st December, 1868, at $2,240 per annum	2,240 00		
Geo. Hemings	do Taxing Officer, do $1,600 do	1,600 00		
W. M. Ross	do Clerk, do $1,000 do	1,000 00		
J. P. Macdonald	do do do $800 do	800 00		
Alex. Grant	do Registrar, do $1,840 do	1,840 00		
W. Cummings	do Clerk, do $1,000 do	1,000 00		
Thomas Gray	do do do $1,000 do	1,000 00		
A. Holmsted	do do do $1,000 do	1,000 00		
F. Arnoldi	do do do $600 do	600 00		
A. F. McLean	do do do $500 do	500 00		
D. Sutherland	do Usher and Housekeeper, do $450 do	450 00		
H. Humphreys	do Messenger, do $1 per diem	363 00		
Sir James Lukin Robinson	do Surrogate Court Clerk at $1,600 per annum	1,600 00		
	Arrears of 1867.	13,993 00		
A. Grant	To pay contingencies of his office from 1st July to 31st December, 1867	423 68		
A. N. Buell	do R. McPhail, stationery	24 78		
		14,441 46		
	Carried forward			220,328 53

Administration of Justice—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	14,441 46		220,328 33
	COURT OF CHANCERY—*Continued.*			
	Contingencies.			
	For the year ending 31st December, 1869, as per detailed statement, page 48	454 87	14,896 33	
	COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.			
	Salaries.			
L. Heyden	Six months' salary as Clerk of the Crown, from 1st January, 1868, to 30th June, 1868, at $1,840 per annum	920 00		
R. G. Dalton	Six months' salary as Clerk of the Crown, from 1st July, 1868, to 31st December, 1868, at $1,840 per annum	920 00		
John Small	Twelve months' salary as Senior Clerk, to 31st December, 1868, at $1,200 per annum.	1,200 00		
S. B. Clark	Five months' salary as Junior Clerk, to 31st May, 1868, at $1,000 per annum	416 66		
W. Lynes	Seven do do to 31st December, 1868, at $1,000 per annum	583 35		
Alan Cameron	Twelve months' salary as Clerk of Process to 31st Dec., 1868, at $1,400 per annum	1,400 00		
A. H. B. Wadsworth	do Assistant do do $400 do ...	400 00		
James Alexander	do Housekeeper and Messenger, do $500 do ...	500 00		
A. Fleming	do Usher and Crier do $160 do ...	160 00		
D. O'Connell	do Assistant Messenger do $160 do ...	160 00		
		6,660 01		
	Arrears of 1867.			
Alan Cameron	To pay postage and stationery	19 71		
L. Heyden	To pay contingencies of the office for the six months, from 1st July, 1867, to 31st December, 1867	226 20		
	Contingencies.			
	For the year ending 31st December, 1868, as per detailed statement, page 48	606 92	7,512 84	
	COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.			
	Salaries.			
M. B. Jackson	Twelve months' salary as Clerk of the Crown, to 31st Dec., 1868, at $1,840 per annum.	1,840 00		

A. B. Sullivan	Five months' salary as Senior Clerk, from 1st January to 31st May, 1868, at $1,200 per annum	500 00		
S. B. Clark	Seven months' salary as Senior Clerk to 31st December, 1868, at $1,200 per annum	700 00		
W. Lynes	Five months' salary as Junior Clerk, from 1st January, 1868, to 31st May, 1868, at $1,000 per annum	416 66		
B. T. Jackson	Seven months' salary as Junior Clerk to 31st December, 1868, at $1,000 per annum	583 34		
P. O'Connell	Twelve months' salary as Crier and Usher, from 1st January, 1868, to 31st December, 1868, at $160 per annum	160 00		
		4,200 00		
	Arrears of 1867.			
M. B. Jackson	To pay contingencies of his office for quarter ending 30th September, 1867	40 25		
	Contingencies.			
	For the year ending 31st December, 1868, as per statement, page 49	139 02		
			4,379 27	
	Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Pleas.			
J. H. Goodson	Salary as Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, County of Brant, from 1st January, 1868, to 2nd June, 1868	126 66		
W. Rubidge	Salary as Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, County of Brant, from 3rd June, 1868, to 31st December, 1868	173 34		
W. Gunn	Twelve months' salary as do from 1st January, 1868, to 31st Dec., 1868, Bruce	300 00		
James Frazer	do do do Carleton	400 00		
T. D. Warren	do do do Elgin	400 00		
D. A. McMullin	do do do Essex	300 00		
P. O'Reilly	do do do Frontenac	400 00		
P. Inglis	do do do Grey	300 00		
R. V. Griffith	do do do Haldimand	300 00		
W. L. P. Eager	do do do Halton	300 00		
A. G. Northrup	do do do Hastings	400 00		
Hugh Johnston	do do do Huron	300 00		
T. A. Ireland	do do do Kent	400 00		
J. R. Gemmill	do do do Lambton	300 00		
Charles Rice	do do do Lanark	400 00		
Arch. Thompson	do do do Renfrew	300 00		
W. H. Campbell	Salary as do from 1st January, 1868, to 6th February, 1868, Leeds and Grenville	41 37		
Samuel Reynolds, jun	do 7th February, 1868, to 31st December, 1868, do	358 63		
J. B. McGuin	Twelve months' salary as do to 31st December, 1868, Lennox and Addington	400 00		
F. A. B. Clench	do do do Lincoln	400 00		
John McBeth	do do do Middlesex	400 00		
C. C. Rapaljie	do do do Norfolk	400 00		
R. D. Chatterton	do do do Northumberland and Durham	400 00		
J. V. Ham	do do do Ontario	400 00		
James Kintrea	do do do Oxford	400 00		
James A. Austin	do do do Peel	300 00		
	Carried forward	8,600 00	26,788 44	220,328 33

Administration of Justice.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	8,600 00	26,783 44	220,328 33
	DEPUTY CLERKS OF THE CROWN AND PLEAS—*Continued.*			
James McFadden	Twelve months' salary as Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, to 31st December, 1868, Perth	300 00		
John Twigg	do do do Prince Edward	300 00		
Thomas Fortye	do do do Peterborough	300 00		
J. W. Marston	do do do Prescott and Russell	300 00		
R. McDonald	do do do Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.	400 00		
Jonathan Lane	do do do Simcoe	300 00		
William Grace	do do do Victoria	300 00		
Jas. Colquhoun	do do do Waterloo	300 00		
I. P. Willson	do do do Welland	300 00		
James Hough	do do do Wellington	300 00		
S. H. Ghent	do do do Wentworth	400 00		
			12,100 00	
	CRIMINAL JUSTICE.			
	Crown Counsel, Criminal Prosecutions.			
John MacNab	Services as Crown Counsel, County of York, Winter Assizes, 1867	216 00		
Do	do do City of Toronto do	146 00		
Do	do do York, Fall Assizes, 1868	162 00		
Hon. J. H. Cameron	do do Northumberland and Durham, Spring and Fall Assizes, '68	296 00		
Do	do do Wentworth, Spring Assizes, 1868	248 00		
Do	do do Ontario, Fall Assizes, 1868	124 00		
Do	do do Peterboro' do	132 00		
Do	do do Victoria do	40 00		
William Elliott	do do Huron, Spring Assizes, 1868	50 00		
Hon. Sidney Smith	do do Victoria do	79 00		
Do	do do Hastings do	72 25		
Do	do do Peterboro' do	54 00		
Do	do do Frontenac do	18 00		
H. C. R. Becher	do do Middlesex do	158 00		
E. J. Senkler, jun	do do Leeds and Grenville, Spring Assizes, 1868	84 75		
Albert Prince	do do Kent do	170 00		
Do	do do do Fall Assizes, 1868	189 00		
G. B. L. Fellowes	do do Carleton, Spring Assizes, 1868	162 00		

Christopher Robinson	do	do	Bruce	do	6 00		
Do	do	do	Lambton	do	86 00		
Do	do	do	Perth, Fall Assizes, 1868		184 00		
Hon. A. N. Richards	do	do	Toronto, Spring Assizes, 1868		232 75		
Do	do	do	York	do	217 75		
Do	do	do	Lanark, Fall Assizes, 1868		20 00		
Do	do	do	Renfrew	do	20 00		
W. H. Wilkinson	do	do	Lennox and Addington, Spring and Fall Assizes, 1868		170 00		
G. T. Bastedo	do	do	Halton, Spring Assizes, 1868		40 00		
J. R. Cotter	do	do	Simcoe, Spring and Fall Assizes, 1868		98 00		
J. Macdonell	do	do	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Spring Assizes, 1868		46 00		
G. R. VanNorman	do	do	Brant, Spring Assizes, 1868		227 10		
S. H. Cochrane	do	do	Ontario	do	66 00		
W. H. Bowlby	do	do	Waterloo	do	78 00		
R. Macdonald	do	do	Lincoln, Spring and Fall Assizes, 1868		386 00		
Do	do	do	Haldimand, Spring Assizes, 1868		116 00		
Do	do	do	Brant, Fall Assizes, 1868		394 00		
D. B. Read	do	do	Norfolk, Spring Assizes, 1868		144 00		
Thomas Galt	do	do	Peel	do	20 00		
Do	do	do	Frontenac, Fall Assizes, 1868		74 00		
Do	do	do	Grey	do	34 00		
M. Hayes	do	do	Perth, Spring Assizes, 1868		177 00		
L. D. Raymond	do	do	Welland, Spring and Fall Assizes, 1868		176 00		
John Creasor, jun	do	do	Grey, Spring Assizes, 1868		176 00		
Alex. Cameron	do	do	Essex	do	202 09		
M. O'Reilly	do	do	Haldimand, Fall Assizes, 1868		20 00		
H. W. Peterson	do	do	Wellington	do	128 00		
J. W. Gwynne	do	do	Bruce	do	68 00		
Do	do	do	Halton	do	14 00		
Do	do	do	Huron	do	166 50		
John Duggan	do	do	Oxford	do	84 00		
J. B. McLennan	do	do	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Fall Assizes, 1868		20 50		
Do	do	do	Prescott and Russell, Spring Assizes, 1868		20 50		
Do	do	do	do	Fall Assizes, 1868	14 50		
Wm. Elliott	do	do	Middlesex, Fall Assizes, 1868		228 00		
H. C. R. Becher	do	do	Lambton	do	108 06		
Hon. A. N. Richards	do	do	Leeds and Grenville	do	66 50		
John Duggan	do	do	Waterloo	do	120 00		
H. A. Hardy	do	do	Norfolk	do	86 60		
R. Lees	do	do	Carleton	do	40 00		
S. B. Freeman	do	do	Wentworth	do	396 00		
John Bell	do	do	Hastings	do	98 00		
K. McKenzie	do	do	Essex	do	184 09		
Do	do	do	Peel	do	136 00		
James Stanton	do	do	Elgin, Spring Assizes, 1868		192 00		
Do	do	do	do	Fall Assizes, 1868	6 00		
Philip Low	do	do	Prince Edward, Spring Assizes, 1868		64 20		
James O'Reilly	do	do	Carleton, Fall Assizes, 1868		217 00		
						8,179 36	
			Carried forward			47,067 80	220,328 33

Administration of Justice.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		47,067 80	220,328 33
	CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—*Continued.*			
	Administration of Criminal Justice.			
C. R. Biggar	Treasurer of the County of Brant, expenditure for December, 1867, March, June and September Sessions, 1868	4,816 83		
Alexander Sproat	do Bruce, do do do	2,398 61		
Z. Wilson	do Carleton, do do do	4,259 76		
Geo. T. Claris	do Elgin, do Sept. and Dec., '67, and March & June, '68, do	2,387 76		
T. H. Wright	do Essex, do Dec., '67, March, June and Sept., '68, do	2,964 00		
John Irvine	do Frontenac, do do do	2,016 60		
F. Le Pan	do Grey, do do do	3,775 86		
A. P. Farrell	do Haldimand, do Dec., '67, and March, '68, do	2,504 43		
F. McCallum	do Halton, do Sept. & Dec., '67, March, June & Sept., '68, do	2,423 65		
F. McAnnany	do Hastings, do do do	1,768 37		
A. M. Ross	do Huron, do Dec., '67, March, June and Sept., '68, do	1,858 67		
C. G. Charteris	do Kent, do do do	3,177 10		
Hon. A. Vidal	do Lambton, do do do	3,339 25		
Wm. Frazer	do Lanark, do do do	966 57		
J. L. Schofield	do Leeds and Grenville, do do do	2,982 02		
E. Hooper	do Lennox and Addington, do do do	1,857 53		
G. P. M. Ball	do Lincoln, do do do	3,540 06		
Adam Murray	do Middlesex, do do do	7,202 57		
Henry Groff	do Norfolk, do do do	3,905 46		
Hon. A. A. Burnham	do Northumberland & Durham do do do	4,249 46		
Wm. Paxton, Jun	do Ontario, do Sept., Dec., '67, and March, '68, do	1,194 90		
James Kintrea	do Oxford, do Dec., '67, March, June, and Sept., '68, do	3,468 99		
George Graham	do Peel, do do do	2,437 88		
A. Monteith	do Perth, do do do	3,180 57		
W. Sheridan	do Peterboro', do Dec., '67, and March, June and Sept., '68, do	1,447 96		
J. W. Marston	do Prescott and Russell, do do do	1,589 95		
R. J. Chapman	do Prince Edward, do Sept. & Dec., '67, March, June & Sept., '68, do	1,224 74		
A. Irving	do Renfrew, do Dec., '67, and March, June and Sept., '68, do	1,628 23		
H. R. A. Boys	do Simcoe, do Sept., '67, March and June, '68, do	2,819 74		
R. McDonald	do Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, for September and December, 1867, March, June and September, 1868,	2,133 83		
S. C. Wood	do Victoria, do Dec., '67, March, June and Sept., '68, do	1,484 06		
Chas. Stanton	do Waterloo, do do do	3,759 91		
James McGlashan	do Welland, do do do	2,281 58		

Wm. Hewat	do	Wellington,	do	March and June, 1868,	do	1,844 70		
James Kirkpatrick	do	Wentworth,	do	March, June and September, 1868,	do	4,591 84		
J. K. Macdonald	do	York,	do	do	do	3,252 32		
John Brown	Chamberlain City of London, expenditure for September and December, 1867, March, June and September, 1868, Sessions					1,367 44		
R. W. Kerr	Chamberlain City of Hamilton,		do		do	do	1,430 63		
W. H. Thompson	do	Ottawa,	do		do	do	839 86		
A. T. McCord	do	Toronto,	do		do	do	4,712 36		
John Irvine	Treasurer of Frontenac, expenditure of City of Kingston, December, 1867, March, June and September, 1868, Sessions						562 85		
Ira Lewis	Services as County Attorney, Huron, *re* Mallady murder						28 00		
S. S. Macdonell	do	do	Essex, connected with the Sweeney extradition case				168 35		
C. Clarke	Special services as Detective						80 00		
								109,925 25	
	MISCELLANEOUS JUSTICE.								
F. G. Dickenson	Sheriff of Leeds and Grenville—Services of himself and Constables attending sittings, Court of Chancery						17 50		
B. W. Smith	do	Simcoe,	do		do		40 00		
G. J. Grange	do	Wellington,	do		do		7 00		
Geo. Taylor	do	Hastings,	do		do		60 50		
F. W. Jarvis	do	York,	do		do		73 00		
Wm. Fergusson	do	Frontenac,	do		do		60 50		
John McEwen	do	Essex,	do		do		20 00		
Joseph Woodruff	do	Lincoln,	do		do		30 50		
Andrew Ross	do	Oxford,	do		do		28 00		
J. McDonald	do	Huron,	do		do		24 00		
D. McIntyre	do	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry,	do		do		48 00		
James Hall	do	Peterborough,	do		do		45 00		
E. C. Thomas	do	Wentworth,	do		do		93 00		
W. F. Powell	do	Carleton,	do		do		32 00		
R. N. Waddell	do	Northumberland and Durham,	do		do		49 00		
N. G. Reynolds	do	Ontario,	do		do		44 50		
F. W. Jarvis	do	York, attending Michaelmas Term, 1867, Hilary, Easter and Trinity Terms, 1868, Queen's Bench					161 00		
R. Moderwell	do	Perth—Services of himself and Constables attending sittings, Court of Chancery					48 50		
N. McDougall	do	Victoria,	do		do		21 50		
E. Deedes	do	Norfolk,	do		do		15 00		
J. Maughan	do	Grey,	do		do		37 50		
Wm. Glass	do	Middlesex,	do		do		56 80		
John Smith	do	Brant,	do		do		26 00		
J. H. Goodson	Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, Brant, stationery, postage and attending Assizes.						24 00		
Wm. Gunn	do	Bruce,			do		33 08		
James Frazer	do	Carleton,			do		79 92		
T. D. Warren	do	Elgin,			do		42 03		
W. Rubidge	do	Brant,			do		29 56		
D. A. McMullin	do	Essex,			do		85 60		
P. O'Reilly	do	Frontenac,			do		45 66		
	Carried forward						1,375 65	156,993 05	220,328 33

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	1,375 15	156,993 05	220,328 33
	MISCELLANEOUS JUSTICE.—*Continued.*			
P. Inglis	Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Pleas Grey, stationery, postage and attending Assizes.	66 00		
R. V. Griffith	do Haldimand, do	38 33		
W. L. P. Eager	do Halton, do	25 21		
A. G. Northrup	do Hastings, do	91 65		
Hugh Johnston	do Huron, do	46 50		
T. A. Ireland	do Kent, do	73 55		
J. R. Gemmill	do Lambton, do	71 00		
Charles Rice	do Lanark, do	38 55		
S. Reynolds, jun	do Leeds and Grenville, do	29 59		
J. B. McGuin	do Lennox and Addington, do	43 72		
F. A. B. Clench	do Lincoln, do	68 00		
John McBeth	do Middlesex, do	109 00		
C. C. Rapaljie	do Norfolk, do	30 00		
R. D. Chatterton	do Northumberland and Durham, do	17 00		
J. V. Ham	do Ontario, do	34 18		
James A. Austin	do Peel, do	37 29		
James McFadden	do Perth, do	46 20		
Thomas Fortye	do Peterborough, do	50 52		
J. W. Marston	do Prescott and Russell, do	31 08		
John Twigg	do Prince Edward, do	23 00		
A. Thomson	do Renfrew, do	25 82		
R. McDonald	do Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, do	18 00		
Wm. Grace	do Victoria, do	59 50		
James Colquhoun	do Waterloo, do	38 00		
I. P. Wilson	do Welland, do	53 55		
James Hough	do Wellington, do	49 32		
S. H. Ghent	do Wentworth, do	145 00		
J. A. Austin	To pay for repairing seal	2 25		
J. Lane	Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, Simcoe, stationery, postage and attending Assizes	32 00		
L. Heyden	Clerk of the Court of Queen's Bench, attending Assizes, County of York and City of Toronto, and preparing precepts for Assizes	133 00		
M. B. Jackson	Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, attending Assizes, County of York and City of Toronto, and preparing precepts for Assizes	199 00		
Richard Carney	Treasurer of the District of Algoma, Criminal Justice, Expenditure, December, 1867, March, June and September, 1868, Sessions	2,612 96		

Do	Twelve months' salary as Sheriff of Algoma, from 1st January, 1868, to 31st December, 1868	1,400 00		
John McP. Hamilton	Twelve months' salary as Clerk of the Peace of Algoma, from 1st January, 1868, to 31st December, 1868	800 00		
Henry Pilgrim	Twelve months' salary as Clerk of the District Court and Clerk of the Crown, Algoma, from 1st January, 1868, to 31st December, 1868	500 00		
John M. Savage	Twelve months' salary as Registrar of the District Court, Algoma, from 1st January, 1868, to 31st December, 1868	800 00		
Thos. H. Johnson	Twelve months' salary as Stipendiary Magistrate, District of Nipissing, from 1st January, 1868, to 31st December, 1868	1,400 00		
Do	Travelling Expenses and Expenditure for Administration of Justice, from 1st July, 1867, to 31st December, 1867	200 00		
Do	Travelling Expenses and Expenditure for Administration of Justice, from 1st January, 1868, to 1st July, 1868	291 74		
Annie O'Reilly	Salary of her late husband, Richard O'Reilly, Registrar of Nipissing, from 1st January, 1868, to 31st March, 1868	200 00		
Chas. W. Lount	Salary as Stipendiary Magistrate of the District of Muskoka, from 11th March, 1868, to 31st December, 1868	805 56		
Do	Seals, stationery, blank forms and expenses of administration of Justice	128 04		
Hon. Sidney Smith	Twelve months' salary as Inspector of Registry Offices, to 31st December, 1868	2,000 00		
Professor Henry Croft	Chemical analysis	110 00		
Paterson, Harrison & Paterson	Services as Agents of the Attorney General	250 00		
G. McMicken	Advance on account of expenses *re* Belle River arson and murder case, and Seaforth murder case	400 00		
			15,002 76	171,995 81
	PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.			
	Government Buildings, Toronto.			
Rice Lewis & Son	Coal scuttles, fenders, fire irons and house furnishings	251 20		
John Boxall	Stoves, pipes, gratings, fittings, tinsmithing, &c	2,436 30		
L. J. Lalor	Bell hanging, locksmith work, &c	427 03		
John Kay	Carpeting	436 90		
Baylis & Co	do	192 87		
H. Graham & Co	do and matting	1,805 12		
J. G. Beard & Sons	Coal, wood and hardware	2,192 62		
Glover Harrison	House furnishings and glassware	36 60		
Hiram Piper	do and hardware	175 64		
Cuming & Wells	Water fittings, &c	142 05		
Wm. Arthurs & Son	Towelling	40 47		
Jacques & Hay	Furniture, repairing and fitting up buildings	13,531 18		
George Harding	Plumbing, gasfitting, repairing pipes, &c	2,239 76		
R. W. Laird	Mirror and frame	34 00		
J. E. Ellis & Co	Clocks	123 50		
J. G. Joseph & Co	Clocks, mirrors, &c	68 50		
Robert Bell	Painting	1,044 31		
J. Walsh	Balance due him, as per contract for rebuilding, repairing, &c	11,993 54		
R. James	Fire extinguishers	244 00		
	Carried forward	37,415 59		392,324 14

Public Works and Buildings.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	37,415 59		392,324 14
	Government Buildings, Toronto.—Continued.			
D. S. Keith	Water hose	173 00		
Consumers' Gas Co	Gas	1,323 44		
Metropolitan Water Co	Water	719 35		
Chaffey & Bro	Coal and wood	1,178 05		
J. McCausland	Glass and glazing	39 00		
Wm. Moore	Fencing grounds	62 00		
T. C. Patteson	Furniture, &c	51 10		
W. Hudson	Cleaning flues	2 80		
P. O'Brian	Cleaning ash-pit	2 25		
Sparrow & Whatmough	Lamps, &c	51 67		
W. Hewitt	Hardware and tools	7 26		
Robert Rennie	Repairs and re-slating roof	1,028 00		
J. Snarr	Coal	76 38		
Wm. Myles	do	1,047 95		
Geo. Wray	Wood	354 67		
John Clements	Carpenter work	1,095 67		
George Harding	Plumbing	390 14		
Grant & Yorke	Carpenter work	129 20		
S. Hill	Ice for season	28 00		
A. C. Peck	Sodding Government grounds	31 00		
G. Roach	Work in Government grounds	12 00		
M. Burns	Removing ashes	1 75		
H. Lewis	Bell hanging	32 35		
John Law	Cartage	9 75		
John Hudson	Sweeping chimneys	9 50		
R. Flood	do	40		
Ridout & Co	Hardware	6 25		
G. & W. Booth	Glass	1 40		
Patton & Co	Crockery	8 75		
R. Jordan & Co	Matches and soap	3 05		
T. Haworth & Co	Hardware	1 25		
Thomas Francis	Fender and hall-stand	9 00		
A. McDonell	Scrubbing, &c	69 90		
R. Barrett	Putting up winter sashes	3 50		
Wm. Law	Clearing snow	15 50		
J. O'Brian	Cleaning ash-pit	6 25		
T. C. Chisholm	Coal	17 09		

M. J. Smith	Office cleaning	10 00		
R. Brown	Repairing locks	16 50		
G. Phipps	Table and chairs	2 95		
S. Hill	Ice	4 00		
H. Lewis	Repairing bells	8 00		
J. D. Linton	Door mat	1 75		
D. Forbes	Repairing roof of Crown Land Department	38 00		
Robert Bell	Fitting up Lieutenant Governor's apartments, Assembly Room, &c	471 40		
Hon. J. Carling	To pay Insurance in "Imperial" on $20,000	200 00		
Do	do "Phœnix" on $8,000	80 00		
Do	do "Queen" do	80 00		
A. McDonell	Salary as house-keeper, east wing, to 31st December, 1868	400 00		
Do	Allowance for cleaning	180 00		
J. Silmser	Salary as Fireman, east wing, to 31st December, 1868	365 00		
J. Cain	do Watchman, 25th December, 1867, to 30th November, 1868	357 00		
W. R. Thompson	do do for the month of December, 1868	31 00		
			47,659 81	
	Lieutenant Governor's Residence.			
Hon. John Carling	To pay repairs, rent, gas and water, to 31st March, 1868	1,612 52		
Major General Stisted	do rent, gas and water, from 31st March to 15th July, 1868	307 90		
Hon. John Carling	do do from 15th July to 31st December, 1868	915 58		
			2,836 00	
	Government House.			
Gundry & Langley	For plans, specifications, &c., and services as Architects	2,000 00		
Grant & Yorke	For work done under contract, as per certificates 1 to 9 inclusive	25,151 50		
Thomas Storm	Salary as Foreman of Works to 31st December, 1868	392 50		
G. B. Ware	Printing and lithographing specifications, &c	83 50		
Ottawa *Citizen*	For advertising tenders	7 20		
Chatham *Planet*	do	7 20		
Globe Printing Co	do	6 00		
Kingston *Whig*	do	7 20		
U. S. Gazette	do	5 00		
Hamilton *Spectator*	do	8 10		
Ottawa *Times*	do	7 20		
Canadian Freeman	do	4 84		
Toronto *Leader*	do	6 00		
London *Free Press*	do	7 20		
Brantford *Courier*	do	9 00		
London *Prototype*	do	7 20		
			27,709 64	
	Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto.			
Worthington & Co	On account of contract mason work	33,300 00		
D. & J. McDonald	do do carpenter work	6,590 00		
Geo. Harding	do do plumbing do	172 42		
G. Pearcy & Son	do do painting do	807 50		
Scott & Stollery	do do materials supplied	881 90		
Kivas Tully	Thirteen months' salary as Architect, to 31st December, 1868	1,300 00		
John Marvyn	Seven months' salary as Foreman of Works to do	445 00		
Dickey, Neill & Co	On account of smithwork performed	2,890 00		
	Carried forward	41,751 82	78,205 45	392,324 14

Public Works and Buildings.—*Concluded.*—Unforeseen and Unprovided.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	41,751 82	78,205 45	392,324 14
	Provincial Lunatic Asylum.—Continued.			
D. S. Keith	On account of gas-fitting, &c. do	425 00		
Geo. Ringham	do tinsmithing do	510 00		
Frothingham & Workman	For steam pipes	227 56		
London *Free Press*	Advertising tenders	10 80		
Toronto *Leader*	do	11 00		
Guelph *Advertiser*	do	5 78		
London *Prototype*	do	7 20		
Brantford *Courier*	do	9 00		
British *Whig*	do	8 28		
U. S. Gazette	do	5 00		
Toronto *Globe*	do	9 00		
Chatham *Planet*	do	6 00		
Ottawa *Citizen*	do	18 50		
			47,640 84	
	Colonization Roads.			
S. J. Dawson	Balance due by him on Dog Lake Dam	919 19		
C. F. Aylsworth	Account works on Mississippi Road	2,054 15		
J. Watson	do Bedford and Loboro' Road	25 00		
S. O. McGuin	do Renfrew and Addington Road	82 00		
J. S. Dennis	do Rousseau and Nipissing Road	36 00		
J. W. Bridgland	Balance of account works on Thunder Bay and Dog Lake Road	761 87		
Do	Account travelling expenses inspecting Roads	239 25		
T. D. Taylor	do works on Lavant Road	2,558 78		
J. Short	do do on Thunder Bay and Dog Lake Road	181 80		
Wm. Beatty	do do on Northern Road in 1867	470 00		
Do	do do on St. Joseph's Road, advance	100 00		
E. Bullivant	Compensation for fence running through his lot on Peterson Road	20 00		
J. Graham	Account works on Burleigh Road	3,869 28		
A. Westley	do do Monk Road	770 55		
J. Macdonald	Blankets supplied for Monk Road to A. Westley	23 20		
W. & R. Griffith	Provisions do do do	207 99		
T. Johnson	Account works Pembroke and Matawan Road	1,700 00		
James H. Beatty	Account works extension Parry Sound Road North	3,000 00		
N. Stewart	do Addington Road	1,605 97		
W. & R. Griffith	For goods delivered to Neil Stewart in charge of Addington Road	344 39		
T. Haworth	do to A. Westley do Monk Road	68 16		
S. O. McGuin	Account works on Frontenac Road	2,700 00		

Chas. W. Lount	do repairs on Muskoka Road through Stephenson	900 00		
T. Haworth	Hardware furnished to C. W. Lount for do	22 00		
P. Campbell	Account works south section of do	718 82		
T. Haworth	Hardware supplied for do	97 50		
W. & R. Griffith	Groceries furnished P. C. Campbell (Muskoka Road)	257 77		
P. Gibson	Survey part western section Monk Road	68 50		
R. Stuart	Account works on Brunel Road	72 90		
Do	do McLean Road	451 80		
T. D. Taylor	do Canonto do	800 00		
N. P. Wakefield	For repairs of burnt crossways on Parry Sound Road	100 00		
J. McDonald	For blankets supplied to P. C. Campbell (Muskoka Road)	46 20		
D. Hogaboam	Works on north section of Muskoka Road	400 00		
C. Aylsworth	Account works on Muskoka Road	1,031 57		
J. Staples	do Victoria Road	300 00		
J. Murphy	Balance account works on Addington Road	71 25		
W. Beatty	For survey of 3 roads in Muskoka District	710 69		
Hon. J. Carling	To pay expenses incurred in survey of Colonization Roads	4,172 84		
Hon. S. Richards	Advance to meet expenses on account of this service	4,941 73		
			36,901 15	
				162,747 44

UNFORESEEN AND UNPROVIDED.

Hon. J. Simpson	Services and travelling expenses	300 00		
Hon. D. L. Macpherson	Advance on account of expenses of Arbitration	1,000 00		
Hon. J. H. Cameron	One year's grant for heating and lighting Osgoode Hall	3,000 00		
Major W. N. Alger	Expenses providing horses for Toronto Field Battery at the opening of the House, December, 1867	30 00		
Do	Pay list of Governor General's Body Guard	39 86		
Isabella McKenzie	Legislative Grant	4,000 00		
J. W. Bridgland	Expenses incurred in organization of Muskoka District offices	50 00		
A. Grant	Arrears of stationery not estimated for	152 97		
Do	To pay J. P. Whitney, extra clerk	433 68		
A. Russell	do J. Cooper account contract Registry Office, Muskoka	300 00		
Hon. J. Carling	do survey of swamp lands in Bruce, Kent, and Essex	350 00		
A. Russell	do C. W. Lount on account Registry Office at Bracebridge	25 05		
Hon. J. Carling	do premiums for plans of Deaf and Dumb Institution	450 00		
A. Russell	do J. Cooper balance for building Registry Office, Muskoka	383 00		
Do	do Thomas Fennell amount of contract for gaol do	200 00		
C. W. Lount	Rent, cleaning and furnishing Registry Office do	189 69		
Hon. J. Carling	To pay T. N. Molesworth account survey swamp lands in Kent and Essex	328 90		
Mrs. L. Heyden	Usual grant to widow of deceased Public Officer	306 67		
Mrs. E. S. Wilson	do do do	200 00		
Mrs. A. J. Scott	do do do	225 00		
Hon. S. Richards	Purchase money of site for Muskoka Registry Office	60 00		
Hon. Jno. Carling	On account of Agricultual instruction	404 33		
				12,429 15
	Carried forward			567,500 73

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward			567,500 73
	AGRICULTURE.			
	Electoral Division Societies.			
Hon. John Carling	To pay Legislative Grant to the following Societies, viz. :—			
	Algoma	700 00		
	Addington	700 00		
	Brant North	700 00		
	Brant South	700 00		
	Bruce North	700 00		
	Bruce South	700 00		
	Brockville	350 00		
	Bothwell	700 00		
	Carleton	700 00		
	Cardwell	700 00		
	Cornwall	324 00		
	Durham East	700 00		
	Durham West	700 00		
	Dundas	700 00		
	Elgin East	700 00		
	Elgin West	700 00		
	Essex	700 00		
	Frontenac	700 00		
	Grey North	700 00		
	Grey South	700 00		
	Glengarry	700 00		
	Grenville South	700 00		
	Haldimand	700 00		
	Halton	700 00		
	Hamilton	350 00		
	Hastings North	700 00		
	Hastings East	700 00		
	Hastings West	700 00		
	Huron North	700 00		
	Huron South	700 00		
	Kent	700 00		
	Kingston	350 00		
	Lambton	700 00		

Lanark North	700 00		
Lanark South	700 00		
Leeds and Grenville	700 00		
Leeds South	700 00		
Lennox	700 00		
Lincoln	700 00		
London	350 00		
Middlesex North	700 00		
Middlesex East	700 00		
Middlesex West	700 00		
Monck	700 00		
Niagara	350 00		
Northumberland East	700 00		
Northumberland West	700 00		
Norfolk North	700 00		
Norfolk South	700 00		
Ontario North	700 00		
Ontario South	700 00		
Oxford North	700 00		
Oxford South	700 00		
Ottawa	350 00		
Peel	700 00		
Perth North	700 00		
Perth South	700 00		
Peterboro' East	700 00		
Peterboro' West	700 00		
Prescott	700 00		
Prince Edward	700 00		
Renfrew North	700 00		
Renfrew South	700 00		
Russell	700 00		
Simcoe North	700 00		
Simcoe South	700 00		
Stormont	550 00		
Toronto	700 00		
Victoria North	700 00		
Victoria South	700 00		
Waterloo North	700 00		
Waterloo South	700 00		
Welland	700 00		
Wellington North	700 00		
Wellington Centre	700 00		
Wellington South	700 00		
Wentworth North	700 00		
Wentworth South	700 00		
York North	700 00		
York East	700 00		
York West	700 00		
		54,074 00	54,074 00
Carried forward			567,500 73

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		54,074 00	567,500 73
	FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.			
Hon. John Carling	To pay Legislative Grant to the Fruit Growers' Association		350 00	
	MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.			
Hon. John Carling	To pay Legislative Grant to the following Institutes :—			
	Chatham	100 00		
	Paris	100 00		
	Toronto	200 00		
	Bowmanville	150 00		
	Galt	50 00		
	Streetsville	80 00		
	Oshawa	180 00		
	Hamilton	100 00		
	Peterboro'	200 00		
	Dundas	200 00		
	Whitby	75 00		
	Guelph	100 00		
	Strathroy	75 00		
			1,610 00	
Hon. John Carling	To pay Grant to Ontario Agricultural Association		10,000 00	
				66,034 00
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
	GRANT TO THE DISTRESSED FISHERMEN IN NOVA SCOTIA.			
The Bank of Montreal	To pay the Legislative Grant to Distressed Fishermen in Nova Scotia		5,000 00	
	INSPECTION OF ASYLUMS AND PRISONS.			
Dr. Workman	Expenses of enquiry in Malden Asylum	27 65		
J. W. Langmuir	Salary as Inspector of Asylums and Prisons, from 18th June to 31st December, 1868, at $2,000 per annum	1,066 56		
Do	Travelling expenses and postage	11 10		
Buntin, Bro. & Co	Stationery supplied through Queen's Printer to Inspector	33 85		
Robertson & Cook	Printing do for do	15 46		
Hon. J. S. Macdonald	Travelling expenses to Malden	26 00		
			1,180 62	

	COST OF OFFICIAL GAZETTE.			
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing *Ontario Gazette*	1,157 10		
Do	Postage *Ontario Gazette*	21 63		
H. J. Hartney	To pay Robertson & Cook for advertising in *Ontario Gazette*	256 70		
			1,435 43	
	LAKE SUPERIOR ROUTE.			
N. & D. Milloy	On account of this service		11,000 00	
				18,616 05
	HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES.			
J. W. Brent	Legislative Grant for 1868 to the Toronto Hospital	6,400 00		
Do	do do for county patients	4,800 00		
Henry Rowsell	do House of Industry	2,400 00		
Mary A. Murray	do Protestant Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society, Toronto	640 00		
Sister DeChantel	do Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, do	640 00		
Wilmot Cumberland	do Lying-in Hospital, do	480 00		
Jacqueline Lesslie	do Magdalen Asylum, do	480 00		
Sister DeChantel	do House of Providence, do	320 00		
Annie Margaret Kerr	do Girls' Home and Public Nursery, do	320 00		
Thomas Kirkpatrick	do General Hospital, Kingston	4,800 00		
John Breden	do House of Industry and Refuge for Indigent Sick, Kingston	2,400 00		
Elizabeth George	do Orphans' Home, do	640 00		
Julia O'Brien	do Hotel Dieu Hospital, do	800 00		
David Hughes	do General Hospital, London	2,400 00		
R. W. Kerr	do City Hospital, Hamilton	4,800 00		
Sister Mary Philips	do Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Hamilton	640 00		
Hughina B. Macdonald	do Orphan Asylum and Ladies' Benevolent Society, Hamilton	640 00		
Alexander Workman	do Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	1,200 00		
Elizabeth Bruyere	do Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	1,200 00		
Ebenezer Stinson	do Deaf and Dumb Asylum	3,000 00		
				39,000 00
	LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.			
Hon. John Rolph	Legislative Grant for 1868 to the Medical Faculty, Victoria College, Cobourg	750 00		
John R. Dickson	do School of Medicine, Kingston	750 00		
Wm. T. Aikens	do do Toronto	750 00		
Samuel Spreull	do Canadian Institute, do	750 00		
Isidore Traversy	do do Ottawa	300 00		
Henry J. Friell	do Athenæum, do	300 00		
				3,600 00
	LUNATIC ASYLUMS.			
James McKirdy	To meet Pay Lists of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum and Branch, Toronto, for the year ending 31st December, 1868	16,158 61		
Do	On account of expenses of Provincial Lunatic Asylum and Branch, Toronto, for the year ending 31st December, 1868	60,276 14		
	Carried forward	76,434 75		694,750 78

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	76,434 75		694,750 78
	LUNATIC ASYLUMS.—*Continued.*			
Buntin Bro. & Co	Stationery supplied through Queen's Printer	24 67		
Robertson & Cook	do do	27 77		
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing, &c	24 77		
Toronto *Leader*	Advertising tenders	32 00		
			76,543 96	
A. Fisher	To meet Pay Lists of the Malden Asylum for the five months ending 31st May, 1868	2,996 38		
Do	On account of expenses of do do	12,716 25		
Henry Landor	To meet Pay Lists of do for the seven months ending 31st Dec., 1868	3,422 18		
Do	do expenses do do	16,928 31		
			36,063 12	
J. Ardagh	To meet Pay Lists of Orillia Asylum for the year ending 31st December, 1868	4,728 00		
Do	On account of expenses of do do	12,608 87		
			17,336 87	
				129,943 95
	REFORMATORY, PENETANGUISHENE.			
W. Moore Kelly	Warden, to meet salaries and expenses for the year ending 31st December, 1868			22,992 24
	EDUCATION.			
Rev. E. Ryerson	Twelve months' salary as Chief Superintendent of Education, to 31st December, 1868, at $4,000 per annum	4,009 00		
J. George Hodgins	do do Deputy Superintendent do $2,200 per annum	2,200 00		
Alexander Marling	do do Senior Clerk and Accountant do $1,200 do	1,200 00		
A. Williamson	do do Clerk of Correspondence do $900 do	900 00		
F. J. Taylor	do do Clerk of Statistics do $1,000 do	1,000 00		
J. T. R. Stinson	do do Assistant Clerk of Statistics do $500 do	500 00		
James Moore	do do Messenger do $365 do	365 00		
			10,165 00	
Rev. E. Ryerson	To meet expenses on account of Common and Separate Schools	170,000 00		
Do	do do Poor Schools	2,000 00		
Do	do do Normal and Model Schools	17,000 00		
Do	do do Libraries, Maps, and Prizes	32,000 00		
Do	do do Superannuated Teachers	4,200 00		
Do	do do Museum and Library	2,800 00		
Do	do do *Journal of Education*	1,800 00		

Do	do	do	Grammar School Inspection	2,000 00		
Do	do	do	Grammar Schools	55,000 00		
					286,800 00	
Do	To meet contingent expenses for the year ended 31st December, 1868, as per page 51				4,017 20	
						300,982 20
	AID TO SUPERIOR EDUCATION.					
E. W. Manus	Legislative Grant for 1½ years to		Regiopolis College, Kingston	4,500 00		
William Ireland	do	do	Queen's College, do	7,500 00		
H. Mauroit	do	do	Bytown College, Ottawa	2,100 00		
Chas. Vincent	do	do	St. Michael's College, Toronto	3,000 00		
Chas. Magrath	do	do	Trinity College, do	6,000 00		
William Kerr	do	do	Victoria College, Cobourg	7,500 00		
						30,600 00
	Miscellaneous Departmental and Legislation Contingencies.					
Queen's Printer	As per Statement, page 52					3,118 86
			Total			1,182,388 03

E. B, WOOD,
Treasurer.

Treasury Department, Ontario.
Toronto, December 31st, 1868.

No. 9.

STATEMENT shewing details of Departmental and other Contingencies, referred to in Statement No. 8, for the year ending 31st December, 1868.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Lieutenant Governor's Office.		
Joseph Lesslie	Postages to 31st December, 1868	57 68	
G. E. Desbarats	One year's subscription to *Canada Gazette*	5 00	
Captain Moorsom	Travelling expenses	10 50	
J. W. Innes	do	4 00	
J. T. Rolph	Privy seal	15 00	
J. Adams	Flag	33 00	
Toronto *Globe*	Advertising	4 80	
Do *Leader*	do	4 00	
Do *Telegraph*	do	3 20	
Buntin, Bro. & Co	Stationery supplied through Queen's Printer	37 35	
Montreal Telegraph Co	Telegrams	11 42	
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing, &c	18 06	
E. G. Curtis	Travelling expenses	7 00	
T. C. Patteson	To pay cab hire	9 25	
			220 26
	Executive Council Office.		
Joseph Lesslie	Postages to 31st December, 1868	18 26	
Hon. J. S. Macdonald	Expenses to Montreal on official business	75 00	
H. Kinloch	do Ottawa do	70 00	
Thomas Phillips	Sundries supplied Council	197 51	
W. A. Murray & Co	Towelling	2 70	
Toronto *Leader*	Subscription and advertising	16 50	
London *Prototype*	Advertising	50 00	
T. & R. White	do	100 00	
J. G. Moylan	do	60 00	
Robertson & Cook	do	60 00	
Henry Lemmon	do	41 80	
J. & S. Blackburn	do	164 00	
James Beaty	do	6 67	
Robertson & Cook	Printing	18 28	
Union Advocate, N. B.	Subscription	1 50	
Express Company	Charges	3 50	
T. C. Patteson	To pay cab hire	3 25	
Do	do bill-posting	1 00	
Do	Expenses visiting Dundurn Asylum	8 00	
Do	To pay expenses of Hon. Messrs. Carling and Wood, attending meeting of Council at Cornwall	13 00	

Do	To pay fee of U. S. Counsel	2 00	
			912 97
	Attorney General's Office.		
Joseph Lesslie	Postages to 31st December, 1868	173 79	
Montreal Telegraph Co	Telegrams	434 61	
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing	14 70	
Rice Lewis & Son	Sundries	3 35	
London *Prototype*	Subscription	6 00	
Ridout & Co	Candlesticks	3 20	
John Kay	Towelling	4 00	
Chewett & Co	Blank books, stationery, &c	81 27	
J. C. Pell	Glass	0 50	
Union Advocate, N.B	Subscription	1 50	
T. C. Patteson	To pay cab-hire, $2; do. Law-list, $1	3 00	
W. J. Harper	Eighteen volumes Statutes	36 00	
Toronto *Leader*	Eleven weeks subscription	1 37	
James Beaty	Printing blank forms	19 00	
Robertson & Cook	do	2 48	
Toronto *Globe*	Subscription	6 50	
Kingston *Whig*	do	6 00	
Hamilton *Spectator*	do	5 00	
M. Smith	Scrubbing and washing	10 00	
Grand Trunk Railway	Freight charges	3 28	
C. E. Desbarats	Stationery	25 21	
H. Piper	Brooms, &c	55	
Anderson & Co	City Directory	2 50	
Buntin, Bro. & Co	Stationery supplied through Queen's Printer	4 00	
			841 81
	Treasury Department.		
Joseph Lesslie	Postages to 31st December, 1868	385 73	
Thomas Maclear	Stationery and books	256 28	
Montreal Telegraph Co	Telegrams	504 26	
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing	68 89	
Hon. E. B. Wood	Travelling expenses to Ottawa and back on two occasions, on business connected with arbitration	75 00	
Toronto *Leader*	Advertising	8 25	
T. C. Patteson	To pay cab hire	107 25	
J. K. Edwards	Reporting	60 00	
John Little	Travelling expenses to Simcoe on business	12 50	
London *Prototype*	Advertising	6 48	
L. J. Lalor	Repairing locks	6 25	
G. Mathews	Postage stamps and Canadian Almanacs	1 25	
Robertson & Cook	Printing, &c	143 33	
Globe Printing Co	Printing deposit receipts, Royal Canadian Bank	440 00	
G. E. Desbarats	Statutes, books and stationery	410 45	
J. T. Rolph	Ribbons, presses and steel stamps for tavern licenses	85 00	
Brantford *Courier*	Advertising	6 40	
W. C. Chewett & Co	Printing and binding	85 50	
Toronto *Globe*	Advertising	35 28	
	Carried forward	2,698 10	1,975 04

Contingencies—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	2,698 10	1,975 04
	Treasury Department—Continued.		
Hamilton *Spectator*	Advertising	18 77	
Windsor *Record*	do	3 60	
Toronto *Telegraph*	do	32 50	
A. Dredge & Co	Stationery	31 73	
Welland *Telegraph*	Advertising	4 20	
A. Hudson	Subscription to *Globe* and *Leader*, Toronto, 1867	10 75	
Anderson & Co	One copy City Directory	2 50	
Toronto *Globe*	Subscription for one year, 1868	6 50	
Do *Leader*	do	6 50	
D. A. Grant	Travelling expenses on Departmental business	9 00	
Express Company	Charges on books from Ottawa, &c	10 82	
Buntin, Bro. & Co	Stationery supplied through Queen's Printer	21 92	
Union Advocate, N.B	Subscription	1 50	2,858 39
	Secretary and Registrar's Office.		
Joseph Lesslie	Postages to 31st December, 1868	438 28	
Montreal Telegraph Co	Telegrams	75 49	
Robertson & Cook	Printing, &c., through Queen's Printer	394 14	
Do	Advertising, Toronto *Telegraph*, through Queen's Printer	20 40	
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing, &c	191 51	
H. J. Hartney	Postage stamps	7 47	
T. C. Patteson	do	8 00	
Toronto *Leader*	Advertising	36 78	
Grand Trunk Railway	Freight charges	13 07	
H. O'Brien	Extra writing	5 00	
J. F. C. Ussher	Extra Clerk	10 00	
J. T. Rolph	Seal, &c	25 00	
C. M. Arnoldi	Extra writing	15 00	
London *Prototype*	Subscription and advertising	9 24	
T. C. Patteson	To pay cab hire	20 80	
James Bain	Stationery, books, binding, &c	826 87	
Brantford *Courier*	Advertising	8 00	
H. Jacobs	Pens	15 00	
A. Dredge & Co	Stationery supplied through Queen's Printer	21 50	
Brown, Bros	do	78 50	
Ottawa *Times*	Advertising	29 34	
Chewett & Co	One law list	1 00	
Anderson & Co	One City Directory	2 50	

Express Company	Express charges	6 43	
Toronto *Leader*	Subscription	6 50	
Toronto *Telegraph*	do	5 00	
Globe Printing Co.	Advertising	35 55	
G. E. Desbarats	Wafers for Great Seal	16 00	
Do	Advertising in *Canada Gazette*	9 36	
L. J. Lalor	Repairing seal and copying press	8 00	
W. C. Chewett & Co	Books, stationery, &c	21 20	
Kingston *Whig*	Subscription	6 00	
Buntin, Bros. & Co	Stationery supplied through Queen's Printer	69 02	
Union Advocate, N.B.	Subscription	1 50	
			2437 45
	Department of Agriculture and Public Works.		
Joseph Lesslie	Postages to 31st December, 1868	226 53	
Montreal Telegraph Co	Telegrams	303 58	
Hon. John Carling	To pay Charles Potter for charts	17 05	
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing, &c	111 23	
John Buckley	Cab hire	22 50	
T. C. Patteson	To pay cab hire	22 50	
Gillespie & Hall	Advertising Exhibition Manual	10 00	
London *Free Press*	Advertising	21 30	
W. Edwards	To pay cab hire	7 00	
Express Co.	Charges	31 70	
Toronto *Globe*	Advertising	18 40	
Hon. John Carling	Travelling expenses to Peterboro', Madoc and Ottawa, *re* Immigration Conference	100 00	
J. Edwards	Stationery	5 20	
Grand Trunk Railway	Freight charges	18 56	
Brockville *Journal*	Subscription and advertising	10 32	
Daily News, Kingston	Advertising	6 50	
London *Prototype*	do and subscription	20 72	
Hamilton *Spectator*	do do	13 32	
Cornwall *Freeholder*	do	7 80	
Goderich *Star*	do	7 80	
Brantford *Courier*	do	9 00	
W. G. Goodfellow	Chromo-lithographing	4 00	
R. R. Cole	Almanacs	1 50	
R. W. Laird	Framing, &c	3 00	
H. White	Copy *Gold Regions of Canada*	1 00	
J. Evans	Cab hire	1 50	
John Downey	do	4 50	
P. O'Brien	Cartage	3 00	
Prof. Buckland	To pay freight, &c	5 92	
Bray, Baker & Co	Sundries	19 50	
R. Jordan & Co	Brooms, &c	6 85	
Kivas Tully	Travelling expenses	12 00	
Hon. John Carling	do to Malden	15 00	
Do	do to Muskoka	25 00	
Robertson & Cook	Printing, &c	228 71	
	Carried forward	1,322 49	7,207 88

Contingencies—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	1,322 49	7,270 88
	Department of Agriculture and Public Works—Continued.		
Dredge & Co	Stationery, books, &c	451 37	
W. C. Chewett & Co	do	78 18	
G. E. Desbarats	Subscription to *Canada Gazette*	5 00	
Robertson & Cook	Advertising in Toronto *Telegraph*	45 60	
H. Jacobs	Pens	15 00	
Kivas Tully	Expenses visiting Hamilton, Orillia and Penetanguishene	25 00	
M. Murray	Cab hire	4 50	
H. White	Copy *Gold Regions of Canada*	1 00	
Anderson & Co	Copy City Directory	2 50	
Canadian Freeman	Advertising	12 05	
Ottawa *Times*	do	11 44	
Toronto *Globe*	Subscription	6 50	
Toronto *Leader*	do	6 50	
United Service Gazette	Advertising plans for Deaf and Dumb Asylum	7 56	
Ottawa *Citizen*	do	12 74	
G. E. Desbarats	Stationery, books, &c	31 15	
Globe Printing Co	Four bound volumes *Canada Farmer*	5 20	
D. M. Bowman	Portable writing case	3 75	
J. T. Rolph	New stamp and repairing press	13 50	
J. R. Arnoldi	New stamping press	30 00	
Buntin, Bro. & Co	Stationery supplied through Queen's Printer	39 70	
Dr. Clark	Travelling expenses connected with Department	15 00	
Union Advocate, N.B.	Subscription	1 50	
			2,147 23
	Crown Lands Department.		
Joseph Lesslie	Postages to 31st December, 1868	1,564 63	
Bedford *Times*	Advertising	4 32	
John Durie & Son	Books prior to 1st July, 1867, (to be refunded by Dominion)	11 85	
Montreal Telegraph Co	Telegrams	281 45	
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing, &c	306 39	
A. Russell	To pay A. Cote & Co. for advertising	4 50	
Listowell *Banner*	Advertising	10 96	
Stratford *Colonist*	do	11 96	
J. Bradshaw	To pay cab hire	44 49	
Do	Cleaning offices and washing	274 36	
Do	Postage stamps	16 15	

Express Company	Charges	46 31	
John D. Linton	Feather dusters and brushes	9 25	
Ridout, Bros	Candlesticks, shovels, &c	5 50	
R. Jordan & Co	Soap, candles, brooms, &c	37 69	
Tenison & Hunter	Flannel, &c	5 63	
S. Letter	Work as laborer 58 days, at $1 per diem	58 00	
Hon. S. Richards	Travelling expenses to Peterboro' and Madoc *re* Immigration	93 00	
T. C. Patteson	To pay sundries, cleaning clocks, &c	3 25	
Rae Smith	Maps of Ontario	135 00	
W. O. Ross	Extra Clerk	27 00	
J. Bradshaw	Sundries for office	9 59	
H. Langlois	Services as Extra Clerk, from 8th June to 31st December, 1868, at $1 per diem	207 00	
W. H. Cowper	do do 7th January to do do	360 00	
R. Burroughes	do Fireman for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1868	366 00	
Peterboro' *Review*	Advertising	23 84	
Robertson & Cook	Printing	628 58	
A. Dredge & Co	Stationery	396 16	
T. D. Harris	Rent of house on Duke Street	466 66	
Sundry Newspapers	Advertising prior to 1st July, 1867, (to be refunded by Dominion)	139 44	
T. C. Patteson	To pay cab hire	1 00	
Union Advocate, N.B.	Subscription one year	1 50	
P. O'Brien	Clearing ashes	2 00	
J. Pullen	Brooms	1 20	
S. Williams	Bust of Lieutenant-Governor	2 50	
H. Piper	Coal oil, house furnishings, &c	8 35	
G. E. Desbarats	Subscription to six copies *Canada Gazette*	30 00	
C. Potter	Surveying instruments	33 00	
R. Broom	Locksmith's work	5 15	
London *Free Press*	Advertising	8 40	
Toronto *Telegraph*	do	13 60	
Toronto *Globe*	do	11 32	
Toronto *Leader*	do	13 00	
Canadian Freeman	do	23 40	
Victoria *Warder*	do	9 02	
Cowan & Co	Stationery	181 96	
Maclear & Co	do	10 75	
J. Edwards	do	4 25	
W. C. Chewett & Co	do	214 51	
Patton & Co	Crockery and glassware	5 90	
Rice Lewis & Son	Fenders	9 00	
John Hudson	Cleaning flues	8 80	
A. Matheson	Coal oil	1 00	
Haworth & Co	Hardware	2 00	
R. McPhail	Letter press	12 00	
C. Leverman	Services translating	21 20	
J. Menzies	Registration fee	1 50	
H. Rowsell	Law Reports	8 00	
Anderson & Co	City Directory	2 50	
John Tipson	Services as Extra Messenger	14 00	
	Carried forward	6,209 77	9,418 11

Contingencies—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	6,209 77	9,418 11
	Crown Lands Department—Continued.		
S. Letter	Services as Laborer, 78 days	78 00	
J. Bradshaw	Franking-pad	50	
Do	Kindling wood, &c	3 45	
R. Nettle	Gratuity in lieu of salary	490 00	
J. Murphy	do	182 50	
C. E. Dobbs	do	41 68	
Buntin, Bro. & Co	Stationery supplied through Queen's Printer	218 27	
			7,224 17
	Court of Chancery.		
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing, &c	72 35	
A Grant	To pay J. Lesslie postages to 31st December, 1868	57 77	
Do	do Ontario Ice Company	8 00	
Do	do Sparrow & Whatmough for water cooler, &c	8 00	
Do	do J. T. Rolph, seals, &c	16 00	
Do	do D. S. Keith, plumbing and repairs	46 61	
Do	do Fulton, Michie & Co., candles	3 60	
Do	do Ridout, Bros. & Co., deed boxes	18 43	
Do	do A. Hamilton, glazing, &c	9 20	
Do	do J. E. Ellis & Co., repairing clocks	10 00	
Do	do D. Sutherland, petty disbursements	19 28	
Do	Appropriation for Judges' Library	100 00	
Do	To pay Extra Clerk hire	10 82	
H. Jacobs	Pens through Queen's Printer	15 00	
A. Dredge & Co	Stationery do	9 00	
Robertson & Cook	Printing blank forms do	2 54	
R. McPhail	Stationery for Master's office	9 50	
Buntin, Bro. & Co	do do supplied through Queen's Printer	15 72	
Do	do Registrar's office do	23 05	
			454 87
	Court of Queen's Bench.		
A. Cameron	To pay postages to 31st December, 1868	79 53	
Do	do H. Rowsell, stationery	40 63	
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing, &c	27 87	
R. G. Dalton	To pay postages	25 06	
Do	do Ontario Ice Company	9 00	

Do	do Jas. Alexander, extra cleaning	16 20	
Do	do G. Harman, temporary assistance	12 00	
Robertson & Cook	Printing through Queen's Printer	81 83	
L. Heyden	Balance of contingencies of his office, up to 31st December, 1867, not included in estimate	20 21	
Do	Paid R. McPhail, books and stationery	48 70	
Do	do J. Alexander, extra cleaning	15 00	
Do	do P. O'Brien, carting snow	4 50	
Do	do postages	18 09	
Do	do express charges	25	
Do	do telegrams	1 12	
Do	do cab hire	25	
Do	do for almanacs	25	
Scott & Stollery	Repairs to chimney, Osgoode Hall	19 62	
R. G. Dalton	Salary as Clerk of the Crown, from 25th to 30th June, 1868	28 20	
Do	Appropriation for Judges' Library	100 00	
Do	Paid J. Alexander, extra cleaning	15 00	
Do	do J. D. Linton, soap, brooms, &c	6 68	
H. Jacobs	Pens	15 00	
Buntin, Bro. & Co	Stationery supplied through Queen's Printer	19 97	
Do	do Clerk of Process	1 96	
			606 92
	Court of Common Pleas.		
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing, &c	6 39	
M. B. Jackson	To pay postages	26 13	
Do	Appropriation for Judges' Library	100 00	
A. Dredge & Co	Stationery supplied through Queen's Printer.	6 50	
			139 02
	Legislation.		
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing, &c	143 35	
Montreal Telegraph Co	Telegrams, &c	10 67	
T. C. Patteson	To pay cab hire	10 25	
Toronto *Globe*	For 19 copies	57	
Express Co	Charges	106 73	
Chas. Thompson	Soap and candles, pails, brooms, &c	115 78	
Thos. Phillips	Office cleaning, dusting, washing, &c	416 72	
J. G. Joseph & Co	Clocks, &c	28 25	
E. Hooper & Co	Brushes, &c	7 65	
John Notman	Books and subscriptions to papers, &c	452 85	
Do	To pay for advertising Private Bills, &c	240 34	
James Baylis & Co	Mats	6 30	
C. J. McLennan	Map	6 00	
Samuel Hill	Ice	6 00	
W. C. Chewett & Co	Map	1 00	
Adam, Stevenson & Co	Stationery, almanacs, file boards, &c	61 95	
A. Matheson	Oil, &c	2 20	
Brown Bros	Stationery	4 80	
Rice Lewis & Son	Hardware	41 05	
	Carried forward	1,662 46	17,843 09

Contingencies—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	1,662 46	17,843 09
	Legislation—Concluded.		
W. Arthurs & Co.	Paper fasteners, &c.	8 00	
J. Boyd & Co.	Sundries	75	
John Boxall	Oil, &c	82 15	
Patton & Co.	Crockery	13 50	
M. Connody	Dusting and cleaning	32 40	
Mrs. Hickey	do	67 00	
Francis Clarke	Wages, 7 days, at $1 per diem	7 00	
Edwards & Caldwell	Reporting	75 00	
Henry Hartney	Travelling expenses	36 90	
Hon. E. B. Wood	To pay expenses of deputation to Ottawa	300 00	
Hon. John Carling	do Quebec	200 00	
P. O'Brien	Cartage	9 25	
David Ross	Wages, 6 days, at $1 per diem	6 00	
Grand Trunk Railway Co.	Freight charges	24 80	
John Buckley	Carriage of books and cab hire	97 25	
J. T. Rolph	Engraving	5 50	
Thomas Lalor	Locks for desks, &c.	10 55	
F. Finch	Engrossing	20 00	
A. J. Morrison	Paper	2 25	
H. Brand	Cab hire	75	
John Downey	do	2 00	
John Young	do	75	
G. B. Ware	Engrossing	4 00	
A. White	Wharfage on stationery	3 83	
T. C. Patteson	To pay subscriptions to sundry newspapers	62 50	
S. J. VanKoughnet	Rent of office for six months ending 31st December, 1867	27 00	
M. Hickey	Cleaning	63 50	
B. Walker	do	30 75	
W. Law	Removing snow	39 00	
P. O'Brien	Removing ashes	2 25	
H. Cobley	Fastenings	95	
H. P. Brumell	Brushes and combs	13 10	
G. Harrison	Crockery	95	
H. J. Hartney	do	35	
P. Paterson & Son	Hardware	3 60	
Thomas Phillips	Sundry petty disbursements	6 71	
John Notman	To pay cab hire	2 80	

Do	To pay cab hire, Hospital Committee	4 00	
Do	do telegrams and other expenses, Speaker's Room	85 00	
W. A. Murray & Co	Towelling	2 09	
W. Briscoe	Poker	90	
G. B. Ware	Lithographing	10 00	
L. J. Lalor	Repairing locks	4 20	
Brown Bros	Rugs	4 75	
Sparrow & Whatmough	Coal oil	1 80	
Hiram Piper	Tinware	76	
Toronto *Leader*	Advertising	6 75	
A. Sydere	Vermillion	75	
W. W. Duffin	Map	3 50	
Anderson & Co	Six copies City Directory	15 00	
Alpheus Todd	Services in organizing Legislative offices	100 00	
Alfred Todd	do	100 00	
			3,265 05
	Education Office.		
J. Leslie	Postage for the year	349 28	
A. Marling	Postage stamps	84 55	
Do	Discount on Cheque	25	
Do	Pamphlets	2 00	
Do	Telegrams	2 10	
E. Parent	Certificate of Copyright	6 00	
Cameron & McMichael	Consultation on Copyright, &c.	15 00	
Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa	Copyright fees	8 00	
Lovell & Gibson	Printing	39 25	
W. Halley	Electrotype office stamp	5 50	
Montreal *Gazette*	Subscription	4 00	
Toronto *Leader*	do 2 papers	13 00	
Do *Globe*	do do	13 00	
Do *Telegraph*	do	5 00	
Cobourg *World*	do	2 00	
Woodstock *Times*	do 3 years	6 00	
Canadian *Freeman*	do do	7 50	
Belleville *Intelligencer*	do 4 years	10 00	
J. C. Gillmor	Insurance	16 87	
H. Graham & Co	Carpet	171 00	
W. C. Chewett & Co	Books, paper, &c.	56 35	
Do	Lithographing	625 00	
R. Bradford	3 step-ladders	15 00	
Collector of Customs	Duties	20 00	
Ann Lovell	Printing	69 25	
Estate of J. Lovell	do	78 50	
A. Lovell & Co	do	101 00	
Rev. Dr. Ryerson	Expenses to Ottawa	23 50	
H. Rowsell	Law Reports	10 00	
J. Forsyth	Work on grounds	2 05	
J. G. Beard & Sons	Coal and Wood	272 00	
	Carried forward	2,032 95	21,108 14

Contingencies—*Concluded.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Carried forward	2,032 95	21,108 14
	Education Office—Concluded.		
Gorrie & Parish	Office steps	37 00	
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing	567 20	
A. Marling	Twelve months salary as Recording Clerk of Meteorological Observations	200 00	
F. J. Taylor	do as Clerk of Statistics	200 00	
J. I. R. Stinson	do as Assistant do	300 00	
W. H. Atkinson	do as Assistant Clerk of Correspondence	500 00	
James Moore	do for scrubbing and cleaning	49 15	
G. Maulson	Wages	17 67	
Rev. Dr. Ryerson	Balance on hand	113 23	
			4,017 20
	Miscellaneous Departmental and Legislation Contingencies.		
Queen's Printer	To pay freight on Stationery	68 61	
Do	do Duty on do	385 89	
Do	do Cowan & Co., Edinburgh for do	2,664 36	
			3,118 86
	Total		28,244 20

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO.
TORONTO, December 31st, 1868.

No. 10.

STATEMENT shewing the amount of Estimates, the amount expended by the Government of Ontario, and the amounts unexpended and overexpended on the 31st December, 1868.

SERVICE.	SUB-HEAD OF SERVICE.	Appropriation	Expended.	Unexpended	Overexpended.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Civil Government	Licutenant-Governor's office, salaries	1,200 00	1,106 65	93 35	
	Executive Council do do	1,615 00	954 76	660 24	
	Attorney General's do do	8,550 00	8,286 46	263 54	
	Treasury Department, do	7,318 29	7,302 29	16 00	
	Secretary and Registrar's office, do	9,265 00	8,687 00	578 00	
	Department of Agriculture and Public Works, salaries	9,865 00	9,860 66	4 34	
	Crown Lands Department, do	40,390 00	38,119 52	2,270 48	
Contingencies	Departmental, &c	44,670 00	28,244 20	16,425 80	
Crown Lands Expenditure	Salaries, &c., travelling agents	2,500 00	1,085 40	1,414 60	
	Surveys	30,000 00	8,820 00	21,180 00	
	Refunds	10,000 00	13,229 39		3,229 39
	Board of Surveyors	400 00	189 35	210 65	
	Agents' salaries, commissions, &c	35,000 00	20,095 39	14,904 61	
Legislation	Salaries	7,900 00	9,906 01		2,006 01
	Indemnity to Members	57,400 00	57,400 00		
	Mileage of do	4,400 00	4,400 00		
	Sessional Writers, Messengers and Pages	6,000 00	4,451 25	1,548 75	
	Postages and cost of House Post Office	4,000 00	3,881 56	118 44	
	Stationery, printing and binding	10,000 00	9,843 51	156 49	
	Printing, binding, &c., the Statutes	7,500 00	1,513 99	5,986 01	
	Expenses of elections	2,500 00	499 89	2,000 11	
	Increase of library	1,000 00	787 92	212 08	
	Newspapers and other contingencies	1,250 00		1,250 00	
Administration of Justice	Court of Chancery	15,677 11	14,441 46	1,235 65	
	Queen's Bench	7,460 88	6,905 92	554 96	
	Common Pleas	4,712 27	4,240 25	472 02	
	Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Pleas	11,700 00	12,100 00		400 00
	Crown Counsel	14,950 00	8,179 36	6,770 64	
	Administration of Criminal Justice	127,539 00	109,925 25	17,613 75	
	Miscellaneous Justice	18,326 00	15,002 76	3,323 24	
	Carried forward	503,088 55	407,460 20	99,263 75	5,635 40

STATEMENT shewing the amount of Estimates, &c.—*Continued*

SERVICE.	SUB-HEAD OF SERVICE.	Appropriation.	Expended.	Unexpended	Overexpended.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	503,088 55	409,460 20	99,263 75	5,635 40
Public Works and Buildings	Rebuilding, repairing, furnishing, &c., and gas, fuel, water and insurance, &c	47,136 00	47,659 81		523 81
	Lieutenant-Governor's residence	2,836 00	2,836 00		
	Rebuilding Government House	50,000 00	27,709 64	22,290 36	
	New buildings, Lunatic Asylum, Toronto	75,000 00	47,640 84	27,359 16	
	Colonization Roads	50,000 00	36,901 15	13,098 85	
Agriculture	Electoral Division Societies	54,100 00	54,074 00	26 00	
	Fruit Growers' Association	350 00	350 00		
	Mechanic's Institutes	2,000 00	1,610 00	390 00	
	Agricultural Association	10,000 00	10,000 00		
Miscellaneous	Distressed fishermen, Nova Scotia	5,000 00	5,000 00		
	Inspection of Asylums and Prisons	3,000 00	1,180 62	1,819 38	
	Cost of *Official Gazette*	4,000 00	1,435 43	2,564 57	
	Towards facilitating transport on Lake Superior	11,000 00	11,000 00		
Hospitals and Charities		39,000 00	39,000 00		
Lunatic Asylums	Toronto	77,290 00	76,543 96	746 04	
	Malden	35,314 43	36,063 12		*748 69
	Orillia	17,884 07	17,336 87	547 20	
Reformatory	Penetanguishene	23,013 37	22,992 24	21 13	
Literary and Scientific Institutions		3,600 00	3,600 00		
Education		296,965 00	296,965 00		
Aid to Superior Education		32,100 00	30,600 00	1,500 00	
Unforeseen and Unprovided		20,000 00	12,429 15	7,570 85	
		1,362,677 42	1,192,388 03	177,197 29	6,907 90
	Less Advance to J. Notman, on account of Legislation in 1867	10,000 00	10,000 00		
		1,352,677 42	1,182,388 03	177,197 29	6,907 90

*$750 Refunded—See Statements Nos. 2 and 13.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO.
Toronto, December 31st, 1868.

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

No. 11.

THE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS in account with the Province of Ontario for the year ended 31st December, 1868.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	CR.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To balance on hand from 1867	1,328 57		By F. Gray, wages and scrubbing	32 00	
To warrants	17,000 00		G. Harding, plumbers' work	446 81	
		18,328 57	Do contract, heating apparatus	738 66	
			Do tanks	93 00	
			Gas Company, supply	189 30	
			Depository Books, Stationery, &c	1,718 56	
			Piper & Son, furnishings	65 71	
			Dredge & Co., do	20 33	
			Wood & Co., chemicals	107 66	
			E. M. Morphy, clock repairs	3 75	
			Leader Office, advertising	2 67	
			J. Murphy, cleaning arms	20 50	
			Lovell & Gibson, printing	47 25	
			W. Lemon, wages	42 00	
			Rogers & Wilson, repairs and alterations, and carpentering	486 98	
			Rev. Dr. Ormston, examiner and attending Council Meetings	192 00	
			Dr. Sangster, P. O. Box	3 00	
			Insurance Companies premiums	399 70	
			J. Forsyth, repairs and cleaning, labor in grounds, &c.	39 57	
			Water Company, supply	300 00	
			W. Myles, coal and wood	178 75	
			D. Williams, bricklayer	11 00	
			Alex. Hamilton, painting and glazing	588 16	
			Postmaster, stamps	5 00	
			Lewis & Sons, furnishings	75 28	
			J. J. Atkinson, drill instructor	20 00	
			J. L. Charles do	20 00	
			Customs duty	18 27	
			Ann Lovell, printing	42 50	
			G. H. Swinburne, stamps	6 00	
			Estate of J. Lovell, printing	85 25	
			G. Fox, slating	201 00	
			W. H. Cox, repairing masks	3 00	
			O. Tolliver, whitewashing	11 50	
Carried forward		18,328 57	*Carried forward*	6,210 16	

THE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOL in account with the Province of Ontario—*Continued.*

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	CR.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward.....	.....	18,328 57	*Carried forward*	6,210 16	.....
			By S. Risley, inspecting boilers.....	20 00	
			John Kay, carpets	50 48	
			W. Hodgson, cleaning closets.....	3 00	
			J. G. Beard & Sons, coal and wood	593 76	
			Snarr & Williams, repairs.....	77 67	
			A. Lovell, & Co., printing	31 00	
			Marshall & Wilson, plasterers' work.....	160 00	
			John Rogers, carpenter and joiners' work	204 00	
			Gorrie & Parish, joiners' work	63 71	
			Lancashire Insurance Company's premium.....	22 50	
			Liverpool and London, do do	22 50	
			Western do do	22 50	
			Northern do do	22 50	
			T. W. Birchall do	22 50	
			Globe office, advertising	1 00	
			Leslie & Son, trees	7 25	
			J. B. Carter, on account fittings.....	70 00	
			Neil Meehan, freight and cartage.....	110 43	
			SALARIES.		
			Normal School.		
			A. Marling, Recording Clerk to Council of Public Instruction, 12 months	99 98	
			Jno. H. Sangster, Head Master, 12 months.....	2,000 00	
			H. W. Davis, Second do do	1,491 67	
			Samuel Clare, Master of Writing and Book-keeping, 12 months.....	700 00	
			Wm. Armstrong, Drawing Master, 12 months	240 00	
			H. F. Sefton, Music Master, 10 months	399 99	
			H. Goodwin, Master of Gymnastics and Calisthenics, 12 months.....	300 00	
			J. G. Hodgins, Lecturer on the School Law, 12 mos.	99 97	
			Boys' Model School.		
			James Carlyle, Master.....	1,000 00	

			James Hughes, First Assistant	600 00	
			Charles Archibald, Second do	520 00	
			Girls' Model School.		
			Martha Cullen, Mistress	600 00	
			Jessie Turnbull, First Assistant 2 months	83 33	
			Clara J. Clark, do 10 months	416 68	
			Clara J. Clark, Second Assistant, 2 months	66 66	
			C. E. McCausland do 10 months	333 33	
			Servants.		
			John Murphy, Janitor	360 00	
			James Forsyth, Gardener	360 00	
			James Ryan, Furnaceman, 12 months $360 00		
			Arrears 3 00		
			Thomas Gray, Assistant Fireman and Furnaceman, 2 months	363 00	
				50 00	
			John Moore, do do 9 months.	252 00	
			William Hodgson, Engineer 9½ do	277 00	
Total		18,328 57	Total		18,328 57

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1868.

No. 12.

THE PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, Toronto, in account with the Province of Ontario, for the year ended 31st December, 1868.

DR.			CR.	Provincial Asylum.	Branch Asylum.	Total.
		$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To balance on hand, 1st January, 1868		48 08	By deposited to the credit of the Treasurer			7,191 24
To warrants issued during the year 1868, to :			By expenditure during the year, viz. :			
James McKirdy	$76,389 23		Medicine and medical comforts	285 30	18 06	
Robertson & Cook	31 73		Beer, spirits and wine	2,468 70	418 63	
T. C. Patteson	73 56					3,190 69
Buntin Bro. & Co	24 67		Butcher's meat	9,391 27	1,291 73	
Hunter, Rose & Co	24 77		Flour	7,275 60	1,072 51	
		76,543 96	Butter	2,821 68	526 63	
Receipts for the year, viz. :			Barley, rice, peas and meal	842 19	134 33	
Paying patients	$5,294 56		Fruit	163 70	18 80	
Articles sold	1,040 55		Potatoes and cheese	584 87	321 71	
Water to military	720 95		Salt, pepper, vinegar, &c	149 80	28 44	
Branch Asylum	130 73		Coffee and tea	2,528 85	329 95	
Discounts	4 45		Sugar and syrup	1,865 96	278 30	
		7,191 24	Fish and eggs	946 78	79 47	
						30,652 57
			Clothing, bedding and shoes	4,071 81	713 38	
						4,785 19
			Fuel	8,777 96	909 10	
			Gas, oil and candles	1,288 30	84 01	
			Laundry, soap, brushes, &c	861 84	55 94	
						11,977 15
			Stationery and printing	369 61		
			Interments	145 50	7 00	
			Repairs and alterations	540 77	358 10	
			Farm and farm buildings	1,153 49	47 93	
			Tools	35 12		
			Straw	326 06	111 59	
			Removal and examination of patients	16 75	1 00	
			Tobacco	203 70	9 20	
			Furniture	223 45	53 73	
			Crockery and glassware	95 75	34 80	
			Postages, telegrams, and express	63 87	1 50	

		Feed and fodder	548 48	238 24	
		Amusements	43 80		
		Clergyman's cab hire	69 00		
		Officers, travelling expenses	19 90		
		Insurance	742 04	24 90	
		Ice, ice house and water	60 00	374 01	
		Engine house	1,638 76		
		Bath and water closets	217 67	4 00	
		Furnaces	245 06		
		Fencing and improving grounds	165 44		
		Ventilating shafts	53 45	1 50	
		Library	33 55		
		Recovery of elopers	6 60		
		Small articles	4 80		
		Law expenses	67 29		8,357 41
		By salaries and wages, viz.:			
		Medical Superintendent	2,000 04		
		Bursar	1,200 00		
		Medical Assistant	1,000 08		
		Clinical Assistant	300 00		
		Steward	600 00	300 00	
		Architect	400 08		
		Matron	300 00	160 08	
		Engineer	740 04		
		Keepers, guards, &c.	9,800 71	828 00	17,629 03
Total	83,783 28	Total			83,783 28

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1868.

No. 13.

THE MALDEN LUNATIC ASYLUM, in account with the Province of Ontario, for the year ended 31st December, 1868.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	CR.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To balance on hand, 1st January, 1868		100 00	By deposited to credit of Treasurer		400 20
To warrants issued during the year	36,063 12				
			By expenditure for the year, for:		
To receipts from:			Medicines and medical comforts	84 12	
Paying patients $130 52			Beer, wine and spirits	1,483 16	
Articles sold 269 68			Butcher's meat	2,442 57	
	400 20		Flour, bread, biscuit, meal, &c	3,198 33	
		34,463 32	Butter	1,501 68	
			Barley, rice, peas and beans	756 95	
			Fruit, potatoes and cheese	227 27	
			Salt, pepper, vinegar, &c	83 65	
			Coffee and tea	1,145 28	
			Sugar and Syrup	1,020 31	
			Fish and Eggs	334 71	
			Clothing, bedding and shoes	5,796 80	
			Fuel	1,945 63	
			Oil and lights	52 64	
			Laundry, soap and brushes	330 91	
			Advertising, printing and stationery	292 93	
			Incidentals	104 80	
			Repairs and alterations	3,283 13	
			Farm and farm implements	511 16	
			Straw	149 07	
			Tobacco and pipes	127 05	
			Furniture	1,330 05	
			Water, pump and ice	18 43	
			Officer's travelling expenses	35 90	
			Crockery, glass, cutlery and tinware	363 71	
			Interments	54 00	
			Elopements	10 00	
			Tools	51 14	
			Postage, telegrams, &c	53 23	
			Scrubbing and cleaning	119 34	
			Instruction and amusement	51 85	
			Small articles	30 65	
			Feed and fodder	389 12	

			Farm stock	288 83	
			Freight and dockage	149 35	
			Table linen and towelling	17 01	
			Breakwater	162 40	
			Medical fees	336 00	
			Customs duties	161 07	
			Ornamenting grounds	48 88	
					28,543 11
			By salaries and wages, viz.:		
			Medical Superintendent	1,166 02	
			Clerk	462 50	
			Steward	350 00	
			Matron	193 34	
			Keepers, guards, &c	4,246 70	
					6,418 56
			By refund		750 00
					36,111 87
		36,563 32	By balance carried down		451 45
To balance, 31st December, 1868		451 45			36,563 32

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1868.

No. 14.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM, Orillia, in account with the Province of Ontario, for the year ended 31st December, 1868.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	CR.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To balance on hand on 1st January, 1868		81 55	By refund		81 55
To warrants issued during the year	12,608 87		By deposited to credit of Treasurer of Ontario		183 11
To Pay Lists	4,728 00				
		17,336 87	By expenditure during the year, for:		
To receipts for:			Medicines and medical comforts	28 95	
2,115 lbs pork	132 11		Beer, wine and spirits	838 66	
Two cows	51 00				867 61
		183 11	Butcher's meat	2,314 78	
			Flour, meal and bread	1,917 00	
			Butter	934 32	
			Barley, rice, peas and beans	116 04	
			Fruit	41 34	
			Potatoes and other vegetables	209 85	
			Salt, pepper, vinegar and mustard	25 54	
			Coffee and tea	814 90	
			Sugar and Syrup	611 10	
			Fish and Eggs	44 66	
					7,029 53
			Clothing, bedding and shoes		2,007 10
			Fuel	532 50	
			Oil and candles	81 93	
			Laundry, soap, brooms, &c	158 93	
			Advertising, printing and stationery	50 85	
			Interments	18 00	
			Repairs, alterations, &c	442 45	
			Farm and stable	39 06	
			Removal of patients	13 50	
			Tobacco	120 18	
			Furniture	87 86	
			Officers, travelling expenses	32 00	
			Postages, telegrams and express	6 32	
			Crockery and glassware	35 90	
			Freight	45 45	
			Feed and fodder	439 19	
			Tools and implements	4 97	
			Scrubbing and cleaning	43 02	

			Incidentals	20 00	
			Live stock	108 56	
			Steam pump—water supply	289 89	
			Rent and taxes	71 25	
			Poultry	19 70	
					2,661 51
			By salaries and wages, viz.:		
			Medical Superintendent	1,399 92	
			Clerk	300 00	
			Steward	360 00	
			Matron	160 08	
			Engineer	600 00	
			Keepers and guards	1,908 00	
					4,728 00
			By balance carried down		43 12
		17,601 53			17,601 53
To balance, 31st December, 1868		43 12			

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1868.

No. 15.

THE REFORMATORY PRISON, Ontario, in account with the Province of Ontario, for the year ended 31st December, 1868.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	CR.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To balance on hand, 1st January, 1868		286 72	By refund		286 72
To warrants issued during the year	22,992 24		By deposited to credit of Treasurer, Ontario		897 14
To receipts from :			By expenditure during the year, for:		
Farm account	$267 88		Provisions	5,060 49	
Victualling account	141 23		Clothing and bedding	1,846 37	
Shoe shop do	128 50		Farm	3,346 42	
Cooper shop do	173 70		Freight	354 36	
Tailor shop do	43 96		Soap, oil and candles	175 64	
Carpenter shop do	86 09		Officers, travelling expenses	88 73	
Blacksmith shop do	15 99		Furniture	254 06	
Clothing do	9 07		Tools	21 00	
Light do	3 57		Stable	56 40	
Tool do	75		Wharf and boat	57 74	
Furniture do	20		Elopements	55 13	
Labor do	8 55		Advertising, printing and stationery	30 83	
New prison building account	8 05		Chapel and school	198 89	
Fencing do	9 60		Hospital	70 45	
	897 14		Convicts' travelling allowance	262 00	
		23,889 38	Shoe shop	11 00	
			Cooperage	123 20	
			Maintenance of buildings	680 30	
			Carpenter's shop	120 75	
			Blacksmith's shop	269 35	
			Fishing tackle	10 35	
			Postage	25 49	
			Fencing and preparing grounds	103 05	
			New prison buildings	465 61	
			Contingencies	3 00	
			New construction	109 32	
			Removal of convicts	46 75	
			Rent	48 00	
					13,894 68

			By salaries and wages, viz.:		
			Warden	1,599 96	
			Two Chaplains	1,599 84	
			Deputy Warden	720 00	
			Surgeon	399 96	
			Steward	399 96	
			Keepers, guards, &c	4,377 84	
					9,097 56
Total		24,176 10	Total		24,176 10

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1868.

No. 16.

STATEMENT shewing the amounts paid by the Dominion Government, at Ottawa, up to the 31st December, 1868, which were included in the Estimates of Ontario for 1868.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.			
	COURT OF CHANCERY.			
A. Grant	To pay salaries of Registrar's office, for the month of December, 1867	699 19		
A. N. Buell	do Master's office do	533 33		
			1,232 52	
	COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.			
L. Heyden	To pay salaries of Clerk's office, for the month of December, 1867		554 97	
	COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.			
M. B. Jackson	To pay salaries of Clerk's office, for the month of December, 1867		350 02	
				2,137 51
	PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.			
	GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO.			
J. Walsh	On account of contract for rebuilding	1,980 00		
George Harding	do plumbing, gas fitting, etc	450 00		
W. J. & A. K. Mills	For drinking fountains	49 00		
E. P. Rubidge	For salary as Architect, and travelling expenses	302 05		
S. B. Fripp	do Clerk of Works, and travelling expenses	460 30		
E. J. Barker, Kingston *Whig*	For advertising tenders	10 00		
John Lovell, Montreal *Daily News*	do do	11 60		
				3,262 95
	LEGISLATION.			
	EXPENSES OF ELECTIONS.			
A. Ross	Returning Officer, North Riding of Oxford	430 64		
Hon. E. Kenny, Receiver General	To pay certain deductions from Returning Officers' accounts	93 10		
Richard Carney	For fees and disbursements as Returning Officer, District of Algoma	665 31		

R. Moderwell	For Voters' List, North Riding of Perth	9 72		
S. B. Freeman	do City of Hamilton and South Riding of Wentworth	9 23		
E. T. Dartnell	do Prescott and Russell	8 68		
T. A. McLean	For balance fees and disbursements, Election for West Toronto	91 65		
W. C. L Gill	do do City of London	7 00		
Hon. John Carling	To pay P. Schram allowance for polling booth, East Middlesex	7 50		
				1,322 83
				6,723 29

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1868.

No. 17.

STATEMENT shewing the amount expended by the Dominion of Canada, on account of the Province of Ontario, during the year ended 31st December, 1868, such Expenditure having been sanctioned by the Legislature of Ontario, in the Supplies for 1869.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.			
	Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Pleas.			
Thomas Fortye	Salary as Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, Co. Peterboro', quarter ending 31st December, 1867	75 00		
R. D. Chatterton	do Counties Northumberland and Durham, for do ...	100 00		
D. A. McMullen	do do Essex do ...	75 00		
Hugh Johnston	do do Huron do ...	75 00		
T. A. Ireland	do do Kent do ...	100 00		
James Hough	do do Wellington do ...	75 00		
J. V. Ham	do do Ontario do ...	100 00		
F. A. B. Clench	do do Lincoln do ...	100 00		
W. L. P. Eager	do do Halton do ...	75 00		
James McFadden	do do Perth do ...	75 00		
William Grace	do do Victoria do ...	75 00		
James Colquhoun	do do Waterloo do ...	75 00		
W. H. Campbell	do do Leeds and Grenville do ...	100 00		
J. R. Gemmill	do do Lambton do ...	75 00		
R. V. Griffith	do do Haldimand do ...	75 00		
S. H. Ghent	do do Wentworth do ...	100 00		
William Gunn	do do Bruce do ...	75 00		
John H. Goodson	do do Brant do ..	75 00		
Archibald Thompson	do do Renfrew do ...	75 00		
James A. Austin	do do Peel do ...	75 00		
Isaac P. Wilson	do do Welland do ...	75 00		
John Twigg	do do Prince Edward do ...	75 00		
R. Macdonald	do do Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry do ...	100 00		
Thomas D. Warren	do do Elgin do ...	100 00		
C. C. Rapelje	do do Norfolk do ...	100 00		
John McBeth	do do Middlesex do ...	100 00		
Peter O'Reilly	do do Frontenac do ...	100 00		
A. G. Northrup	do do Hastings do ...	100 00		

J. B. McGuin	do	do	Lennox and Addington,	do	...	100 00		
Charles Rice	do	do	Lanark	do	...	100 00		
Jonathan Lane	do	do	Simcoe	do	...	75 00		
P. Inglis	do	do	Grey	do	...	75 00		
J. W. Marston	do	do	Prescott and Russell	do	...	75 00		
James Fraser	do	do	Carleton	do	...	100 00		
James Kintrea	do	do	Oxford	do	...	100 00		
							3,025 00	
			MISCELLANEOUS JUSTICE.					
Hon. Sidney Smith	Salary as Inspector of Registry Offices for quarter ending 31st December, 1867					500 00		
John M. Savage	do Registrar, District of Algoma, for			do	...	200 00		
Richard O'Reilly	do do of Nipissing, for			do	...	200 00		
Henry Pilgrim	do Clerk of the District Court and Deputy Clerk of the Crown from 22nd Oct. to 31st December, 1867, District of Algoma					96 46		
J. McP. Hamilton	do Clerk of the Peace, District of Algoma, for quarter ending 31st Dec., 1867					200 00		
T. H. Johnson	do Stipendiary Magistrate, District of Nipissing, for			do	do ...	350 00		
Richard Carney	do Sheriff and Treasurer, Dist. of Algoma, for			do	do ...	350 00		
William B. Heward	do Clerk of the Court of Impeachment, for			do	do ...	50 00		
J. M. Hamilton	Dist. Attorney, Algoma, balance allowed on half-yearly Fee Fund Return, 1st July to 31st December, 1867					2 29		
Do	do	do	do	1st Jan. to 30th June, 1868.		15 87		
H. L. Hime	To pay Thos. W. Herrick nine months' rent of temporary Court House, Algoma, to 30th June, 1868					300 00		
J. G. Grange, Sheriff, Co. Wellington	For attendance of himself and constables at Fall Sittings, Court of Chancery, 1867					31 00		
							2,295 62	
								5,320 62
			EDUCATION.					
Rev. Dr. Ryerson	On account of expenditure							841 66
			LUNATIC ASYLUMS.					
			PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, TORONTO.					
A. Drummond	To pay Pay Lists of Asylum, Toronto, for December, 1867						1,470 42	
			LUNATIC ASYLUM, ORILLIA.					
J. Ardagh	To pay accounts connected with maintenance of the Asylum for December, 1867					698 56		
A. Drummond	To refund advance by Bank of Montreal account Pay List, December, 1867					394 00		
							1,092 56	
								2,562 98
	Carried forward							8,725 26

No. 17.—*Concluded.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....			8,725 26
	CIVIL GOVERNMENT.			
	EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE.			
Michael Smith.....	Salary as Caretaker for December, 1867, and January, 1868.....			50 00
	AGRICULTURE.			
Hon. John Carling.....	Percentage retained from the grants to Agricultural Societies in 1867, for agricultural instruction in Ontario.....			1,144 33
	Total.....			9,919 59

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1868.

STATEMENTS

OF

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

ON ACCOUNT OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

DURING THE NINE MONTHS ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,

1869.

Laid before the Legislative Assembly, by Command,

NOVEMBER, 1869.

Toronto:

PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO., 86 KING STREET WEST.

1869.

To His Excellency the Honorable WILLIAM PEARCE HOWLAND, *Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honor to present to Your Excellency STATEMENTS OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES on account of the PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, during the nine months ending this day.

Respectfully submitted.

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, 30th September , 1869.

CONTENTS.

	Page
STATEMENT OF CASH	2
DO OF INVESTMENTS	3
DO OF RECEIPTS	4
DO OF EXPENDITURE	6
CIVIL GOVERNMENT:—	
Lieutenant-Governor's Office—Salaries	6
Executive Council Office do	6
Attorney-General's Office do	6
Treasury Department do	7
Secretary and Registrar's Office do	7
Department of Agriculture and Public Works—Salaries	8
Crown Lands Department—Salaries	8
CROWN LANDS EXPENDITURE:—	
Salaries and Expenditure of Travelling Agents	10
Surveys	10
Refunds	10
Board of Examiners Land Surveyors	10
Agents' Salaries, Commission and Disbursements	10
Colonization Roads	11
LEGISLATION:—	
Salaries	11
Indemnity to Members	11
Mileage of Members	11
Sessional Messengers, Writers and Pages	11
Postages and Cost of House Post Office	11
Stationery, including Printing-Paper, &c.	12
Printing, Binding and Circulating the Statutes	12
Expenses of Elections	12
Parliamentary Library	12
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE:—	
Court of Chancery—Salaries	12
Do of Queen's Bench do	13
Do of Common Pleas do	13
Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Pleas	14
Criminal Justice, Criminal Prosecutions	14
Do Administration of	14
Do Special Services	15
Miscellaneous Justice	14
Expenses *re* Driscoll Murder	15
Do Newbecker do	15
Seals and other Contingencies	15
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS:—	
Departmental and Parliamentary Buildings	15
Government House, Toronto	16
Lieutenant-Governor's Residence	16
Deaf and Dumb Institution	16
New Wings, Provincial Lunatic Asylum	17
PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—*Continued.*	
Insurance on New Wings, Provincial Lunatic Asylum	17
House for Caretaker, Provincial Lunatic Asylum	17
Lunatic Asylum, London	17
Osgoode Hall Repairs	17
Lock on Rosseau River	18
Lock at Young's Point	18
Navigation Balsam and Cameron Lakes	18
Survey and Drainage of Crown Lands	18
ASYLUM MAINTENANCE	18
REFORMATORY MAINTENANCE	18
AGRICULTURE:—	
Agricultural Association	19
Electoral Division Societies	19
Fruit Growers' Association	19
Mechanics' Institutes	19
Immigration	19
MISCELLANEOUS:—	
Arbitration	19
Inspection of Asylums and Prisons	19
Cost of *Official Gazette*	19
Inspection of Registry Offices	19
HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES	19
LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS	19
EDUCATION	20
UNFORESEEN AND UNPROVIDED	20
LOAN TO TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL	20
JUDGES OF SUPERIOR COURT	21
MUNICIPALITIES' FUND	21
MISCELLANEOUS AND DEPARTMENTAL CONTINGENCIES	21
STATEMENT OF CONTINGENCIES:—	
Lieutenant-Governor's Office	22
Executive Council Office	22
Attorney-General's Office	23
Treasury Department	23
Secretary and Registrar's Office	24
Department of Agriculture and Public Works	25
Crown Lands Department	25
Normal and Model Schools	27
Education	27
Court of Chancery	28
Court of Queen's Bench	28
Court of Common Pleas	28

STATEMENTS

OF

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

1869.

No. 1.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES of the Province of Ontario, for the nine months ending 30th September, 1869.

1869.	Dr.	$ cts.	1869.	Cr.	$ cts.
Jan. 1	To Balance on hand	344,049 37		By payments as per Statement No. 4	1,088,806 74
	To Receipts as per Statement No. 3	2,061,611 12		By amount of investments in Dominion Stock and Debentures and Special Deposits	1,205,675 73
				By balance	111,178 02
	Total	2,405,660 49		Total	2,405,660 49
Sept. 30	To Balance brought down	111,178 02			
	Consisting of—				
	Cash deposits in the Bank of Montreal	21,802 26			
	Do Royal Canadian Bank	87,598 65			
	Amount of unexpended balance in the hands of John Notman, on account of contingencies	1,776 41			
	Total	111,178 02			

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, September 30th, 1869.

No. 2.

STATEMENT of Investments made during the nine months ending 30th September, 1869.

To Whom Paid.	NATURE OF INVESTMENT.		Amount.	Total Amount.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
Bank of Montreal	For the purchase of £140,000 five per cent. debentures of the Dominion of Canada, at discount varying from 93⅜ to 95½		658,519 06	
	For the purchase of £10,000 do do in Montreal, at 96 per cent		46,952 62	
	For the interest accrued on £10,000, from 1st January to 30th January, 1869		204 65	
				705,675 73
	Special deposit bearing interest at 4 per cent. under Order in Council, June 10th, 1869			500,000 00
	Amount of investments made in 1868	$859,968 75		
	do do do 1869	705,675 73		1,205,675 73
	do Special deposit do 1869	500,000 00		
		2,065,644 48		

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, September 30th, 1869.

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

No. 3.

STATEMENT of Receipts of the Province of Ontario, for the nine months ending 30th September, 1869.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dominion of Canada.			
On account of subsidy and general account	1,221,872 80		
On account of Municipal Loan Fund	4,040 00		
			1,225,912 80
Reformatory.			
Reformatory Prison, Penetanguishene			559 39
Lunatic Asylums.			
Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto	5,433, 89		
Lunatic Asylum, Malden	229 67		
do Orillia	79 79		
			5,743 35
Refunds.			
H. Landor, Medical Superintendent. Malden Asylum, cancelled cheque	2,399 30		
J. Ardagh, Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Orillia, balance of unexpended warrant	43 12		
A. Russell, balance of warrants unexpended	1,177 23		
Do amount over-credited	40 00		
Do cancelled cheques	68 58		
			3,728 23
Education.			
On account of education			17,850 74
Municipal Loan Fund.			
On account of Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund			79,982 87
Investments.			
Interest on account of Investments			54,250 00
Casual Revenue.			
Fines, fees, and forfeitures	2,755 30		
Tavern and Shop Licenses	52,316 37		
			55,071 67
Algoma Taxes.			
On account of taxes due on patented lands in Algoma			2,527 29
Carried forward			1,445,626 34

STATEMENT of Receipts of the Province of Ontario, for the nine months ending 30th September, 1869.—*Concluded.*

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			1,445,626 34
Territorial Revenue.			
Special Funds—Clergy Lands	79,881 47		
Common School Lands	107,813 74		
Grammar do do	4,132 41		
			191,827 62
Crown Lands Revenue			407,526 76
Law Stamps.			
Law Stamps			13,696 10
Statutes.			
On account of sale of Statutes			597 55
Ontario Gazette.			
On account of *Official Gazette*			2,336 75
Total			2,061,611 12

NOTE.—Future revision may be necessary as regards the division of Crown Lands Revenue, as the returns were not complete at date of Statement.

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, September 30th, 1869

No. 4.

STATEMENT of the Expenditure made by the Provincial Treasurer on account of the Province of Ontario, during the nine months ending 30th September, 1869.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	CIVIL GOVERNMENT.			
	LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.			
	Salaries.			
E. G. Curtis	Nine months' salary as Secretary, to 30th September, 1869, at $800 per annum	600 00		
M. Bailey	do Messenger, do $400 do	300 00		
	Contingencies.	900 00		
	For nine months ending 30th September, 1869, as per statement, page 22	189 61		
			1,089 61	
	EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE.			
	Salaries.			
J. S. Smith	Salary as Clerk, from 1st January to 8th March, 1869, at $400 per annum	75 26		
James Ross	do do 9th March to 30th September, 1869, at $400 per annum	224 74		
Angus McDonell	do Messenger, from 1st January to 30th September, 1869, at $250 per annum	187 50		
M. J. Smith	do Caretaker, do $365 do	273 00		
	Contingencies.	760 50		
	For nine months ending 30th September, 1869, as per statement, page 22	291 78		
			1,052 28	
	ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.			
	Salaries.			
Hon. J. S. Macdonald	Nine months' salary as Attorney General, to 30th September, 1869, at $4,000 per annum	3,000 00		
J. S. Smith	Salary as Chief Clerk, from 1st January to 8th March, 1869, at $1,200 do	225 81		
James Ross	do 9th March to 30th Sept., 1869, do do	674 19		
H. Kinloch	Nine months' salary as Clerk, to 30th September, 1869, at $700 per annum	525 00		
Angus McDonell	do Messenger, do $250 do	187 50		
		4,612 50		

	Contingencies.			
	For nine months ending 30th September, 1869, as per statement, page 23	359 57		
			1,972 07	
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT.			
	Salaries.			
Hon. E. B. Wood	Nine months' salary as Treasurer, to 30th September, 1869, at $3,200 per annum	2,400 00		
Geo. Mathews	do Chief Audit Clerk, do $1,200 do	900 00		
W. Ebbs	Eight months' salary as Accountant, from 1st January to 31st August, 1869, at $1,200 per annum	800 00		
W. R. Harris	One months' salary as Accountant, from 1st September to 30th September, 1869, at $1,200 per annum	100 00		
James Kerr	Nine months' salary as Corresponding Clerk, to 30th September, 1869, at $650 per annum	487 50		
C. H. Sproule	Nine months' salary as Junior Audit Clerk, to 30th September, 1869, at $550 per annum	412 50		
John Little	Nine months' salary as Messenger, to 30th September, 1869, at $365 per annum	273 00		
		5,373 00		
	Contingencies.			
	For nine months ending 30th September, 1869, as per statement, page 23	1,260 80		
			6,633 80	
	SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.			
	Salaries.			
Hon. M. C. Cameron	Nine months' salary as Secretary and Registrar, to 30th September, 1869, at $3,200 per annum	2,400 00		
T. C. Patteson	Nine months' salary as Assistant Secretary, to 30th September, 1869, at $1,200 per annum	900 00		
Do	Nine months' salary as Deputy-Registrar, to 30th September, 1869, at $400 per annum	300 00		
J. R. Eckart	Nine months' salary as Clerk, to 30th September, 1869, at $800 per annum	600 00		
D. Stevenson	Four do do from 1st January to 30th April, 1869, at $2 per diem	240 00		
H. S. Crewe	Salary as Clerk, from 6th June to 30th September, 1869, at $2 per day	232 00		
J. F. C. Ussher	Nine months' salary as Clerk, to 30th September, 1869, at $2 per diem	546 00		
H. Alley	do do do $1 do	273 00		
J. A. W. Innes	do do do $1 do	273 00		
A. Burtchall	do do do $1 do	273 00		
	Contingencies.	6,037 00		
	For nine months ending 30th September, 1869, as per statement, page 24	1,074 76		
			7,111 76	
	Carried forward		20,859 52	

Civil Government.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	.....	20,859 52	
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS.			
	Salaries.			
Hon. John Carling	Eight months' salary as Commissioner, to 31st August, 1869, at $3,200 per annum.....	2,133 32		
Kivas Tully	do Architect and Engineer, do 1,600 do	1,066 66		
W. Edwards	do Secretary Public Works, do 1,000 do	666 66		
George Buckland	do Secretary of Agriculture, do 800 do	533 32		
F. T. Jones	do Accountant, do 800 do	533 32		
John Balkwill	Salary as Messenger, from 31st January to 31st May, 1869, at 365 do	151 00		
W. Jenkinson	do 1st June to 31st August, 1869, at 365 do	92 00		
	Contingencies.	5,176 28		
	For nine months ending 30th September, 1869, as per statement, page 24.....	1,453 51	6,629 79	
	CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.			
	Salaries.			
Hon. S. Richards	Nine months' salary as Commissioner, to 30th September, 1869, at $3,200 per annum.	2,400 00		
A. Russell	Salary as Assistant Commissioner, from 1st January to 31st August, 1869, at $2,600 per annum	1,733 32		
T. H. Johnson	Salary as Assistant Commissioner, from 21st August to 30th September, 1869, at $2,600 per annum	295 03		
J. M. Currie	Salary as Clerk, from 30th March to 30th September, 1869, at $1,400 per annum.....	707 66		
	Surveys Branch.			
Thomas Devine	Nine months' salary as Head of Surveys, to 30th September, 1869, at $1,800 per annum	1,350 00		
Edward Fox	do Surveyor and Draughtsman, do 1,280 do	960 00		
G. B. Kirkpatrick	do do do 739 do	547 50		
	Land Claims and Sales in Old Townships Branch.			
Thos. Hector	Nine months' salary as Chief Clerk, to 30th September, 1869, at $1,800 per annum...	1,350 00		
F. A. Hall	One month's salary as Clerk, do 1,400 do ...	116 66		
G. E. Lindsay	do do do 1,060 do ...	88 33		
C. W. Hurd	do do do 500 do ...	41 66		

	Clergy and School Lands, and Crown Lands in New Townships Branch.			
J. C. Tarbutt	Nine months' salary as Chief Clerk, to 30th September, 1868, at $1,800 per annum		1,350 00	
A. Kirkwood	do Clerk, do 1,400 do		1,050 00	
A. J. Taylor	do do do 1,200 do		900 00	
J. M. Grant	do do do 1,100 do		825 00	
H. G. Langlois	Six do do do 400 do		200 00	
Do	Arrears		10 00	
	Letters Patent Branch.			
H. J. Jones	Nine months' salary as Chief Clerk, to 30th September, 1869, at $1,400 per annum		1,050 00	
John Innes	do Clerk, do 900 do		675 00	
R. H. Temple	do do do 730 do		547 50	
	Accounts Branch.			
W. Ford	Nine months' salary as Accountant and Cashier, to 30th September, 1868, at $1,800 per annum		1,350 00	
D. G. B. Ross	Nine months' salary as Book-keeper, to 30th September, 1868, at $800 per annum		600 00	
R. H. Browne	do Clerk, do 800 do		600 00	
J. Alley	Eight months' salary as Senior Clerk in Charge of Agents' Returns, to 31st August, 1869, at $1,400 per annum		933 32	
John Tolmie	Nine months' salary as Clerk, to 30th September, 1869, at $1,400 per annum		1,050 00	
D. A. Grant	Two do do 28th February, 1869, at $1,200 do		200 00	
J. Scott	One do do 30th September, 1869, at $800 do		66 68	
	Woods and Forests Branch.			
G. B. Cowper	Nine months' salary as Chief Clerk to 30th September, 1869, at $1,240		930 00	
J. C. Miller	do Clerk do $1,200		900 00	
W. H. Cowper	Six do do do $400		200 00	
Do	Arrears		10 00	
E. Kirby	Salary as Clerk from 6th August to 30th September, 1869, at $365		56 00	
	Registrar's Branch.			
John Morphy	Nine months' salary as Registrar to 30th September, 1869, at $1,400		1,050 00	
	Colonization Roads Branch.			
J. W. Bridgland	Nine months' salary as Chief Clerk to 30th September, 1869, at $1,600 per annum		1,200 00	
A. L. Russell	do as Clerk and Draughtsman do at $800		600 00	
Thos. Hammond	One months' salary as Clerk, unattached, to 31st Jan., 1869, at $700 per annum		58 33	
John Bradshaw	Nine do Office-keeper, to 30th Sept., 1869, at 500 do		375 00	
A. McDonald	do Messenger, do 450 do		337 50	
	Carried forward		26,714 49	27,489 31

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	26,714 49	27,489 31	
	CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.—*Continued.*			
	Contingencies.			
	For the nine months ending 30th September, 1869, as per statement, page 25	4,738 96		
			31,453 45	
	CROWN LANDS EXPENDITURE.			58,942 76
	Salaries and Expenditure of Travelling Agents.			
A. Russell	To pay J. C. Miller's expenses to Marmora	40 00		
Do	do R. Bray professional services and expenses to Lake Superior	190 00		
Do	do Jno. McIntyre provisions, &c., for R. Bray and party	14 60		
Do	do T. H. Johnson travelling expenses	250 00		
Do	do J. M. Currie do	5 30		
Do	do J. C. Miller attending sale of timber limits, Peterborough, and land at Belleville	31 65		
Hon. S. Richards	do J. C. Miller services and expenses in the County of Bruce	60 55		
Do	do Thos. H. Johnson expenses connected with timber inspection	300 00		
Do	do Thos. H. Johnson as special agent	651 67		
Do	do J. C. Miller travelling expenses	70 15		
			1,613 32	
	Board of Land Surveyors.			
A. Russell	Expenses of April Session, 1869	15 00		
Do	do July do	55 00		
			70 00	
	Surveys.			
Hon. S. Richards	Advances to meet expenditure on account of this service		30,000 00	
	Agents' Salaries, Commissions, and Disbursements.			
Hon. S. Richards	Advances to meet expenditure on account of this service		14,928 45	
	Refunds.			
Hon. S. Richards	To pay sundry persons refunds		9,112 44	

	Colonization Roads.			
Hon. S. Richards	Advances to meet expenditure on account of this service		31,000 00	85,724 21
	LEGISLATION.			
	Salaries.			
Chas. T. Gillmor	Nine months' salary as Clerk of the House, to 30th September, 1869, at $1,400 per annum	1,050 00		
John Notman	Nine months' salary as Assistant Clerk and Accountant, to 30th September, 1869, at $1,200 per annum	900 00		
James J. Vance	Nine months' salary as Clerk of Committees, to 30th September, 1869, at $1,200 per annum	900 00		
Henry J. Hartney	Nine months' salary as First Office Clerk, to 30th September, 1869, at $800 per annum.	600 00		
Arthur H. Sydere	do Clerk of Routine and Records, do 600 do ...	450 00		
Angus Morrison	do Clerk, do 500 do ...	375 00		
Thomas Philips	do Chief Messenger and Housekeeper, do 500 do ...	375 00		
D. Byrne	do Messenger, do 365 do ..	273 00		
C. A. McDonald	do Fireman, do 365 do ...	273 00		
W. R. Thomson	Salary as Watchman, from 24th January, 1869, to 30th Sept., 1869, at 365 do ...	250 00		
Wm. Johnson	do Messenger, do 365 do ...	250 00		
J. Bowman	do do from 30th April, 1869, at $1 per diem	97 00		
S. J. Vankoughnet	Nine months' salary as Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, to 30th September, 1869, at $400 per annum	300 00		
Miles O'Reilly	Salary as Law Clerk, 1868-1869	1,000 00		
D. Bethune	do and Librarian, from 22nd March to 30th June, 1869, at $1,200 per annum	332 87		
A. Leith	One month's salary as Law Clerk, to 31st August, 1869, at $1,000 per annum	83 34		
Alex. Gordon	Two months' salary as Librarian, to 30th September, 1869, at $200 do	33 32		
			7,542 53	
	Indemnity and Mileage to Members.			
John Notman	To pay Indemnity and mileage to Members		5,720 40	
	Sessional Messengers, Writers and Pages.			
J. King	Assistant to Law Clerk		132 00	
	Postages and Cost of House Post Office.			
John Buckley	Carrying Mails during Session	360 00		
Jos. Lesslie	Postages from 1st January to 31st August, 1869	1,343 48		
			1,703 48	
	Carried forward		15,098 41	115,666 97

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		15,098 41	145,666 97
	LEGISLATION.—*Continued.*			
	Stationery, including Printing Paper, Printing and Binding.			
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing and binding	6,761 83		
Joseph Barber, jun	Printing paper	3,337 90		
J. Campbell & Son	Stationery	9 87		
			10,109 60	
	Printing, Binding and Circulating the Statutes.			
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing and binding the Statutes	1,580 63		
Express Company	Charges on Statutes	68 50		
			1,649 13	
	Expenses of Election.			
James Thompson	Expenses of Election, South Lanark		401 21	
	Increase of Library.			
Adam Stevenson & Co	Books	580 69		
E. G. Allan	do	151 51		
G. E. Desbarats	do	64 75		
J. T. Rolph	Seals	8 00		
J. Thompson	Freight	4 50		
			809 45	
	Contingencies.			
	For nine months ending 30th September, 1869, as per statement, page 28		765 21	28,833 01
	ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.			
	COURT OF CHANCERY.			
	Salaries.			
A. N. Buell	Nine months' salary as Master, to 30th September, 1869, at $2,240 per annum	1,680 00		
Do	Arrears for 1868	760 00		
Geo. Hemings	Nine months' salary as Taxing Officer, to 30th Sept., 1869, at $1,600 per annum	1,200 00		

Walter M. Ross	do	Clerk,	do	$1,000	do		750 00		
J. P. Macdonald	do	do	do	$800	do		600 00		
Alex. Grant	do	Registrar,	do	$1,840	do		1,380 00		
A. Holmsted	do	Clerk,	do	$1,000	do		750 00		
Thomas Gray	do	do	do	$1,000	do		750 00		
W. Cummings	do	do	do	$1,000	do		750 00		
F. Arnoldi	do	do	do	$600	do		450 00		
A. F. McLean	do	do	do	$500	do		375 00		
D. Sutherland	do	Usher and Housekeeper,	do	$450	do		337 50		
H. Humphrey	One month's salary as Messenger, to 31st January, 1869, at $365				do		31 00		
W. D. Crofton	Eight do	do	to 30th September, 1869, at $365		do		242 00		
Sir James Lukin Robinson	Nine months' salary as Clerk of the Surrogate Court, to 30th September, 1869, at $1,600 per annum						1,200 00		
			Contingencies.				11,255 50		
	For nine months ending 30th September, 1869, as per statement, page 28						428 86		
								11,684 36	
			COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.						
			Salaries.						
R. G. Dalton	Nine months' salary as Clerk of the Crown, to 30th September, 1869, at $1,840 per annum						1,380 00		
John Small	Nine months' salary as Senior Clerk, to 30th September, 1869, at $1,200 per annum						900 00		
W. Lynes	Nine months' salary as Junior Clerk, to 30th September, 1869, at $1,000 per annum						750 00		
Alan Cameron	do	Clerk of Process	do	$1,400	do		1,050 00		
A. H. B. Wadsworth	Seven months' salary, from 1st January to 31st August, 1869, at $400 per annum						233 33		
James Alexander	Nine months' salary as Housekeeper and Messenger, from 1st January to 30th September, 1869, at $500 per annum						375 00		
A. Fleming	Nine months' salary as Usher and Crier, from 1st January to 30th September, 1869, at $160 per annum						120 00		
D. O'Connell	Nine months' salary as Assistant Messenger, from 1st January to 30th September, 1869, at $160 per annum						120 00		
			Contingencies.				4,928 33		
	For nine months' ending 30th September, 1869, as per statement, page 29						522 98		
								5,451 31	
			COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.						
			Salaries.						
M. B. Jackson	Nine months' salary as Clerk of the Crown, from 1st January to 30th September, 1869, at $1,840 per annum						1,380 00		
S. B. Clark	Nine months' salary as Senior Clerk of the Crown, from 1st January to 30th September, 1869, at $1,200 per annum						900 00		
	Carried forward						2,280 00	17,135 67	174,499 98

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	2,280 00	17,125 67	174,499 98
	COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. *Continued.*			
	Salaries.—Continued.			
B. T. Jackson	Nine months' salary as Junior Clerk of the Crown, from 1st January to 30th September, 1869, at $1,000 per annum	750 00		
P. O'Connell	Nine months' salary as Crier and Usher, from 1st January, 1869, to 30th September, 1869, at $160 per annum	120 00		
	Contingencies.	3,150 00		
	For nine months ending 30th September, 1869, as per statement, page 29	228 58		
			3,378 58	
	DEPUTY CLERKS OF THE CROWN AND PLEAS.			
Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Pleas	Nine months' salaries to Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Pleas, from 1st January, 1869, to 30th September, 1869		9,667 94	
	CRIMINAL JUSTICE.			
	Crown Counsel, Criminal Prosecutions.			
Crown Counsel	To pay Crown Counsel for Criminal Prosecutions, from 1st January to 30th September, 1869		6,330 00	
	Administration of Criminal Justice.			
County Treasurers	To pay expense of administration of Criminal Justice from 1st January to 30th September, 1869		83,415 49	
	Miscellaneous Justice.			
Sundry persons	Expenses of Sheriffs attending Court Chancery, Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Pleas, postage and attending Courts of Assize, Administration of Justice in Algoma and Nipissing		10,874 04	

	Special Service, Criminal Justice.			
Sundry persons	For special services connected with the administration of Criminal Justice		838 32	
	Expenses incurred in re Driscoll Murder, Kingston.			
A. F. Kirkpatrick	To pay expenses connected with above		661 07	
	Expenses incurred in re Newbecker Murder.			
Michael Laporte	To pay expenses connected with above		401 78	
	Seals and other Contingencies.			
Thomas Smith	Seal for Division Court, Middlesex		7 00	
				132,109 89
	PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.			
	Departmental and Parliamentary Buildings.			
Consumer's Gas Co	Gas	1,573 31		
Metropolitan Water Co	Water	524 58		
John Clements	Carpenter work	1,222 94		
George Harding	Gas fittings	80 17		
Chaffey Bro	Fuel	771 45		
Wm. Myles	do	881 35		
Grant & Yorke	Making drains, repairs, etc	178 45		
John Boxall	Tinsmith's work, coal oil, etc	267 65		
Donald Grant	Carpenter work	246 00		
Robert Bell	Painting, glazing and whitewashing	67 94		
D. Devlin	Filling up and levelling grounds	261 75		
F. H. Heward	Insurance	191 67		
James E. Smith	do	245 75		
J. & J. Taylor	Safe for Public Works Department	90 00		
Do	do Treasury Department	130 00		
Henry Lewis	Iron shutters for vault, Treasury Department	70 60		
Jacques & Hay	Furnishings	26 70		
John B. Smith	Lumber	197 05		
Hugh Miller & Co	Paints, oils, etc	45 49		
Henry Lewis	Repairs to shutters on vault, Secretary's office	30 00		
Hiram Piper	Lamps, oil, furnishings and hardware	77 63		
P. O'Brien	Cartage and levelling grounds	5 80		
W. Law	Clearing snow	32 25		
M. O'Connor	Glazier's work	5 20		
George Ringham	Iron piping and repairs	12 19		
P. O'Brien	Cleaning ash pit	1 20		
W. West	Desk for Inspector of Prisons	10 55		
	Carried forward	7,047 07		306,609 87

Public Works and Buildings.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	7,017 07		306.609 87
	Departmental and Parliamentary Buildings.—Continued.			
Ontario Ice Company	Ice	36 00		
P. Paterson & Son	Hardware and glass	12 46		
John Hudson	Sweeping chimnies	3 80		
R. Jordan & Co	Brooms, Soap, etc	17 00		
Thomas Lalor	Window fastenings, etc	2 70		
A. McDonell	Eight months' salary as Caretaker and cleaning	400 00		
John Silsmer	do as Fireman	243 00		
			7,762 03	
	Government House.			
Thomas Storm	Salary as Clerk of the Works	257 50		
Grant & Yorke	On account of contract for building	24,431 90		
Gundry & Langley	Services as architects	400 00		
John Greenlees	On account of contract for building stables	2,719 46		
J. B. Smith	Lumber	16 77		
Grant & Yorke	Repairing old guard-house	42 75		
De Zouche & Bro	Expenses connected with furnishing	50 00		
			27,918 38	
	Lieutenant-Governor's Residence.			
Hon. J. Carling	To pay for wood, coal, water, &c., for quarter ending 31st December, 1868	213 90		
E. G. Curtis	do rent, fuel, gas, &c., for quarter ending 31st March, 1869	602 51		
W. Edwards	do do do 30th June, 1869	390 72		
			1,207 13	
	Deaf and Dumb Institution.			
Hon. J. Carling	Advance to meet expenditure on account of this service	500 60		
James Smith	Services as Architect	1,000 00		
C. W. & T. L. Kempster	On account of contract	13.600 00		
James Price	Salary as Clerk of Works	159 00		
Jacques & Hay	Cabinet work	14 50		
Robertson & Cook	Advertising	17 60		
James Beaty	do	17 25		
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing	22 74		
Hon. J. Carling	To pay purchase money of site	4,900 00		
			20,231 69	

	New Wings, Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto.			
Scott & Stollery	Slating and materials	998 00		
George Ringham	On account of contract for tinsmithing	1,700 00		
D. S. Keith	do do plumbing	1,275 00		
G. Pearcy & Son	do do painting	629 00		
Dickey, Neill & Co	do do smith work	13,260 00		
Michael Hynes	do do plastering	2,890 00		
D. & J. Macdonald	do do carpentering	5,450 60		
T. Lalor	do do iron work	897 40		
P. Paterson & Sons	do do iron piping	780 85		
Wm. Campbell	do do drain pipes, &c	447 50		
John Boxall	do do bricklaying	14,169 24		
George Harding	do do plumbing	1,118 71		
Ramsay & Farquhar	do do stone chimney pieces	264 00		
John Marvyn	Salary as Clerk of Works	237 00		
Hon. J. Carling	Advances to meet expenditure connected with this service	2,000 00		
Noah L. Piper	Grates, &c	231 00		
			46,348 30	
	Insurance on New Wings, P. L. A.			
James E. Smith	Insurance and carpenter's risk on new wings, P. L. A.		245 75	
	House for Care-Taker, P.L.A.			
John Harper	Work as per contract		600 00	
	Lunatic Asylum, London.			
Hon. J. Carling	Advance to meet expenditure on account of this service	750 00		
Charles Potter	Drawing implements, &c	55 75		
D. & J. Macdonald	Carpenter work	57 05		
J. M. Cousins	Work as per contract	2,345 67		
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing	26 82		
Thomas H. Tracey	Salary as Clerk of Works, &c	351 00		
Hoyt & Stickland	On account of contract	17,850 00		
Talbot & Cousins	do	685 00		
Hon. J. Carling	To pay purchase money of land	11,500 00		
J. H. Barrett	Copying plans	24 00		
			33,645 29	
	Osgoode Hall Repairs.			
Jacques & Hay	Furniture	9 60		
R. Walker & Sons	Matting	84 45		
John Clements	Carpenter work	44 75		
R. G. Dalton	Sundry accounts repairing	105 65	244 45	
	Carried forward		138,202 42	306,609 87

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		138,202 42	306,609 87
	Lock on Rosseau River.			
Hon. John Carling	Advance to meet expenditure on account of this service	500 00		
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing	21 76		
A. G. Robinson	Salary as Clerk of Works	183 00		
John Ginty	On account of contract	3,179 60		
			3,883 76	
	Lock at Young's Point.			
Hon. John Carling	Advance to meet expenditure on account of this service	500 00		
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing	19 63		
James Ross	Salary as Clerk of Works	201 00		
Macdonell & Macdonald	On account of contract	2,673 75		
John Burnham	In payment of land	750 00		
			4,144 38	
	Navigation between Balsaam and Cameron Lakes.			
Hon. John Carling	Advance to meet expenditure on account of this service		500 00	
	Survey of Swamp and Drainage of Crown Lands.			
Hon. John Carling	Advances to meet expenditure on account of this service	1,000 00		
R. Gillmor	Surveying, assistants and expenses	1,177 14		
			2,177 14	
				148,907 70
	ASYLUM MAINTENANCE.			
Sundry persons	Maintenance and salaries of officers, Provincial Lunatic Asylum and Branch	56,635 99		
Henry Landor	do do Malden Asylum	23,960 66		
J. Ardagh	do do Orillia do	11,493 98		
				92,090 63
	REFORMATORY.			
W. Moore Kelly	Maintenance and salaries of officers			14,161 32

	AGRICULTURE.			
Treasurers of Agricultural Societies	71 Electoral Division Societies, at $700 each	49,700 00		
	1 do $693 do	693 00		
	1 do $550 do	550 00		
	1 do $501 do	501 00		
	7 do $350 do	2,450 00		
Treasurer Agricultural Society	Grant to Agricultural Association	10,000 00		
Treasurer Fruit Growers Association	Grant to Fruit Growers' Association	350 00		
Treasurers Mechanic's Institutes	16 Mechanic's Institutes	2,156 07		
				66,400 07
	IMMIGRATION.			
Sundry persons	On account of this service			10,725 50
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
J. W. Langmuir	Nine months salary as Inspector of Prisons, at $2,000 per annum, and travelling expenses and express charges		1,944 67	
Hunter, Rose & Co	Cost of printing *Official Gazette*	1,682 09		
Joseph Lesslie	Postage on do	34 46		
			1,716 55	
Hon. Sidney Smith	Nine months salary as Inspector of Registry Offices, at $2,000 per annum		1,500 00	
Hon. E. B. Wood	On account of expenses of arbitration	150 00		
W. Briscoe	Preparing statements for do	100 00		
			250 00	
T. Hammond	Gratuity on dispensing with his services	350 00		
F. A. Hall	do do	1,400 00		
C. W. Hurd	do do	250 00		
D. A. Grant	do do	800 00		
G. E. Lindsay	do do	530 00		
A. H. B. Wadsworth	do do	400 00		
J. Alley	do do	1,400 00		
W. Ebbs	do do	300 00		
A. Russell	do do	3,250 00		
			8,680 00	
				14,091 22
	HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES.			
Sundry persons	Legislative Grants to Hospitals and Charities			40,000 00
	LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.			
Sundry persons	Legislative Grants to Literary and Scientific Institutions			3,600 00
	Carried forward			696,586 31

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward			696,586 31
	EDUCATION.			
Rev. Dr. Ryerson	To meet pay lists, Education Office	8,484 00		
Do	do Normal and Model Schools	8,049 00		
Do	do Depository	2,499 98		
Do	do Grammar School Inspection	1,500 00		
Do	do and expenses of *Journal of Education*	1,390 82		
Hon. E. B. Wood	To meet expenditure, Common and Separate Schools	164,544 50		
Do	do Poor Schools	1,234 00		
Do	do Grammar Schools	27,335 00		
Do	do Superannuated Teachers	2,658 35		
Do	do Museum and Library	3,388 89		
Sundry persons	do Libraries, Apparatus and Prizes	25,912 46		
Do	do Normal and Model Schools, as per page 27	4,491 15		
	Contingencies.	251,088 17		
	Contingencies for the nine months ending 30th Sept., 1869, as per page 27	1,676 68		
				253,164 83
	UNFORESEEN AND UNPROVIDED.			
Rev. Dr. Ryerson	Travelling expenses attending School Conventions	221 00		
Hon. J. Carling	Expenses of investigating agricultural affairs	300 00		
James Campbell	Stationery for Registration of Births, &c	72 00		
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing for do	173 11		
do	do Division Court Rules, &c	365 98		
A. Grant	To pay salary of extra clerk, J. P. Whitney	546 00		
Hon. E. B. Wood	Express charges, &c., on Law Stamps	101 00		
do	To pay salary of extra book-keeper, W. R. Harris	109 87		
do	To pay Judges Division Court, travelling expenses and attendance at Toronto	2,646 97		
Hon. W. Cayley	Salary as Auditor from 14th July, 1868, to 30th September, 1868, at $2,000 per annum	435 16		
Geo. Lowman	Services assisting Mr. White	14 00		
Expresss Company	Charges on papers, *re* Registration of Births, &c	22 60		
W. B. McVity	Postage on do	6 20		
				5,013 89
	Loan to Toronto General Hospital.			
J. W. Brent	Loan to Toronto General Hospital			4,000 00

	JUDGES OF SUPERIOR COURTS.			
Hon. E. B. Wood	To pay Judges as of Superior Courts for nine months ending 30th September, 1868			7,500 00
	MUNICIPALITIES' FUND.			
Treasurers of Municipalities	Distribution for the eighteen months ending 31st December, 1868			121,939 92
	MISCELLANEOUS, DEPARTMENTAL AND LEGISLATION CONTINGENCIES.			
Buntin, Bros. & Co	Stationery supplied Stationery Clerk			601 79
				$1,088,806 74

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, September 30th, 1869.

No. 5.

STATEMENT shewing the details of Contingencies referred to in the annexed Statement, of the Expenditure of the Province of Ontario, for the nine months ending 30th September, 1869.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Lieutenant Governor's Office.		
Joseph Lesslie	Postages to 31st August, 1869	26 87	
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing	3 15	
E. G. Curtis	Travelling expenses	50 00	
Montreal Telegraph Co	Telegrams	18 65	
Daily *Telegraph*	Advertising	2 50	
Daily *Globe*	Subscription	1 30	
Ottawa *Times*	do	4 00	
Hamilton *Spectator*	do	5 00	
Hamilton *Times*	do and advertising	6 76	
J. D. Linton	Fire screen	2 75	
Express Company	Charges	3 30	
J. Adams	Flag and repairs	14 25	
J. T. Rolph	Seal	15 00	
E. G. Curtis	To pay cab hire	1 00	
James Bain	Map	6 50	
Montreal *Gazette*	Subscription	9 25	
John Buckley	Cab hire	3 00	
James Bain	Visitor's book	8 00	
Montreal *Herald*	Subscriptions	8 33	
			189 61
	Executive Council Office.		
Joseph Lesslie	Postage to 31st August, 1869	50 50	
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing	9 44	
Hon. M. C. Cameron	Expenses to Ottawa, attending Immigration Conference	29 30	
Canadian Freeman	Advertising	50 00	
Toronto *Leader*	Subscription	4 68	
T. C. Patteson	To pay cab hire	1 00	
H. Kinloch	Travelling expenses	98 75	
M. Roach	Cleaning stove pipes	0 50	
W. C. Chewett & Co	One journal	8 50	
British Whig	Subscription	6 00	
Toronto *Globe*	do	5 40	
Aylmer *Times*	do	3 56	

Fulton & Michie	Candles	2 40	
Mrs. Spellacy	Scrubbing	1 35	
M. Smith	Removing furniture and scrubbing	8 80	
J. Silsmer	do do	7 00	
H. Piper	Furnishings	4 60	
			291 78
	Attorney General's Office.		
Joseph Lesslie	Postages to 31st August, 1869	140 72	
Montreal Telegraph Co	Telegrams	82 10	
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing	18 17	
J. Campbell & Son	Stationery	12 62	
James Berty	Printing	25 00	
Canada Law Journal	Subscription	4 00	
Cornwall *Freeholder*	do	4 00	
Hamilton *Spectator*	do	5 60	
J. Boxall	Oil, hardware and repairs	17 00	
M. Roach	Clearing snow and stove cleaning	5 25	
M. Melville	Cleaning stove pipes	0 50	
Express Company	Charges	1 20	
Fulton & Michie	Candles, etc	7 45	
Hiram Piper	Oil and hardware	6 15	
R. Davis & Co	Brushes, brooms, &c	2 15	
Adam Stevenson & Co	Stationery	3 20	
Aylmer *Times*	Subscription	3 56	
Ottawa *Times*	Two years subscription	12 00	
C. E. Anderson & Co	Gazetteer	5 00	
Henry Phillips	Cartage	1 75	
J. Silsmer	Scrubbing	2 75	
			359 57
	Treasury Department.		
Joseph Lesslie	Postages to 31st August, 1869	386 14	
H. J. Hartney	Postage stamps	5 00	
Geo. Mathews	do	61 60	
Montreal Telegraph Co	Telegrams	89 05	
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing, books, binding, &c	364 26	
J. T. Rolph	Altering and repairing license stamps	55 50	
Robertson & Cook	Advertising	8 40	
John Boxall	Tinsmith's work	2 50	
J. Campbell & Son	Stationery	1 16	
Sundry persons	Cab hire and cartage	46 70	
Express Company	Express charges	26 55	
W. C. Chewett	Lithographing	20 00	
Hamilton *Times*	Subscriptions	10 00	
Toronto *Globe*	do and advertising	18 80	
Do *Leader*	do do	19 68	
Canadian Freeman	Advertising	14 36	
G. Harrison	Crockery and lamps	10 50	
	Carried forward	1,140 20	840 96

Contingencies.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	1,140 20	840 96
	Treasury Department.—Continued.		
H. Piper	Hardware	0 25	
J. R. Hall	Travelling expenses and services *re* transfer of law stamps	70 00	
G. E. Desbarats	Advertising	3 60	
J. Blackburn	do	2 00	
C. E. Anderson & Co	Gazetteer	5 00	
W. O. Ross	Extra writing	10 00	
Robert Willson	Extra clerk	30 00	
John Little	Candles	0 35	
			1,260 80
	Secretary and Registrar's Office.		
Joseph Lesslie	Postage to 31st August, 1869	411 49	
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing, books, binding, etc	377 61	
Montreal Telegraph Co	Telegrams	60 86	
G. E. Desbarats	Statutes	4 00	
James Bain	Stationery	18 25	
J. Rordan & Co	Statutes	9 50	
Sundry persons	Cab hire	29 70	
Toronto *Leader*	Subscription and advertising	27 98	
Dr. Caniff	Book	2 50	
T. C. Patteson	Expenses to Ottawa *re* transfer of books, etc	54 75	
S. Hackett	Statutes	16 00	
Miss Arnoldi	Extra writing	4 00	
H. Alley	Travelling expenses	6 50	
Toronto *Globe*	Printing, advertising and subscription	22 30	
Express Company	Charges	1 32	
J. E. Ellis & Co	Ice pitcher	8 00	
United Service Gazette	Subscription	2 00	
C. E. Anderson & Co	Gazetteer	5 00	
J. W. Innes	Travelling expenses	7 00	
British Whig	Subscription	6 00	
			1,074 76
	Department of Agriculture and Public Works.		
Joseph Lesslie	Postage to 31st August, 1869	304 93	
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing, etc	319 29	
Montreal Telegraph Co	Telegrams	173 26	

James Campbell & Son	Stationery	17 20	
W. Edwards	Travelling expenses	42 75	
J. P. Edwards	Salary as extra clerk	59 00	
Sundry persons	Cab hire	7 88	
L. J. Lalor	Bell hanging	10 25	
G. A. Cole	Patent door springs	12 50	
Toronto *Leader*	Subscription and advertising	38 45	
Wakefield, Coate & Co	To pay laborer at sale of Old Government House	8 00	
Kivas Tully	Travelling expenses to St. Catharines	8 65	
R. W. Laird	Twine	1 00	
Hamilton *Spectator*	Subscription	5 00	
George Buckland	Travelling expenses	54 50	
Charles Potter	Measuring tapes for engineer	18 00	
Aylmer *Times*	Subscription	3 00	
Toronto *Globe*	do	5 10	
T. N. Molesworth	Travelling expenses	6 00	
London *Free Press*	Subscription	12 00	
John Blackburn	Advertising	5 50	
Farmer's Advocate	Subscription	10 00	
United Service Gazette	do	2 00	
F. T. Jones	Travelling expenses	109 25	
J. T. Rolph	Seal	20 00	
Rev. W. F. Clarke	Advance on account of service	200 00	
			1,453 51
	Crown Lands Department.		
W. H. Cowper	Three months salary as Temporary Clerk, at $1.00 per diem	90 00	
H. G. Langlois	do do do	90 00	
Do	Copying	6 00	
R. Burroughs	Nine months salary as Fireman, at $1.00 per diem	273 00	
Picton *Times*	Advertising	16 45	
Victoria *Warder*	do	22 30	
Stratford *Colonist*	do	8 16	
Listowell *Banner*	do	7 20	
Mitchell *Advocate*	do	18 42	
Peterborough *Review*	do	52 30	
Niagara *Mail*	do	14 00	
Chatham *Planet*	do	2 94	
Toronto *Leader*	do	35 75	
Do *Globe*	do	48 30	
Do *Telegraph*	do	7 00	
London *Free Press*	do	25 20	
Barrie *Examiner*	do	2 80	
Belleville *Chronicle*	do	2 50	
Durham *Chronicle*	do	2 20	
Owen Sound *Times*	do	1 98	
Colllingwood *Enterprise*	do	2 40	
Stratford *Herald*	do	24 80	
Brockville *Recorder*	do	12 00	
	Carried forward	765 70	4,630 03

Contingencies—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	765 70	4,630 03
	Crown Land Department.—Continued.		
Omemee *Standard*	Advertising	25 18	
Sarnia *Canadian*	do	4 90	
Whitby *Chronicle*	do	4 90	
J. Mart	do	25 00	
E. Miles & Co	do	11 48	
J. G. Moylan	do	22 60	
Montreal Telegraph Co	Telegrams	58 75	
J. Boxall	Tinsmithing and Hardware	96 33	
W. C. Chewett & Co	Books	11 55	
J. Rutherford	Printing, &c	7 50	
Jacques & Hay	Cabinet Work	176 45	
Joseph Lesslie	Postage	638 66	
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing, Books and Binding	1724 67	
A. Russell	Postage	337 82	
Ottawa *Times*	Subscription	13 50	
Hamilton *Spectator*	Advertising	9 04	
J. Bradshaw	Postage Stamps	11 12	
do	Reading Glass	2 00	
do	Office Cleaning	182 48	
do	Cab Hire and Cartage	14 80	
do	Express Charges	2 75	
do	Oil, Candles, &c	9 87	
S. Letter	Laborer's Wages	77 00	
R. Jordan	Candles, Brooms, Soap, &c	36 26	
J. Bray	Travelling Expenses to Fort William	10 60	
C. B. Robinson	Advertising	4 34	
J. Smith	History of Upper Canada	2 50	
H. Piper	Coal Oil	90	
Tennison & Hunter	Cotton	75	
John Hudson	Sweeping Chimnies	3 40	
James Campbell & Co	Stationery	9 08	
Roaf & Downey	Costs in *re* Attorney-General *vs.* Glendining	282 19	
P. McGregor	do do do Bennett	22 92	
do	On account of Law Costs	30 60	
Hon. S. Richards	Postage	50 00	
W. Ford	To pay Costs of Protests Royal Canadian Bank	8 95	
Express Company	Charges	1 95	

H. Lewis	Bell-hanging	5 00	
Registrar	Registration at Guelph	1 55	
R. Broom	Locksmithing	5 20	
Dawson Bros	Canadian Naturalist	3 00	
P. Paterson & Sons	Locks and Keys	2 55	
J. C. Tarbutt	Travelling Expenses	24 37	
			4,738 96
	Normal and Model Schools.		
Rev. Dr. Ryerson	Insurance	398 20	
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing	158 70	
A. Hamilton	Glazing	28 20	
George Ringham	Tinsmithing, Roofing, and other Repairs	197 00	
George Fox	Slating and Repairs	598 86	
John Murphy	Cleaning Rifles	21 00	
A. Patton	Wood	69 75	
N. Currie	Examining and Repairing Boilers	54 10	
A. M. Foster	Boiler Purger	18 00	
George Harding	Low Water Detectors, and Steamfitting	816 63	
Jacques & Hay	Cabinet Work	19 35	
N. L. Piper	Hardware	20 32	
J. Rogers	Repairs and Carpenter Work	23 56	
Sparrow & Whatmough	Hardware	151 91	
R. A. Wood	Oil, Soap, &c	55 90	
J. B. Carter	Goods	14 24	
S. P. May	Stationery and Books	864 48	
Metropolitan Water Co	Water Supply	300 00	
Estate, J. G. Beard & Sons	Coal	30 08	
E. M. Morphy	Repairing Clocks	5 00	
J. Snarr	Coal	199 53	
Brown Bros	Copying Press, &c	16 00	
George Fox	Cleaning Snow from Roof	25 00	
John Rogers	Carpenter Work	124 10	
Snarr & Williams	Repairing Drains, &c	6 45	
John Pim	Wheelbarrow	5 00	
J. Forsyth	Manure and Cartage	61 47	
James Fleming	Garden Seeds	8 20	
Jacques & Hay	Repairs	35 50	
George Harding	Grate Bars, &c	53 07	
Robert Bell	Painting and Repairs	85 50	
Donald Grant	Repairs	4 00	
W. Carson	Sundries	22 00	
			4,491 15
	Education Office.		
Rev. Dr. Ryerson	Insurance	16 87	
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing	363 91	
Joseph Lesslie	Postage	573 90	
James Campbell & Son	Stationery	73 00	
	Carried forward	1,127 71	13,860 14

Contingencies—*Concluded.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	1,127 71	13,860 14
	Education Office.—Concluded.		
A. Lovell & Co	Printing	16 00	
J. Beaty	Printing and Advertising	86 00	
Hamilton *Spectator*	Subscription	5 00	
A. F. Potter	Stationery	41 97	
Rev. Dr. Ryerson	Accountable Warrant to meet Public Contingencies	00 00	
	Legislation.		1,676 68
Toronto *Telegraph*	Advertising	19 60	
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing	33 20	
John Boxall	Hardware	20 25	
Montreal Telegraph Co	Telegrams	9 83	
C. T. Gillmor	To pay Subscriptions to Sundry Papers	84 23	
Thomas Phillips	Washing and Cleaning	203 01	
W. Law	Cleaning Ash Pit	10 40	
Ontario Ice Co	Ice	14 00	
Toronto *Globe*	Advertising	38 70	
Express Co	Charges	3 25	
Adam Stevenson & Co	Magazines, &c	16 15	
H. J. Hartney	Duty on Stationery	81 56	
John Hudson	Sweeping Chimnies	4 80	
J. G. Joseph & Co	Clocks, Baskets, &c	51 95	
John Buckley	Cab-hire and Carriage of Parcels	38 50	
Thomas Phillips	To pay Chimney Sweep	5 00	
C. T. Gillmor	Express Charges, Cartage and Cab-hire	10 50	
C. Thompson	Brooms, Soap, &c	7 70	
J. E. Ellis & Co	Cleaning and Repairing Clocks	9 00	
London *Free Press*	Advertising	22 22	
Brantford *Courier*	do	37 60	
P. Burke	Cab-hire	2 00	
G. T. R	Freight	1 76	
C. E. Anderson & Co	Six Copies of *Gazetteer*	30 00	
H. J. Morgan	Advertising	10 00	
	Court of Chancery.		765 21
A. Grant	Allowance for Judges' Library	100 00	
do	Postage	40 87	
do	To pay D. S. Keith, Gasfitting, &c	25 92	
do	do G. Phipps, Furniture	6 00	

A. Grant	To pay J. E. Ellis, Clock	5 00	
do	do D. Sutherland, Cleaning	8 38	
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing	234 54	
James Campbell & Son	Stationery	8 15	
			428 86
	Court of Queen's Bench.		
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing	162 86	
J. Campbell & Son	Stationery	14 12	
R. G. Dalton	Allowance to Judge's Library	100 00	
do	To pay Postage	23 28	
do	do J. T. Rolph, for Stamp Obliterator	10 00	
do	do Fulton, Michie & Co., Candles	3 60	
do	do J. D. Linton, Brooms, &c	17 47	
do	do John Jackson, Chimney Tops	15 00	
do	do J. Alexander, Cleaning, &c	53 50	
do	do J. Bain, Stationery	1 25	
do	do A. Hamilton, Cleaning Windows	16 75	
do	do J. Jackson, cleaning stove pipes	5 65	
do	do Sundries	3 25	
do	do Telegrams	1 25	
do	do D. S. Keith, Bellhanging	5 00	
do	do Protest on Royal Canadian Bank	1 02	
do	Precepts	36 00	
Alan Cameron	Postages	52 98	
			522 98
	Court of Common Pleas.		
M. B. Jackson	Allowance to Judge's Library	100 00	
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing	125 08	
James Campbell & Son	Stationery	3 50	
			228 58
			17,482 45

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO.
TORONTO, September 30th, 1869.

STATEMENT shewing the amount of Estimates for the year 1869, the amount expended by the Government of Ontario, and the amount of Estimates unexpended and over expended to 30th September.

SERVICE.	SUB-HEAD.	Appropriation	Expended.	Unexpended	Over expended
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Civil Government	Lieutenant-Governor's office, salaries	1,200 00	900 00	300 00	
	Executive Council office, do	1,015 00	760 50	254 50	
	Attorney General's office, do	6,150 00	4,612 50	1,537 50	
	Treasury Department, do	7,165 00	5,373 00	1,792 00	
	Secretary and Registrar's office, do	8,155 00	6,037 00	2,118 00	
	Agriculture and Public Works Department, salaries	7,765 00	5,176 28	2,588 72	
	Crown Lands Department, do	38,070 00	26,714 49	11,355 51	
Contingencies		30,849 00	16,138 61	14,710 39	
Crown Lands Expenditure	Salaries and expenses of travelling agents	5,000 00	1,613 32	3,386 68	
	Board of Surveyors	400 00	70 00	330 00	
	Agents' salaries, commissions and disbursements	35,000 00	14,928 45	20,071 55	
	Refunds	10,000 00	9,112 44	887 56	
	Surveys	50,000 00	30,000 00	20,000 00	
	Colonization Roads	50,000 00	31,000 00	19,000 00	
Legislation	Salaries	11,825 00	7,542 53	4,282 47	
	Sessional writers, messengers and pages	2,000 00	132 00	1,868 00	
	Postages and cost of House Post Office	1,500 00	1,703 48		203 48
	Stationery, including printing paper, printing and binding	5,000 00	10,109 60		5,109 60
	Printing, binding and distributing the Statutes	3,500 00	1,649 13	1,850 87	
	Expenses of elections	1,000 00	401 21	598 79	
	Increase of library	1,000 00	809 45	190 55	
	Indemnity to Members, including mileage	30,000 00	5,720 40	24,279 60	
	Contingencies	2,000 00	765 21	1,234 79	
Administration of Justice	Court of Chancery	15,937 00	11,684 36	4,252 64	
	do Queen's Bench	7,410 00	5,451 31	1,958 69	
	do Common Pleas	4,700 00	3,378 58	1,321 42	
	Criminal Justice	129,000 00	90,583 81	38,416 19	
	Miscellaneous Justice	31,437 87	21,011 83	10,426 04	
Public Works and Buildings	Departmental and Parliamentary Buildings	8,473 32	7,762 03	711 29	
	Government House—Completing Lieutenant-Governor's residence, including outbuildings, furniture, fencing and laying out grounds	72,322 26	27,918 38	44,403 88	

	Fuel, gas, rent, &c., for Lieutenant-Governor's present residence	2,500 00	1,207 13	1,292 87	
	Deaf and Dumb Institution	75,000 00	20,231 09	54,768 91	
	Lunatic Asylums.				
	Completing new wings, P. L. A	75,000 00	46,348 30	28,651 70	
	Furnishing two do	12,000 00		12,000 00	
	Insurance on east wing, P. L. A, from 1st January, 1869, to 1st February, 1870, on $20,000	108 34	245 75	162 59	
	Carpenter's risk on P. L. A., from 1st January, 1869, to 1st February, 1870.	360 00			
	New pumping engine for P. L. A	2,000 00		2,000 00	
	House for caretaker	600 00	600 00		
	Towards providing additional asylum accommodation	100,000 00	33,645 29	66,354 71	
	Reformatory.				
	Workshops and works, for supplying water	5,000 00		5,000 00	
	Osgoode Hall.				
	Repairs	500 00	244 45	255 55	
	Improvements.				
	Lock on Rosseau River	35,000 00	3,883 76	31,116 24	
	Lock at Young's Point	30,000 00	4,144 38	25,855 62	
	Navigation between Balsam and Cameron Lakes	20,000 00	500 00	19,500 00	
	Swamp Lands.				
	Survey of swamp lands and drainage of Crown lands	15,000 00	2,177 14	12,822 86	
Asylum Maintenance	Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto	78,300 00	56,635 99	21,664 01	
	Malden do	32,676 00	23,960 66	8,715 34	
	Orillia do	17,954 00	11,493 98	6,460 02	
	Rockwood do	14,300 00		14,300 00	
Reformatory	Maintenance	23,627 00	14,161 32	9,465 68	
Agriculture	Electoral Division Societies 73 at $700 each	51,100 00	50,894 00	206 00	
	do 1 at $550	550 00	550 00		
	do 7 at $350 each	2,450 00	2,450 00		
	Fruit Growers' Association	350 00	350 00		
	Agricultural Association	10,000 00	10,000 00		
	Mechanics' Institutes	4,000 00	2,156 07	1,843 93	
Immigration	Grant in aid of Immigration	10,000 00	10,725 50		725 50
	Carried forward	1,196,189 79	645,664 71	556,563 66	6,038 58

STATEMENT shewing the amount of Estimates for the year 1869, the amount expended by the Government of Ontario, and the amounts of Estimates unexpended and over expended, to 30th September, 1869.—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	SUB-HEAD.	Appropriation	Expended.	Unexpended	Overexpended.
		$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	1,196,189 79	645,664 71	546,563 66	6,038 58
Miscellaneous	Salary of Inspector of Prisons	2,000 00	1,944 67	555 33	
	Expenses of do	500 00			
	Cost of *Official Gazette*	3,000 00	1,716 55	1,283 45	
	Expenses of Arbitration	1,000 00	250 00	750 00	
	Salary of Inspector of Registry Offices	2,000 00	1,500 00	500 00	
	To cover gratuities to public officers whose services may be dispensed with.	20,000 00	8,680 00	11,320 00	
	To aid the destitute Colonists of Red River Settlement, in the discretion of the Government, not to exceed	5,000 00		5,000 00	
Hospitals and Charities		40,000 00	40,000 00		
Literary and Scientific Institutions		3,600 00	3,600 00		
Education	Common and Separate Schools	170,000 00	164,544 50	5,455 50	
	Poor Schools	4,000 00	1,234 00	2,766 00	
	Normal and Model Schools, salaries	10,512 00	8,049 00	2,463 00	
	Grammar Schools	57,500 00	27,335 00	30,165 00	
	Depository.				
	Libraries, apparatus and prizes	33,058 00	25,912 46	7,145 54	
	Salaries, &c	2,942 00	2,499 98	442 02	
	Superannuated Teachers	6,500 00	2,658 35	3,841 65	
	Museum and Library	3,500 00	3,388 89	111 11	
	Journal of Education.				
	Editing	400 00	1,390 82	409 18	
	Printing, wrapping, addressing and mailing 5,000 copies per month	1,400 00			
	Grammar School Inspection	2,000 00	1,500 00	500 00	
	ounty Common School Superintendents, part salaries, 45 at $300	13,500 00		13,500 00	

	Education Office.				
	Salaries	11,313 00	8,484 00	2,829 00	
Unforeseen and Unprovided	To meet unforeseen and unprovided expenses	20,000 00	5,013 89	14,986 11	
	Loan to Toronto General Hospital, to prevent the same being closed up, to form a charge on the Toronto General Hospital hereditaments and property	4,000 00	4,000 00		
	To the President of the Court of Error and Appeal, and to each of the Judges of the Superior Courts of the Province of Ontario, $1,000	10,000 00	7,500 00	2,500 00	
	Total	1,623,914 79	966,866 82	663,086 55	6,038 58

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, 30th September, 1869.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NORMAL, MODEL, GRAMMAR

AND

COMMON SCHOOLS

IN

ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1868.

WITH APPENDICES,

BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO., 86 KING ST. WEST.
1869.

Department of Public Instruction for Ontario.

No. 3,296, C 3.

EDUCATION OFFICE,

TORONTO, 27th August, 1969.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, to be laid before His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, my Report of the Normal, Model, Grammar and Common Schools of Ontario, during the year 1868, including a Statistical Statement of other Educational Institutions, as far as I have been able to obtain information respecting them. To my Report I have added an Appendix, which contains copious extracts from local reports, and various documents and papers illustrative of the means which have been employed to promote the improvement and extension of the Grammar and Common Schools throughout Ontario.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) E. RYERSON.

To the Honourable MATTHEW CROOKS CAMERON, M.P.P.,

Secretary of the Province,

Toronto.

GENERAL CONTENTS.

PAGE.

Letter to the Secretary of the Province iii

PART I.—GENERAL REPORT.

INTRODUCTORY 3

I. TABLE A.—Receipts and Expenditures of Common School Moneys 3

II. TABLE B.—School Population; Pupils attending the Common Schools and in different branches of instruction 4

III. TABLE C.—Common School Teachers; their Religious Persuasions; Rank, Salaries 5

IV. TABLE D.—Schools; School Houses; School Visits; School Lectures; Time of keeping the Schools open 6

V. TABLE E.—Text Books, Maps and Apparatus used in the Schools. The Bible and Prayers 9

VI. TABLE F.—Roman Catholic Separate Schools 11

VII. TABLE G.—Grammar Schools; Receipts; Expenditures; Pupils 12

VIII. TABLE H.—Number of Pupils in the various branches; Miscellaneous 12

IX. TABLE I.—Meteorological Stations; Observations at the Grammar School Stations 13

X. TABLE K.—Normal and Model Schools 18

XI. TABLE L.—Other Educational Institutions 18

XII. TABLE M.—The Public Libraries supplied by the Department and all other Libraries 19

XIII. TABLE N.—Maps, Globes and various other School apparatus supplied by the Department. 20

XIV. TABLE O.—Superannuated Teachers 20

XV. TABLE P.—Educational Summary for the Year 1868 21

XVI. TABLE Q.—General Statistical Abstract of the progress of Education in Ontario from 1842 to 1868 21

XVII. The Educational Museum 22

XVIII. Extracts from Reports of Local Superintendents of Common Schools 22

XIX. County School Conventions 24

XX. Report of the Inspector of Grammar Schools 24

XXI. Concluding Remarks 24

PAGE.

PART II.—STATISTICAL REPORT.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

TABLE A.—Moneys; Amount received and expended in support of Common Schools..... 34

TABLE B.—Pupils; Children attending the Common Schools, and in the different branches of Common School Education..... 40

TABLE C.—The Number, Religious Denominations, Certificates and Salaries of Common School Teachers..... 52

TABLE D.—Schools; Number of Common Schools, School Houses, Visits, Lectures and time the Common Schools have been kept open..... 54

TABLE E.—Text Books, Maps and Apparatus used in the Schools. The Bible and Prayers..... 56

TABLE F.—The Roman Catholic Separate Schools..... 58

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

TABLE G.—Moneys received and expended in support of Grammar Schools; Pupils..... 60

TABLE H.—Number of pupils in the various branches of instruction, and miscellaneous information, 64

TABLE I.—Meteorological Observations at the Senior County Grammar Schools. 72

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

TABLE K.—Students, their Certificates, Residences and Religious Denominations..... 77

THE OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

TABLE L.—Colleges, Academies and Private Schools..... 80

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

TABLE M.—Moneys; Number of Volumes and Miscellaneous Information; Other Libraries..... 81

THE GRAMMAR AND COMMON SCHOOLS.

TABLE N.—Maps and Apparatus supplied by the Educational Department..... 86

THE SUPERANNUATED COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS.

TABLE O.—Names and Periods of Service of Teachers and their Pensions..... 88

THE EDUCATIONAL SUMMARY FOR 1868.

TABLE P.—Number of Institutions and Pupils, and moneys expended for Educational purposes..... 92

MISCELLANEOUS.

TABLE Q.—Statistical Abstract of the Educational progress of Ontario..... 95

TABLE R.—Summary of the Accounts of the Education Department for 1868..... 98

PAGE

PART III.—APPENDICES.

A.—Extracts from the Reports of Local Superintendents of Common Schools and Boards of School Trustees in Ontario, relative to the State and Progress of Elementary Education in their respective Townships, Cities, Towns and Villages for the year 1868 3

B.—The County School Conventions 49

C.—Apportionment of the Legislative School Grant for Ontario for the year 1868 66

D.—The Normal School. Provincial Certificates granted by the Chief Superintendent of Education 74

PART I.

GENERAL REPORT.

1868.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Normal, Model, Grammar and Common Schools

IN ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1868.

PART I.—GENERAL REPORT.

To His Excellency the Honourable William Pearce Howland, *C.B., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario:—*

May it Please Your Excellency,

As required by law, I herewith present my Report on the condition of the Normal, Model, Grammar and Common Schools of the Province of Ontario for the year 1868.

An examination of the Statistical Tables will show that while there has been no increase in the amount of Legislative aid to Common Schools, there has been a large increase in aid derived from local sources—an increase nearly twice as large as that which has taken place during any one year since the establishment of the School System—an increase of $118,997 ($53,027 of this increase having been applied to increase the salaries of teachers)—being an increase of $57,633 more than the *increase* of the preceding year (1867), though the increase of 1867 was $62,970 in advance of the year 1866. This is the result of the local voluntary acts of the people themselves, and not the result of any additional appropriations on the part of the Legislature.

The whole amount provided for Common School purposes for the year 1868 was $1,789,332, of which the Legislative appropriation amounted only to $171,987, the sum of $1,617,345 being provided by local effort.

It is also worthy of remark that the increase of pupils in the Common Schools is nearly twice as large as that of the preceding year. The increase of pupils in the schools for 1867 was 10,748; the increase the last year is 18,256—the whole number of pupils in the schools being 419,899.

I will now present a summary view of the Statistical Tables above referred to.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

I. Table A.—Receipts and Expenditures of Common School Moneys.

Receipts.

1. The amount apportioned from the Legislative Grant, for the salaries of teachers in 1868, was $171,987—decrease, $554. The amount apportioned for maps, globes, prize books, apparatus, and libraries, was $13,730—decrease, $880.

2. The Legislative Grant is apportioned to each Municipality according to population (but distributed to each School Section according to average attendance of pupils, and the length of time each school is kept open), upon the condition that such Municipality provides, at least, an equal sum by local assessment; but each Municipality is empowered to assess and collect as large an additional sum as it may think proper, for the education of youth within its jurisdiction. The amount of School Fund provided by Municipal assessment for 1868 was $362,375—increase $10,501; and by voluntary act, in excess of the Legislative Grant, $190.388. This, together with the item which follows, exhibits the progress and strength of the real feeling of the country in regard to the education of its youth.

Trustees' Rates on Property.—Each township is divided by the Municipal Council into School Sections of from two to four miles square each. Three trustees are elected by the rate-payers as a School Corporation for each Section. The trustees hold office for three years—one going out of office and a successor elected each year. Vacancies in the School Corporation, when they occur from other causes, are also filled up by election. The trustees of each section have the same discretionary power as each township or county Council, to provide by rate on property for their school purposes. The amount thus provided by trustees' rate on property (in addition to the Municipal Council Assessment of $362,375), was $855,538—increase, $55,829. This indicates the feeling and efforts of the people in the Separate School divisions for the education of their children, while the aggregate amount of Municipal Assessment exhibits the state and progress of public feeling in regard to the general education of the country, as both rates are local and voluntary.

4. *Trustees' Rate-bills on Pupils.*—Whether a school shall be wholly supported by a rate on property, and, therefore, *free* to all residents from five to twenty-one years of age, without *fee* from any pupil; or whether the school shall be supported partly by fees or rate-bills (the law not allowing a rate-bill or fee to exceed twenty-five cents per month for each pupil), is determined by the rate-payers at each annual meeting, or at a special meeting called for that purpose. In cities, towns, and incorporated villages the elected Boards of Trustees determine whether the school shall be free or not. A decrease in the amount of rate-bills or fees indicates an increase of free schools. The amount of rate bills for 1868 was $50,869—decrease, $327. At the School Convention of every county, held in February and March of the current year, a desire was expressed by resolution that *all* the Common Schools should be made *free by law*..

5. *The Clergy Reserve Fund* is placed by law at the discretionary disposal of the Municipalities, and many of them have nobly applied their share (apportioned according to the number of rate-payers) to school purposes. The amount thus granted by Municipalities for school purposes from distributed balances of this fund, was $334,830—increase, $54,429.

6. Total amount of moneys provided for Common School purposes in 1868, was $1,789,332—increase, $118,997; the largest increase by $57,027 that has ever taken place in any one year since the establishment of the School System.

Expenditures.

1. For salaries of teachers, $1,146,543—increase $53,027.
2. For maps, globes, apparatus, prize books and libraries, $31,159—decrease $196.
3. For sites and building of school-houses, $186,309—increase, $37,114.
4. For rents and repairs of school-houses, $54,610—increase, $3,975.
5. For school books, stationery, fuel and other expenses, $169,813—increase, $21,325.
6. Total expenditure for all common school purposes, $1,588,434—increase, $115,246.
7. Balances of school moneys not paid at the end of the year when the returns were made, $200,897—increase, $3,751. Grand total for the year 1868, $1,789,332—increase, $118,997.

II. Table B.—School Population, Pupils attending Common Schools, Different Branches of Instruction.

An old statute still requires the returns of school population to include children between the ages of 5 and 16 years; but the school law confers the equal right of attending the schools upon all residents between 5 and 21 years of age.

1. School population (including only children between the ages of 5 and 16 years), 464,315—increase, 16,589.

2. Pupils between the ages of 5 and 16 years attending the schools, 397,792—increase, 17,281. Number of pupils of other ages attending the schools, 22,107—increase, 975. Total number of pupils attending the schools, 419,899—increase, 18,256.

3. The number of *boys* attending the schools, 221,807—increase, 8,788. The number of *girls* attending the schools, 198,092—increase, 9,468.

4. Number reported as *indigent* pupils, 3,671—decrease, 758.

5. The table is referred to for the reported periods of attendance of pupils, and the number in each of the several subjects taught in the schools.

6. The number of children reported as not attending any school, was 37,052—decrease, 2,463. It is to be hoped that this ominous and humiliating item will soon disappear through the christian and patriotic exertions of the people at large, aided by the contemplated and universally desired amendments in the school law on the subject of compulsory education.

III. Table C.—Religious Denominations, Certificates, Annual Salaries of Teachers.

1. *Number of Teachers, Male and Female.*—In the 4,480 Common Schools reported, 4,996 teachers have been employed—increase, 106; of whom 2,777 were male teachers—decrease, 72, and 2,219 were female teachers—increase, 178.

2. *Religious Persuasions of Teachers.*—The teachers are reported to be of the following persuasions:—Church of England, 811—increase 16; Church of Rome, 563—increase, 11; Presbyterians (of different classes), 1,564—increase, 22; Methodists (of different classes), 1,506—increase 91; Baptists (of different classes), 271—increase, 5; Congregationalists, 55—decrease, 10; Lutherans, 23—decrease, 1; Quakers, 10—decrease, 5; Christians and Disciples, 42—decrease 1; reported as Protestants, 103—increase, 30; other persuasions, 16—decrease, 13; not reported, 29—decrease, 42.

N.B.—Of the 563 teachers of the Church of Rome, 327 of them are teachers in the the Public Common Schools, and 236 are teachers in the Separate Schools.

3. *Teachers' Certificates.*—Total number of certificated or licensed teachers reported is 4,882—increase, 143; Normal School Provincial Certificates, 1st class, 257—increase, 19; 2nd class, 347—decrease, 16; County Board Certificates, 1st class, 1,753—increase, 92; 2nd class, 2,184—increase, 93; 3rd class, 341—decrease, 45; unclassified, 114—decrease, 37. Certificates annulled, 10—decrease, 9.

4. Number of schools in which the teachers were changed during the year, 695—decrease, 86.

5. Number of schools having more than one teacher, 302—increase, 23.

6. *Annual Salaries of Teachers.*—The salaries of teachers in the United States are usually paid by the month, under the name of wages, and are paid only during the months that the schools are kept open, whether five, six, or seven months. The teachers there generally, both male and female (except in cities and towns) teach one part of the year, and engage in other employments the rest of the year. This is inconsistent with the adoption of teaching as a profession, or with the progress of the profession. For a young man or a young woman to teach three or four months of the year, and then the one to labour on a farm or in a shop, and the other as a sewing-girl, or housemaid, or cook, the rest of the year, cannot advance the profession of teaching, or even make it one, as is ably shewn in the reports of several of the State Superintendents of Public Instruction.

With us, teachers are generally employed by the year, and seldom, if ever, engage in any other employment during the years of their teaching. The chief, if not only, exception to this practice is in the case of young persons who teach one part of the year, or a year or two, to procure means to enable them to go to the Normal School, in order to become better qualified and receive larger emolument in their profession, or to some Classical Institution or College, in order to prepare themselves for one of the learned professions. The most serious impediment to the progress and efficiency of school instruction is the inadequate remuneration of teachers—tending as it does to prevent many talented young persons from adopting it, and to drive many of the most competent persons from it.

Among the worst enemies to the efficiency and progress of Common School education, are those trustees and parents whose whole aim is to get what they call a cheap teacher, and who seek to haggle down the teacher's remuneration to as near starvation point as possible. It is, however, gratifying to observe that the number and influence of this class of persons are yearly diminishing in the country as a whole, although they still exert a blighting influence in some parts of it. I am thankful to be able to note from the returns an increase of $53,027 in the aggregate sum of $1,146,544 paid to teachers during the year—the whole increase arising from local contribution. This increase does not seem to have made any addition to the highest or average salaries of teachers, but only in paying a little more to the lowest paid class of teachers. The *highest* salary paid to a male teacher in a *county* was $635; in a *city*, $1,300; in a *town*, $1,000; in a *village*, $600. The *lowest* salary paid to a male teacher in a county was $100 (!!); in a city, $250; in a town, $260; in a village, $300. The *average* salary of male teachers in counties was $260,—of *female* teachers, $188; in *cities*, of male teachers, $600,—of *female* teachers, $228; in *towns*, of male teachers, $477,—of *female* teachers, $224; in *villages*, of male teachers, $418,—of *female* teachers, $193.

IV. Table D.—School Sections, School-houses and Titles, School Visits, School Lectures, School Examinations and Recitations, Time of Keeping Open the Schools.

1. The whole number of School *Sections* reported, 4555—increase, 59. The number of schools *open* reported, 4480—increase, 58. The number of schools closed or not reported, 75—increase, 1.

2. *Number of Free Schools*—schools supported entirely by rate on property, and which may be attended by all residents between the ages of 5 and 21 years without payment of fees—was 3986—increase, 148. Number of schools partly free—that is, with a rate-bill of 25 cents or less per month—was 494—decrease, 90. I have remarked elsewhere that whether the schools are free or not in the School Sections, is decided by a vote of the ratepayers at their annual school meetings—that a general wish has been expressed that the schools be made free by law.

3. *School-houses.*—The whole number of school-houses reported, 4502—increase, 55; of these, 733 are brick—increase, 54; 433 stone—increase, 52; 1785 frame—no increase; 1528 log—decrease, 53; not reported, 23.

4. The whole number of school-houses built during the year was 171—increase, 31. Of these, 50 were *brick*, 26 *stone*, 65 *frame*, 30 *log*

5. *Titles to School Sites.—Freehold*, 4064—increase, 141; *Leased*, 321—decrease, 45; *Rented*, 100—decrease, 7; not reported, 17.

6. *School Visits.*—By Local Superintendents, 10,632—decrease, 273; by Clergymen, 8492—increase, 202; by Municipal Councillors, 1727—decrease, 8; by Magistrates, 1949—decrease, 223; by Judges and Members of Parliament, 442—decrease, 107; by School Trustees, 19,903—increase, 648; by other persons, 38,797—increase, 3482. Total School Visits, 81,942—increase, 3721.

8. *Public School Examinations.*—The whole number of Public School Examinations was 7,143—decrease, 422; not two for each school, though the law requires that there should be in each school a public quarterly examination, of which the teacher should give notice to trustees and parents of pupils, and to the school visitors (clergymen, magistrates, etc.) resident in the School Section. It may not, perhaps, be easy to keep up the interest of *quarterly* examinations in each school; but there should certainly be *half-yearly* Public School Examinations—the one before the Christmas holidays, and the other before the Midsummer vacation. It may be found necessary to withhold the apportionment of the School Fund from schools in which this requirement of the law is not observed. Good teachers do not shrink from, nor are indifferent to, public examinations of their schools. They seek occasions to exhibit the result of their skill and industry; but incompetent and indolent teachers shrink both from the publicity and labour attendant on public examinations of their schools. The novelty and excitement connected with such examinations twice a year, together with the tests of efficiency on the part of teachers, and of progress on the part of pupils, cannot fail to produce beneficial effects on parents, pupils and teachers, as well as on the interests of general and thorough Common School education.

9. *School Recitations.*—The number of schools in which public recitations of prose or poetry by the pupils were practised, are 2,332—increase, 388. This exercise should be practised in every school, as it tends to promote habits of accurate learning by heart, improvement in reading and spelling, and is an agreeable and often amusing diversion for all parties concerned. The little episodes of such exercises in the ordinary routine of school duties have a happy influence upon the minds of pupils; and the more agreeable and attractive school labours, as well as school accommodations, can be made, the more successful and rapid will school progress become.

10. *School Lectures.*—By Local Superintendents, 2,684—decrease, 115; by other persons, 312—decrease, 56. Total, 2,996—decrease, 171. The lectures delivered by others than Local Superintendents are, of course, voluntary; but the law requires that every Local Superintendent should deliver, during the year, at least one lecture on education in each School Section under his charge. The number of schools reported was 4,480; the number of lectures delivered by Local Superintendents, as reported by themselves, was 2,684—1,796 less than the number of *schools* reported, and 1,871 less than the number of School *Sections* reported. The Statistical Table shows in which counties this neglect of duty occurs. The state of the weather and other circumstances may, in some instances, prevent the discharge of this duty, but cannot account for its failure in more than fifteen hundred School Sections. It is to be hoped that neglect of duty in this respect may not be an index of its neglect in other respects. The practice of giving lectures on various subjects is every year becoming more general and popular. It would be singular, indeed, if one lecture once a year in each School Section, on some branch of educational progress, could not be made instructive and popular.

10. *Time of Keeping the Schools Open.*—The average time of keeping the schools open, including holidays and vacations, was *eleven months* and five days—increase two days; almost twice the average time of keeping open the Common Schools in the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and about three months more than the average time of keeping them open in the States of New York and Massachusetts. The legal holidays and vacations include about one month of the year—a much less time than is allowed for school holidays and vacations by our American neighbours, and less than what nearly every person in most pursuits of life takes for purposes of recreation, travelling, and visiting. A larger vacation during hay and wheat harvest is generally desired, as expressed by County School Conventions, in accordance with the recommendation of a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly; and such an arrangement will, I am persuaded, be a great convenience to the country, and no detriment to the schools, as the attendance at school during that period is extremely small and irregular, and, therefore, injurious in its influence upon both teacher and the school, apart from other considerations of health and labour.

11. *School Prizes and Merit Cards.*—The number of schools in which prizes are reported as having been given to reward and encourage meritorious pupils, is 1,521—decrease, 126; a fact mainly attributable to the want of intelligence and fairness in the principles and manner of distributing these prizes in many instances. In some cases it may be ascribed to the same causes which have led to a decrease in the public examinations of schools—on which I have remarked in another place—the want of competence and industry in teachers—the not carefully attending to and recording the individual conduct and progress of the pupils, and, therefore, the absence of the data essential to an impartial and intelligent distribution of prizes to pupils. In other cases, there has been a desire to give something to every pupil, without reference to either conduct or progress, in order that none might complain, thus defeating the very object, and rejecting the principle for and on which the system of prizes is established, and on which the Divine Government itself is based—*rewarding every one according to his works.*

What I have said elsewhere, I may repeat here, that it requires intelligence and care, as well as impartiality on the part of the teachers, sustained by the trustees, to give full and beneficial effect to this system of encouraging diligence and good conduct among pupils, and multiplying entertaining and instructive books among the most promising youth of the land. Some teachers, wanting in one or both of these qualities, are not favourable to the distinctions which rewards involve between the pupils, but wish to preserve the dead uniformity of indifference between the diligent and the idle, the regular and the irregular, the obedient and the disorderly. The common reason assigned is, that

the distribution of prizes excites feelings of dissatisfaction, envy and hatred, in the minds of the pupils who get no prizes. The answer is, that if the distribution of prizes is decided fairly according to merit, there can be no just ground of dissatisfaction; and facilities are provided to determine the merit of *punctuality*, of *good conduct*, of *diligence*, of *proficiency*, on the part of each pupil during each term of the year—a fourfold motive to exertion and emulation in every thing that constitutes a good pupil and a good school. But the indifferent and flagging teacher does not wish such a pressure to be brought to bear upon his every day teaching and attention to everything essential to an efficient school; nor does he desire the *test* of a periodical examination of his pupils by an examining committee to be applied to his teaching and management of the school. The objection that the distribution of prizes to deserving pupils excites the envy and hatred of the undeserving, is a convenient pretext to protect and permit incompetence and indifference on the part of the teacher.

But the existence of such alleged dissatisfaction is no reason for refusing rewards to punctuality, to good conduct, to diligence, to proficiency on the part of pupils. There is often great dissatisfaction on the part of unsuccessful candidates and their friends in the results of Municipal and Parliamentary elections, and the distribution of prizes by Agricultural and Horticultural Associations; but this is no argument against the value of free and elective institutions; nor does it prevent the people generally from honouring with their suffrages those on whose merits they place most value, even though they may sometimes err in their judgment. Nor do the managers of Agricultural and Horticultural Societies withhold prizes from the most successful cultivators of grains and vegetables, and fruits and flowers, because of dissatisfaction among the envious of the less diligent and less skilful farmers and gardeners.

It is the very order of Providence, and a maxim of Revelation, that the hand of the diligent maketh rich, while idleness tendeth to poverty; that to him that hath (that is, improves what he hath), shall be given, and the neglecter shall be sent empty away. Providence does not reverse its order of administration, because some persons are discontented and envious at the success of the faithful diligence and skill of others. Nor does Providence appeal alone to the transcendental motives of duty, gratitude, immortality, but presents also the motives of the life that now is, as well as of that which is to come.

I prefer the order of Providence, and the principles on which our civil institutions and all our associations for public and social improvements are conducted, to the dead-level notions of stationary teachers, and the envious murmurings of negligent pupils and their misguided friends.

An explanation of this feature of our school system will be its best justification, and evince its great importance. I therefore present it again as follows:—

A comprehensive catalogue of carefully-selected and beautiful prize books has been prepared and furnished by the Department to Trustees and Municipalities applying for them; and, besides furnishing the books at cost price, the Department adds one hundred per cent. to whatever amounts may be provided by Trustees and Municipal Councils to procure these prize books for the encouragement of children in their schools. A series of merit cards, with appropriate illustrations and mottoes, has been prepared by the Department, and is supplied to Trustees and Teachers at a very small charge—half the cost—and these merit cards are to be awarded daily, or more generally weekly, to pupils meriting them. One class of cards is for *punctuality*; another for *good conduct*; a third for *diligence*; a fourth for *perfect recitations*. There are generally three or four prizes under each of these heads; and the pupil or pupils who get the largest number of merit cards under each head, will, at the end of the quarter or half year, be entitled to the prize books awarded. Thus an influence is exerted upon every part of a pupil's conduct, and during every day of his school career. If he cannot learn as fast as another pupil, he can be as *punctual*, as *diligent*, and maintain as *good conduct*; and to acquire distinction, and an entertaining and beautiful book, for *punctuality, diligence, good conduct*, or *perfect recitations* or exercises, must be a just ground of satisfaction, not only to the pupil, but also to his or her parents and friends. There are two peculiarities of this system of merit cards worthy of special notice. The one is, that it does not rest upon the comparative success of single examinations at the end of the term, or half year or year, but on the daily con-

duct and diligence of each pupil during the whole period, and that irrespective of what may be done or not done by any other pupil. The ill-feeling by rivalship at a single examination is avoided, and each pupil is judged and rewarded according to his merits, as exhibited in his every day school life. The second peculiarity is, that the standard of merit is founded on the *Holy Scriptures*, as the mottoes on each card are all taken from the sacred volume, and the illustrations on each card consist of a portrait of a character illustrative of the principle of of the motto, and as worthy of imitation. The prize book system, and especially in connection with that of *merit cards*, has a most salutary influence upon the school discipline, upon both teachers and pupils, besides diffusing a large amount of entertaining and useful reading.

V. Table E.—Prayers, Reading of the Scriptures in Schools, Text Books, Maps, Apparatus.

1. *Prayers and Reading of the Scriptures.*—Of the 4480 Common Schools reported, the daily exercises were opened and closed with prayer in 3035—increase, 39. No child can be compelled to be present at any religious instruction, reading or exercise, against the wish of his parents or guardians expressed in writing. The religious instruction, reading and exercise, are, like religion itself, a voluntary matter with trustees, teachers, and parents or guardians. The Council of Public Instruction provides facilities, even forms of prayer, and makes recommendations on the subject, but does not assume the authority of *enforcing* or *compelling* compliance with these provisions or recommendations. In some of the schools, the reading and prayers are according to the Roman Catholic Church; but those exercises are generally Protestant. The fact that religious exercises of some kind are voluntarily practised in 3061, out of 4480 schools, indicates the prevalent religious feelings and principles of the country; although the absence of such religious exercises in a school does not indicate the absence of religious principles or feelings in the neighbourhood of such school. There are many religious persons who think the day school, like the farm fields, is the place of secular work, the religious exercises of the workers being performed in the one case as in the other in the home habitation, and not in the field of labour. But as Christian principles and morals are the foundation of all that is most noble in man, as well as most free and prosperous in a country, it is gratifying to see the Public Schools avowedly impregnated with them to so great an extent.

2. *Text Books.*—In my last report, I explained the measures which had been adopted, and the course pursued step by step, to secure, in accordance with both public feeling and public interests, a uniform series of text books for the schools, and the almost complete success which had been the result. I also stated the steps which had been taken to prepare and introduce a new series of Canadian National School Readers, the use of which was made only *recommendatory* until the beginning of the current year. But the new series of Readers were so popular, and considered so great an improvement upon the old series, that the trustees and teachers, as if by common consent, abandoned forthwith the old, and adopted the new series before the close of the year; the old Irish National Readers having been discontinued in 3942 schools, and the new series of Canadian National Readers introduced into no less than 4054 schools—an authorized but voluntary change in text books in a single year to an extent unprecedented in any country, and which is the strongest popular endorsation possible of the new series of Canadian National Readers, and of the measures adopted to bring them into general use.

I am happy to be able to say that arrangements have been completed, by which a threefold object will be attained in respect to text books in all branches of instruction in the public schools. *First*, one uniform series of text books, thus ending and avoiding the evils connected with the use of an endless diversity of text books; *secondly*, due remuneration of the authors of such text books; *thirdly*, securing accuracy and uniformity in the printing of such books, a proper standard of excellence in their paper and binding, and at the same time preventing monopoly, and encouraging competitive skill and enterprise in their publication.

This will appear from the regulations on this subject, matured during the past two years, and finally adopted by the Council of Public Instruction in April of the current year, and which are as follows:—

1. In regard to those publishers and printers who have transferred, or may hereafter transfer to the Chief Superintendent of Education, and to the control of the Council, the copyright of School Text Books which have been, or may be approved and authorized by the Council, it is deemed right, and best for the encouragement of authors, and the maintenance of a proper standard in the mechanical execution of the books, that the Chief Superintendent of Education should not sanction or countenance, for at least twelve months after the authorization of such text books, the reprinting of them by any other than the party who has incurred the expense and responsibility of preparing and printing the first edition of such authorized school text books.

2. It is regarded by the Council as a duty in their acceptance of, and subsequent action respecting the copyright of any book authorized by them to be used in the Public Schools, to secure the interests of the public by the issue of a good and suitable edition at a reasonable price, and, at the same time, to provide, so far as they properly can, for the adequate remuneration of both author or editor and publisher.

3. The interests of the public are sufficiently secured by the existing arrangements, that no book or new edition shall be authorized by the Council without their previous examination and approval of matter, paper, typography, binding and price.

4. The interests of the publisher are also sufficiently provided for by the arrangement that he shall have exclusive rights for at least one year.

5. With a view to the adequate remuneration of the author or editor, and the encouragement of the preparation of literary or scientific works by Canadians, no extension of time shall be granted, nor any new or revised edition sanctioned or permitted without payment by the publisher for the privilege; the amount and mode of such payment to be determined by arbitrators, one to be selected by the Council of Public Instruction, one by the publisher, and an umpire, if required, to be selected by the two previously appointed. Such arbitrators shall also decide whether all or a portion, and if a portion, what portion, shall be paid to the author or editor, for the new or revised edition, even though the latter shall have been prepared by another editor specially employed for the work.

6. In the case of several publishers wishing to publish a new or revised edition, each shall pay the same amount.

7. The payment of the said arbitrators shall be divided equally between the author or editor, and the publisher or publishers.

8. In those cases in which works that are not portions of a series, are approved by the Council before publication, tenders shall be invited by public advertisement, from publishers within Canada, for the purchase of the exclusive right of publishing for at least one year, such tenders to state the retail price at which copies will be sold, and also whether the whole, or if only part, what part of each book will be executed within the Dominion.

9. New or revised editions shall not be published or advertised under the designation of new or revised editions until such date as may have been approved by the Council, and communicated to the publisher or publishers.

10. Each publisher of a new or revised edition shall give security, himself in $2000, and two sureties in $1000 each, guaranteeing that such edition, when completed, shall be, including each separate copy, in accordance with the official standard copy. The necessary bonds shall be prepared at the expense of the publishers, and executed before permission to print or advertise the new or revised editions.

11. Before the receipt of the final authorization from the Council, satisfactory provisions must have been completed relative to the payment of the author or editor.

12. All new or revised editions, after January 1st, 1870, shall be printed in Canada, on paper made in the Dominion, and shall also be bound therein.

I may add, as appears from the table, that the authorized text books only are used in nearly all the Public Schools, the exceptions being less than 100. Thus, what educationists of all countries have laid down as of the highest importance—uniformity of text books in the Public Schools of the same class—has been peaceably accomplished in Ontario; and these books, together with the maps, globes, and other school apparatus, already nearly all of domestic manufacture, and will be entirely so after the close of the current year. The list of authorized text books, so far as completed, is given in the appendix to this report.

3. *Maps, Globes and other Apparatus.*—The number of schools using maps is reported as 3,530—increase 55. The whole number of maps, 26,812—increase during the year, 882. The number of globes is 1,234—increase, 87. The number of blackboards, 4,253—increase, 28. Sets of apparatus, 359—increase, 34. Tablet lessons, 1,168—increase, 71. Magic Lanterns, 64—decrease, 11. The maps and globes and most of the other school apparatus are now of Canadian manufacture.

VI. Table F.—Roman Catholic Separate Schools.

1. The number of Roman Catholic Separate Schools was 162—increase during the year, 1.

2. *Receipts.*—The amount apportioned and paid by the Chief Superintendent from the Legislative Grant to Separate Schools, according to average attendance as compared with that of the Public Schools in the same Municipalities, was $9,144—decrease, $385. The amount apportioned and paid for the purchase of maps, prize books, and libraries, upon the usual condition of an equal sum being provided from local sources, was $472—increase, 8. The amount of school *rates* from the supporters of Separate Schools was $30,558—increase, $3,776. The amount *subscribed* by supporters of Separate Schools and from other sources, was $15,277—increase, $3,424. Total amount received from all sources was $55,452—increase, $6,823.

3. *Expenditures.*—For the payment of teachers,$38,845—increase, $4,015. For maps, prize books, apparatus and libraries, $1,157—increase, $117. For other school purposes, $15,448—increase, $2,690.

4. *Pupils.*—The number of pupils reported as attending the Separate Schools was 20,594.—increase, 1,670.

5. The average time of keeping open the Separate Schools, including legal vacations and holidays, was 11 months.

6. The whole number of teachers employed in the Separate Schools was 236—increase, 26. Of these 94 were male teachers—increase, 12, and 142 female teachers—increase, 14.

7. The same table shews the branches taught in the Separate Schools, and the number of pupils in each—exhibiting a gratifying increase in the higher subjects,

General Remarks.—1. It is proper for me to repeat the remark that the Public Schools of Ontario are non-denominational. Equal protection to every religious persuasion. No child is permitted to be compelled to receive religious instruction or attend any religious exercise or reading against the wishes of his parents or guardians expressed in writing. I have known no instance of proselytism, nor have I received during the year a single complaint of interference with religious rights so fully secured by law.

2. According to the returns of the religious denominations of teachers, as seen in Table C., there were 563 teachers of the Common Schools, Roman Catholics. Of these 236 taught in the Separate Schools; and 327 (91 more than in the Separate Schools) were teachers of the non-denominational Common Schools—an illustrative proof of the absence of exclusiveness in the local as well as executive administration of the school system, and for which, did the feeling exist, a plea might be made on the ground that formal provision is made for Separate Roman Catholic Schools—then, according to the General Census, of the 464,315 children between the ages of 5 and 16 years, at least 70,000 of them must be the children of Roman Catholic parents. Of these only 20,594 attended the Separate Schools; the rest are taught in the Public Common Schools, of the teachers of which no less than 327 are Roman Catholics; and yet not a complaint has been made of even an attempt at proselytism or of interference with religious rights guaranteed by law.

3. Notwithstanding these facts the Legislature has made provision for the establishment of Separate Schools for any Roman Catholics who may desire them. In 1863, the Legislature of United Canada passed a Separate School Act which was accepted by the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church as a final settlement of the question as far as it related to Upper Canada; and that Act was made by the Imperial Parliamentary Act of Confederation the basis of settling the relations of Protestants and Roman Catholics in Lower Canada, now the Province of Quebec. The Quebec Legislature has, in a liberal and patriotic spirit, passed an Act by which the Protestant minority are placed in all respects upon equal, and in some respects, upon better footing than are the Roman Catholic

minority in Ontario ; although it must be remembered that the schools of the minority in Quebec are not non-denominational as in Ontario, and the minority there have not equal protection and advantages in regard to both teachers and pupils in the schools of the minority as in Ontario. But I desire to express here my grateful and unqualified admiration of the enlightened and christian spirit in which the Legislature and Government of Quebec, under the premiership of the Hon. Mr. Chauveau, have dealt with the Protestant Separate Schools Question in that Province.

VII. Table G.—The Grammar Schools—Receipts, Expenditures, Pupils, Schools.

Receipts.—The amount of balances from the preceding year (that is of moneys not paid on the 31st of December, 1868) was $10,482—increase, $1,101. The amount of Legislative Grant apportioned and paid was $53,190—decrease, $501. The amount apportioned and paid for *maps, prize books*, etc., was $862—decrease, $8. The amount of *Municipal Grants* in support of Grammar Schools was $34,182—decrease, $4,926. The amount of *fees* of pupils was $16,684—increase, $1,078. Balances of the preceding year and other sources, $13,787—decrease, $2,134. Total receipts for 1868, $129,189—decrease, $5,389. There appears a decrease under every head of receipts, except of that of tuition fees.

Expenditures.—For salaries of masters and teachers, $95,848—increase, $1,028. For building, rent, and repairs of school houses, $10,267—decrease, $8,923. For maps, prizes, and libraries, $2,184—increase, $46. For fuel, books, and contingencies, $9,346—increase, $1,314. Total expenditure for 1868, $117,646—decrease, $6,533. Balances of moneys not paid at the end of the year, $11,542—increase, $1,144.

Number of pupils attending the Schools, 5,649—decrease, 47.

The number of Schools, 101.

VIII. Table H.—Number of Pupils in the Various Branches of Instruction, and Miscellaneous Information.

This Table shows both the subjects taught and the number of pupils in such subjects in each of the Grammar Schools, the names, collegiate degree or certificate of the head masters, and number of teachers employed in each school.

Total number of pupils in English, 5,563—decrease, 76 ; English Grammar, 5,437—decrease, 30 ; in Spelling and Dictation, 4,891—decrease, 5 ; in Reading, 4,912—decrease, 80 ; in Composition, 4,125—increase, 34. *Total in Latin*, 4,881—decrease, 290 ; in Harkness or Arnold, 3,815—decrease, 221 ; in Latin Grammar, 3,604—decrease 62 ; in Latin Exercises and Prose Composition, 2,302—decrease, 251 ; in Prosody, 469—decrease, 11 ; in Cæsar, 705—decrease, 43 ; in Virgil, 601—increase, 104 : in Livy, 176—increase, 47 ; in Ovid, 115—increase, 24 ; in Cicero, 265—increase, 60 ; in Horace, 216—increase, 4 ; in Verse Composition, 101—decrease, 20 ; average attendance of boys in Latin, 2,116.5—increase, 237.5. *Total in Greek*, 871—increase, 69 ; in Harkness, 580—increase, 131 ; in Greek Grammar, 723—increase, 144 ; in written exercises, 499—increase, 65 ; in Lucian, 219—increase 65 ; in the Anabasis, 240—increase 30 ; in the Iliad, 190—increase, 73 ; in the Odyssey, 64—increase, 13. *Total in French*, 2,007—decrease, 157 ; in French Grammar, 1,900—decrease, 5 ; in Written Exercises and Composition, 1,626—decrease, 122 ; in French Dictation and Conversation, 410—decrease, 229 ; in Voltaire's Charles XII., 613—increase 50 ; in Corneille's Horace, 200—increase 70. *Total in Arithmetic*, 5,452—decrease, 74. *Total in Algebra*, 2,835—decrease, 6. *Total in Euclid*, 1,993—increase, 146 ; in *Arithmetic, higher rules*, 4,599—increase, 160 ; in *Algebra, higher rules*, 1,780—increase, 224 ; in *Euclid, Books III and IV*, 790—increase 87 ; in *Trigonometry* or *Logarithms*, 665—increase, 180 ; in *Mensuration and Surveying*, 533—increase, 70 ; in *Ancient Geography*, 1,261—decrease, 364 ; in *Modern Geography*, 4,764—decrease, 166. Total in *History*, 4,456—decrease, 178 ; in *Ancient History*, 1,143—decrease, 202 ; in *Physical Science*, 1,533—decrease, 343 ; in *Christian Morals*, 1,161—increase, 127 ; in *Civil Government*, 190—increase 53 ; in Writing, 4,694—decrease, 128 ; in *Book-keeping and Commercial Transactions*, 1,542—increase, 257 ; in *Drawing*, 647—decrease, 29 ; in *Vocal Music*, 241—decrease, 146 ; in *Gymnastics*, 512—decrease, 193 ; in *Military Drill*, 731—

decrease 162 ; Schools in which the Bible is used, 63—increase, 2 ; Schools in which there are daily prayers, 87—increase, 3 ; Schools under *united Boards* of Grammar and Common School Trustses, 67 ; number of *Maps* in Schools, 1,654—decrease, 27 ; number of *Globes* in Schools, 144—increase, 2 ; number of pupils *matriculated into* some University, 84—increase 28 ; number of Masters and Teachers employed in the 101 Schools, 161—increase, 2.

IX. Table I.—Meteorological Observations.

The reports of these observations—provided for by Section 26 of the Consolidated Grammar School Act, and Section 11 of the Grammar School Improvement Act—were given very fully in my Report for 1867. The official records are as complete for 1868, with the exception of some temporary suspension at two or three stations, occasioned by a change of observers, and accidents to the instruments, which, with one exception, have since been remedied. The records are not, however, as fully published for 1868, in consequence of the expense which the printing of them occasions. A table of certain annual results, however, is subjoined, and in Table I. the monthly abstracts are given. The remarks by observers, though valuable and, indeed, necessary as parts of their reports, cannot be reproduced here. They are, however, filed in the office for inspection, and, if required, for future publication. The observers, whose names are appended to Table I, continue to discharge their duties with accuracy and diligence, the result being the collection of a most valuable series of *data* for the scientific inquirer, while the practical importance of such statistics is generally admitted. The Table I. and the corresponding tables for 1866 and 1867, give the best available illustration of the climate of the Province.

TABLE of certain Results of Meteorological Observations

——	Barrie.	Belleville.	Cornwall.	Goderich.
Barometer, *Corrected to 32°, and approximately reduced to sea level.**	No observations at this station for October, 1868.		Observations defective during October, November and December.	
Annual Mean Pressure at 7 A.M.		29.9338		29.9753
Annual Mean Pressure at 1 P.M.		29.9108		29.9625
Annual Mean Pressure at 9 P.M.		29.9170		29.9595
Annual Mean Pressure Mean		29.9205		29.9658
Highest pressure		30.628		30.577
Date of highest pressure		7 a.m. Feb. 24.		9 p.m. Feb. 22.
Highest monthly mean pressure		30.0446		30.0614
Month of highest mean pressure		October.		February.
Lowest monthly mean pressure		29.8025		29.8609
Month of lowest mean pressure		May.		May.
Lowest pressure		29.145		28.801
Date of lowest pressure		9 p.m. Dec. 7.		9 p.m. Feb. 28.
Annual range		1.483		1.776
Greatest monthly range		1.249		1.776
Month of greatest range		February.		February.
Greatest daily range (24 hours)		1.206		1.125
Date of greatest range		December 17-18.		February 28-29.
Temperature.				
		°		°
Annual means at 7 A.M.		39.16		41.91
Annual means at 1 P.M.		48.26		46.13
Annual means at 9 P.M		42.29		42.74
Annual means Mean		43.24		43.59
Mean maximum		51.80		51.14
Mean minimum		33.37		35.54
Mean range		18.43		15.60
Greatest daily range		40.50		37.6
Day of greatest range		January 20.		February 21.
Least daily range		3.0		3.8
Day of least range	°	October 22.		Nov. 6 & Dec. 25.
Highest temperature	97.2	100.6		89.6
Day of highest temperature	July 14.	July 13.		July 13.
Lowest temperature	—25°.1	—19.2		—10.8
Day of lowest temperature	March 3.	January 28.		February 22.
Warmest month	July.	July.		July.
Mean temperature of warmest month	76°.14	77.15		74.52
Coldest month	February.	February.		February.
Mean temperature of coldest month	14°.25	14.67		16.89
Warmest day	July 14.	July 13.		July 14.
Mean temperature of warmest day	85°.43	85.63		82.80
Coldest day	February 7.	February 10.		February 22.
Mean temperature of coldest day	—5°.40	—5.86		—4.80
Tension of Vapour.				
Annual means at 7 A.M.		.269		.275
Annual means at 1 P.M.		.313		.299
Annual means at 9 P.M.		.292		.277
Annual means Mean		.291		.283
Highest monthly mean tension		.672		.676
Month of highest mean tension		July.		July.
Lowest monthly mean tension		.088		.088
Month of lowest mean tension		February.		February.
Humidity.				
Annual means at 7 A.M.		86		83
Annual means at 1 P.M.		76		77
Annual means at 9 P.M.		85		82
Annual means Mean		82		80
Highest monthly mean humidity		92		88
Month of highest mean humidity		December.		January.
Lowest monthly mean humidity		73		76
Month of lowest mean humidity		July.		April, May, August, October.

* In Table I, the barometric results are not reduced to sea level, but

at Ten Grammar School Stations, for the year 1868.

Hamilton.	Pembroke.	Peterborough.	Simcoe.	Stratford.	Windsor.
29.967	Barometer out of order June and July.	29.9385	29.8222	20.9209	30.0268
29.962		29.9084	29.7126	29.8993	30.0046
29.959		29.9209	29.8119	29.9074	30.0139
29.963		29.9226	29.7822	29.9092	30.0151
31.163		30.556	30.381	30.454	30.626
1 p.m. January 31.		7 a.m. Feb. 24.	7 a.m. Feb. 3.	March 11.	7 a.m. Feb. 3.
30.0854		30.0382	29.9078	30.0132	30.1263
October.		October.	February.	October.	February.
29.8243		29.8159	29.7162	29.7992	29.8787
May.		May.	May.	May.	May.
29.198		29.121	29.191	29.293	29.265
9 p.m. December 7.		1 p.m. Dec. 8.	7 a.m. Dec. 8.	9 p.m. April 15.	9 p.m. April 15.
1.965		1.428	1.190	1.236	1.361
1.860		1.307	1.076	1.157	1.148
January.		December.	March.	March.	January.
.877		.852	.773	.799	.772
April 8-9.		April 8-9.	April 8-9.	April 8-9.	March 17-18.
°	°	°	°	°	°
41.34	35.20	37.62	38.99	38.76	41.81
50.90	45.27	48.79	48.72	47.15	52.19
42.72	40.13	40.14	41.70	41.04	43.33
44.98	40.20	42.18	43.14	42.32	45.78
55.88	50.79	52.29	53.96	50.48	54.83
31.23	25.37	29.17		32.71	35.75
24.63	25.42	23.12		17.77	19.08
49.5	64.	45°.		37°.8	45.8
June 18.	February 8.	February 8.	defective.	February 14.	February.
5.5	8.5	4.0		3°.8	3°.3
May 2.	Nov. 25 and 28.	November 10.		December 22.	December.
106.3	97.9	99.1	98.5	93.5	97.7
July 14.	July 14.	July 13 and 14.	July 14.	July 14.	July 14.
—18.5	—40.0	—24.8	—19.6	—20°.0	—21°.0
February 3.	Feb. 8 and 11;	February 24.	February 11.	March 3.	February 3.
July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.
77.99	75.15	77.54	75.87	74.99	77.98
February.	February.	February.	February.	February.	January.
18.34	6.35	12.21	16.39	14.78	18.50
July 14.	July 14.	July 14.	July 14.	July 14.	July 14.
86.6	87.	86.53	83.60	83°.0	84°.63
February 3.	February 7.	February 10.	March 3.	March 3.	February 3.
—2.7	—17.10	—8.86	—6.40	—6°.37	1°.60
.167	.240	.245	.254	.267	.287
.291	.264	.264	.291	.292	.299
.277	.257	.252	.275	.279	.294
.278	.254	.253	.273	.279	.293
.655	.654	.601	.734	.669	.716
July.	July.	July.	July.	July.	July.
.089	.069	.075	.084	.080	.086
January.	January.	February.	February.	February.	January.
81	82	81	85	88	84
65	66	63	70	72	63
89	79	79	76	85	83
75	75	74	77	82	77
80	87	83	85	90	91
November.	January.	November.	January.	Jan., Dec.	December.
66	63	65	73	71	69
July.	April.	July.	April, July.	April.	April.

the estimated elevation of the respective stations is there stated.

TABLE of certain Results of Meteorological Observations

——	Barrie.	Belleville.	Cornwall.	Goderich.
Velocity of Wind.*				
Annual means at 7 A.M.		1.23		1.19
Annual means at 1 P.M.		1.34		1.14
Annual means at 9 P.M.		1.07		1.17
Annual means Mean		1.21		1.17
Highest monthly mean velocity		1.4		2.82
Month of highest mean velocity		August.		December.
Lowest monthly mean velocity		1.0		0.9
Month of lowest mean velocity		November.		July.
Amount of Cloudiness.†				
Annual means at 7 A.M.		5.30		6.23
Annual means at 1 P.M.		5.64		5.92
Annual means at 9 P.M.		5.71		5.14
Annual means Mean		5.58		5.76
Highest monthly mean cloudiness		7.18		9.1
Month of highest mean cloudiness		January.		December.
Lowest monthly mean cloudiness		4.30		3.3
Month of lowest mean cloudiness		August.		July.
Rain and Snow.				
Number of rainy days		92.		75.
Duration in hours and minutes		378.30		467.35
Depth in inches		22.644		23.1058
Number of snowy days		42.		68.
Duration in hours and minutes		220.30		458.5
Depth in inches		124.9		99.5
Total depth of rain and melted snow		35.134		33.0558
Month of greatest precipitation		November.		December.
Depth		4.820		5.7278
Month of least precipitation		July.		July.
Depth		.636		0.0509
Auroras.				
Number of nights. Class I		0		
Class II		1		
Class III		0		2
Class IV		7		11
Sky unfavourable, observation doubtful				
Sky unfavourable, observation impossible		187		161
Sky favourable, none seen		119		140

at Ten Grammar School Stations, for the year 1868.—*Continued.*

Hamilton.	Pembroke.	Peterborough.	Simcoe.	Stratford.	Windsor.
1.3	1.6	1.15	.....	2.1	1.54
1.2	1.8	1.86	.....	2.9	2.17
0.9	1.4	1.65	.....	1.8	1.81
1.13	1.6	1.35	1.08	2.27	1.84
1.5	2.5	1.86	1.24	3.0	3.03
January, February.	April.	February.	October.	May.	
0.9	0.73	0.8	0.61	1.53	March.
May, November.	January.	July.	July.	July.	1.13
					July.
6.2	6.8	5.90	6.25	7.0	6.32
6.9	6.7	6.57	6.81	7.0	6.49
5.1	5.8	5.32	4.82	5.5	5.41
6.02	6.4	5.93	5.96	6.5	6.07
7.8	7.2	7.94	8.13	8.8	7.6
December.	December.	December.	January.	January.	November.
4.3	5.2	2.99	2.80	4.6	3.4
August.	August.	July.	July.	June.	August.
89.	98.	82.	107	86	90
174.15	176.	533.13	.....	538.10	356.40
25.4549	10.5495	20.623	.....	28.4798	25.945
47.	89.	57.	68	66	31
256.	274.	535.17	.....	480.30	122
65.773	63.74	95.24	.....	115·9	58.36
32.0322	16.5060	30.147	.....	40.0698	31.781
February.	August.	August.	November.	June.	March.
4.5750	2.3483	4.910	.....	5.8559	5.184
July.	March.	April.	July.	July.	February.
0.6166	0.8551	1.479	.....	.0509	1.350
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	15	.....	.....	1	1
.....	14	3	3	9	3
13	34	26	16	10	7
.....	19	33	.....	1	7
160	177.	148	145	170	149
143	61	106	148	175	143

X. Table K.—Normal and Model Schools.

The Normal and Model Schools were not designed to educate young persons, but to *train teachers*, both theoretically and practically, for conducting schools throughout the Province, in cities and towns as well as townships. They are not constituted, as are most of the Normal Schools in both Europe and America, to impart the preliminary education requisite for teaching. That preparatory education is supposed to have been attained in the ordinary public or private schools. The entrance examination to the Normal School requires this. The object of the Normal and Model Schools is, therefore, to do for the teacher what an apprenticeship does for the mechanic, the artist, the physician, the lawyer —to teach him theoretically and practically, how to do the work of his profession. No inducements are held out to any one to apply for admission to the Normal School, except that of qualifying himself or herself for the profession of teaching; nor are any admitted except those, who in writing declare their intention to pursue the profession of teaching, and that their object in coming to the Normal School is to better qualify themselves for their profession—a declaration similar to that which is required for admission to Normal Schools in other countries. Nor is any candidate admitted without passing an entrance examination in writing, equal to what is required for an ordinary second-class certificate by a County Board. The majority of candidates are those who have been teachers and who possess County Board Certificates of qualification—many of them first-class certificates. The table shows that of 5,397 candidates admitted to the Normal School in twenty years, 2,712 of them had been teachers.

No argumentation is any longer required to justify the establishment and operations of Normal Schools. The experience and practice of all educating countries have established their necessity and importance. The wonder now is that while no one thinks of being a printer, or painter, or shoemaker, &c., without first learning the trade, persons have undertaken the most difficult and important of all trades or professions—that which develops mind and forms character—without any preparation for it. The demand for teachers trained in the Normal and Model Schools, and their success, is the best proof of the high appreciation of the value of their services by the country. Of course no amount of culture can supply the want of natural good sense and abilities; but training and culture double the power of natural endowments, and often give to them all their efficiency.

The Model Schools (one for boys and the other for girls, each limited to 150 pupils, each pupil paying one dollar a month, while the Common Schools of the city are free) are appendages to the Normal School, and are each under the immediate charge of three teachers who have been trained in the Normal School, and overseen and inspected by the Masters of the Normal School. The teachers-in-training in the Normal School, divided into classes, spend some time each week in the Model Schools, where they first observe how a *Model* School for teaching Common School subjects is organized and managed; how the pupils are classified, and how the several subjects are taught; and they at length teach themselves, as assistants, under the observation and instruction of the regularly trained teachers of the school, who also make notes and report from day to day the attention, aptitude, power of explaining, governing, commanding attention, &c. The Head Master of the Normal School includes in his instructions a series of lectures on school government, teaching, &c.; and the Deputy Superintendent of Education delivers a short course of lectures to the Normal School Students on the School Law, and their duties and modes of proceeding respecting it.

Table K. contains three abstracts, the first of which gives the gross number of applications, attendance of pupils, certificates, and other particulars respecting them, during the twenty years existence of the Normal School, the second abstract gives the Counties whence the students have come; and the third gives the religious persuasion of the students.

XI. Table L.—Other Educational Institutions.

As the Common and Grammar Schools are only a part of our educational agencies, the private schools, academies, and colleges must be considered in order to form a correct idea of the state and progress of education in Ontario. Table L. contains an abstract of the

information collected respecting these institutions. As the information is obtained and given voluntarily, it can only be regarded as an approximation to accuracy, and, of course, very much below the real facts. According to the information obtained, there are sixteen Colleges (several of them University Colleges), with 1,930 students; 282 Academies and Private Schools, with 6,655 pupils. Total Colleges, Academies, and Private Schools, 298 —decrease, 30. Total students and pupils, 8,585—decrease, 88.

XII. Table M.—Free Public Libraries.

1. These Libraries are managed by Local Municipal Councils and School Trustees (chiefly by the latter), under regulations prepared according to law, by the Council of Public Instruction. The books are procured by the Education Department, from publishers both in Europe and America, at as low prices for cash as possible; and a carefully-prepared classified catalogue of about 4,000 works (which, after examination, have been approved by the Council of Public Instruction) is printed, and sent to the trustees of each School Section, and the Council of each Municipality. From this select and comprehensive catalogue, the local municipal and school authorities desirous of establishing and increasing a library, select such works as they think proper, or request the Department to do so for them, and receive from the Department not only the books at cost prices, but an apportionment in books of 100 per cent. upon the amount which they provide for the purchase of such books. None of these books are disposed of to any private parties, except Teachers and Local Superintendents, for their professional use; and the rule is not to keep a large supply of any one work on hand, so as to prevent the accumulation of stock, and to add to the catalogue yearly new and useful works which are constantly issuing from the European and American Press. There is also kept in the Department a record of every public library, and of the books which have been furnished for it, so that additions can be made to such libraries without liability to send second copies of the same books.

2. This Table contains *three* statements; *First*, of the Municipalities which have been supplied with libraries or additions during the year; *Second*, the Counties to which libraries have been supplied during the past and former years, and the value and number of volumes and other public libraries; *Third*, the number of volumes, and subjects of them, which have been furnished as libraries and prize books to the several counties each year from the commencement of the system.

3. *(Statement No. 1.) The number of Libraries that have been established, or received additions during the year*, is 61. The amount expended for that purpose is $4,420, of which the one-half has been provided from local sources—increase, $1,015. The number of volumes supplied is 6,573—increase, 1,147.

4. *(Statement No. 2.) The value of Public Libraries furnished to the end of* 1868 (of which the one-half has been provided from local sources) is $127,474; the number of libraries established, not including divisions, 1070; the number of volumes furnished, 227,610. The Table gives the reported number of volumes taken out of the libraries in each county, and the number of applications for books during the year.

5. *Sunday School Libraries* reported, 2,202—increase, 63; number of volumes in these libraries, 326,937—increase, 2,115. *Other Public Libraries*, 384—no increase reported; number of volumes in these libraries, 173,680—increase, 150. Total number of Public Libraries in Ontario, 3,656—increase, 98. Total number of volumes, 728,227—increase, 8,838.

5. *(Statement No. 3.)* This important Statement contains the number and classification of public libraries and prize books sent out from the Depository of the Department from 1853 to 1868 inclusive. The total number of volumes for *Public Libraries* sent out is 231,220. *History*, 40,180; *Zoology and Physiology*, 14,845; *Botany*, 2,732; *Phenomena*, 5,944; *Physical Science*, 4,617; *Geology*, 2,005; *Natural Philosophy, and Manufactures*, 12,798; *Chemistry*, 1,508; *Agricultural Chemistry*, 775; *Practical Agriculture*, 9,271; *Literature*, 22,406; *Voyages*, 19,290; *Biography*, 26,485; *Tales and Sketches, Practical Life*, 65,374; *Fiction*, 150; *Teachers' Library*, 2,840. *Prize Books*, 388,137. Grand total of library and prize-books (including 9,268 volumes furnished to Mechanics' Institutes), 628,009.

XIII. Table N.—Summary of the Maps, Apparatus, and Prize Books Supplied to the Counties, Cities, Towns, and Villages During the Year.

1. The amount expended in supplying maps, apparatus, and prize-books for the schools—the one-half provided from local sources—was $25,923—decrease, $2,346. For details, the table is referred to; but the number of Maps of the World, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, British North America and Canada, Great Britain and Ireland, Single Hemispheres, Classical and Scriptural Maps, other Charts and Maps, was 1,625. *Globes*, 101; *Sets of Apparatus*, 54: other articles of school apparatus, 296; Historical and other lessons in sheets, 4,694; volumes of prize-books, 54,715.

2. It may be proper to add that the maps, apparatus, and prize-book branch of the school system was not established until 1855. From that time to the end of 1868, the amount expended for maps, apparatus, and prize-books (not including public libraries) was $239,768—the one-half of which has been provided from local sources, from which all applications for the articles provided have been made. The number of Maps of the *World* furnished is 2,190; of *Europe*, 3,393; of *Asia*, 2,745; of *Africa*, 2,553; of *America*, 2,888; of *British North America and Canada*, 3,161; of *Great Britain and Ireland*, 3,357; of *Single Hemispheres*, 2,252; *Classical and Scriptural Maps*, 2,384; *other Maps and Charts*, 4,958; *Globes*, 1,755; *Sets of Apparatus*, 310; *other articles of School Apparatus*, 13,275; Historical and other Lessons in sheets, 143,092; volumes of Prize Books, 388,137.

I may also repeat the following explanation of this branch of the Department:—

"The maps, globes, and various articles of school apparatus sent out by the Department, apportioning one hundred per cent. upon whatever sum or sums are provided from local sources, are nearly all manufactured in Canada, and are better executed, and at lower prices, than imported articles of the same kind. The globes and maps manufactured (even in the material) in Canada, contain the latest discoveries of voyagers and travellers, and are executed in the best manner, as are tellurians, mechanical powers, numeral frames, geometrical forms, &c. All this has been done by employing competitive private skill and enterprise. The Department has furnished the manufacturers with the copies and models, purchasing certain quantities of the articles when manufactured, at stipulated prices, then permitting and encouraging them to manufacture and dispose of these articles themselves to any private parties desiring them, as the Department supplies them only to municipal and school authorities. In this way new domestic manufactures are introduced, and mechanical and artistical skill and enterprise are encouraged, and many aids to school and domestic instruction, heretofore unknown amongst us, or only attainable in particular cases with difficulty, and at great expense, are now easily and cheaply accessible to private families, as well as to municipal and school authorities all over the country. It is also worthy of remark, that this important branch of the Educational Department is self-supporting. All the expenses of it are reckoned in the cost of the articles and books procured, so that it does not cost either the public revenue or school fund a penny beyond what is apportioned to the Municipalities and School Sections providing a like sum or sums for the purchase of books, maps, globes, and various articles of school apparatus. I know of no other instance, in either the United States or in Europe, of a branch of a Public Department of this kind, conferring so great a benefit upon the public, and without adding to public expense."

XIV. Table O.—Superannuated and Worn-out Teachers of Common Schools.

1. This table shows the age and service of each pensioner, and the amount which he receives. The system, according to which aid is given to worn-out Common School teachers, is as follows:—In 1853, the Legislature appropriated $2,000, which it afterwards increased to $4,000 per annum, in aid of superannuated or worn-out Common School teachers. The allowance cannot exceed $6 annually for each year the recipient has taught school in Ontario. Each recipient must pay a subscription to the Fund of $4 for the current year, and $5 for each year since 1854, if he has not paid his $4 any year; nor can any teacher share in the fund unless he pays annually at that rate, commencing at the time of his beginning to teach, or with 1854 (when the system was established) if he began to teach before that time. When a teacher omits his annual subscription, he must pay at

the rate of $5 for that year, in order to be entitled to share in the fund when worn-out. When the fund is not sufficient (as it never has been since the first year of its administration) to pay each pensioner the full amount permitted by law, it is then divided among the claimants according to the number of years each one has taught. To secure equality, each claimant is paid in full the first year, less the amount of his subscriptions required by law to be paid.

2. It appears from the table that 246 teachers have been admitted to receive aid, of whom 103 have died, were not heard from, and resumed teaching, or withdrew from the fund before and during 1868 the amount of their subscriptions having been returned to them.

3. The average age of each pensioner in 1868 was 69 years; the average length of time of service in Ontario was 21½ years. No time is allowed applicants except that which has been spent in teaching a Common School in Ontario; though their having taught school many years in England, Ireland, Scotland, or the British Provinces, has induced the Council, in some instances, to admit applicants to the list of worn-out Common School teachers after teaching only a few years in this Province—which would not have been done had the candidate taught, altogether, only a few years of his life.

4. My report in former years contained the names of the parties on whose testimony the application in regard to each case was granted, together with the county of each pensioner's residence. That part of the table has been omitted in my last three reports to save the expense of printing, though the record is preserved in the Department for reference, if occasion require.

XV. Table P.—Educational Summary for 1868.

This table exhibits, in a single page, the number of Educational Institutions of every kind, as far as I have been able to obtain returns, the number of students and pupils attending them, and the amount expended in their support. The whole number of these institutions in 1868 was 4,882—increase, 27; the whole number of students and pupils attending them was 434,933—increase, 18,121; the total amount expended for all educational purposes was $2,027,198—increase, $107,175. The total amount *available* for educational purposes was $2,239,639—increase, $112,070.

XVI. Table Q.—General Statistical Abstract of the Progress of Education in Ontario, from 1842 to 1868 Inclusive.

It is only by comparing the number and character of Educational Institutions at different periods, the number of pupils attending them, and the sums of money provided and expended for their support, that we can form a correct idea of the educational progress of a country. The statistics for such comparisons should be kept constantly before the public mind to prevent erroneous and injurious impressions, and to animate to efforts of further and higher advancement.

Congratulations have often been expressed at the great improvements which have been made in all our institutions of education, in regard both to the subjects and methods of teaching, as in the accommodations and facilities of instruction; also in the number of our Educational Institutions, in attendance upon them, and in the provision for their support. But it is only by analysing and comparing the statistics contained in Table Q. that a correct and full impression can be formed of what has been accomplished educationally in Ontario during the last twenty years. Take a few items as examples. From 1848 to 1868 the number of Common Schools has been increased from 2,800 to 4348; and the number of pupils attending them from 130,739 to 399,305. The amount provided for the support of Common Schools has been increased since 1848 from $344,276 to $1,146,543, besides the amount provided for the purchase, erection, repairs of school-houses, etc., of which there are no reports earlier than 1850, but which at that time amounted to only $56,756, but which in 1868 amounted to $441,891—making the aggregate for Common School purposes in 1868, $1,588,434. Then the number of free schools since 1850 has increased from 252 to 3,968; to which are to be added the Normal and Model Schools, the system of uniform text-books, maps, globes, apparatus, (of domestic manufacture) prize books and public libraries.

XVII. The Educational Museum.

Nothing is more important than that an establishment designed especially to be the institution of the people at large—to provide for them teachers, apparatus, libraries, and every possible agency of instruction—should, in all its parts and appendages, be such as the people can contemplate with respect and satisfaction, and visit with pleasure and profit. While the schools have been established, and are so conducted as to leave nothing to be desired in regard to their character and efficiency, the accompanying agencies for the agreeable and substantial improvement of all classes of students and pupils, and for the useful entertainment of numerous visitors from various parts of the country, as well as many from abroad, have been rendered as attractive and complete as the limited means furnished would permit. Such are the objects of the Educational Museum.

The Educational Museum is founded after the example of what has been done by the Imperial Government as part of the system of popular education—regarding the indirect as scarcely secondary to the direct means of forming the taste and character of the people.

It consists of a collection of school apparatus for Common and Grammar Schools, of models of agricultural and other implements, of specimens of the natural history of the country, casts of antique and modern statues and busts, &c., selected from the principal museums in Europe, including the busts of some of the most celebrated characters in English and French History; also, copies of some of the works of the great masters of the Dutch, Flemish, Spanish, and especially of the Italian schools of painting. These objects of art are labelled for the information of those who are not familiar with the originals, but a descriptive historical catalogue of them is in course of preparation. In the evidence given before the Select Committee of the British House of Commons, it is justly stated that "the object of a National Gallery is to improve the public taste, and afford a more refined description of enjoyment to the mass of the people;" and the opinion is, at the same time, strongly expressed that as "people of taste going to Italy constantly bring home beautiful modern copies of beautiful originals," it is desired, even in England, that those who have not the opportunity or means of travelling abroad, should be enabled to see, in the form of an accurate copy, some of the works of Raffaelle and other great masters; an object no less desirable in Canada than in England. What has been thus far done in this branch of public instruction, is in part the result a small annual sum which, by the liberality of the Legislature, has been placed at the disposal of the Chief Superintendent of Education, out of the Ontario Educational grants, for the purpose of improving school architecture and appliances, and to promote art, science, and literature by the means of models, objects and publications, collected in a Museum connected with the Department.

The more extensive Educational Museum at South Kensington, London, established at great expense by the Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council of Education, appears, from successive reports, to be exerting a very salutary influence, while the School of Art connected with it is imparting instruction to hundreds, in drawing, painting, modelling, &c.

A large portion of the contents of our museum has been procured with a view to the School of Art, which has not yet been established, though the preparations for it are completed. But the Museum has been found a valuable auxiliary to the schools; the number of visitors from all parts of the country, as well as from abroad, has greatly increased during the year, though considerable before; many have repeated their visits again and again; and, I believe, the influence of the Museum quite corresponds with what is said of that of the Educational Museum of London.

The means employed for improving the Museum during the last two years were detailed in my last Annual Report; and the additions made at a comparatively small expense, are of great variety and value.

XVIII. Extracts from Reports of Local Superintendents of Common Schools.

In most school reports, both in Great Britain and the neighbouring States, a large space is devoted to extracts from local reports, as illustrating the practical working of the system, the inner and practical life of the people in their social relations and development —the intelligent and noble struggles of some new settlements to educate their children,

and the shameful negligence of some old settlements in regard to the education of their children.

Character of these Reports.—In Appendix A to this Report, I have given extracts from the reports of Local Superintendents of townships, cities, towns, and incorporated villages. These extracts of reports, impartially given, are few in comparison with the five hundred municipalities of this Province. Very many of the local statistical reports are unaccompanied by any remarks—indicating probably the absence of anything very gratifying to remark upon. But the extracts given will, among other things above noticed, establish the following facts:—

1. *Apathy and selfishness a cause of Backwardness.*—That the inefficiency and stationary condition of the schools in many places does not arise from any complained of defects in the school law or system, but in most instances from the apathy and misguided selfishness of the parties concerned—in a few instances from the newness and poverty of the settlements.

2. *Spirit and Enterprise of Old and New Townships contrasted.*—That, on the contrary, the gratifying advancement of the schools in other places does not depend upon the age or wealth of the settlement, but upon the spirit of the people. Some of the oldest settlements of the Province in the River and Lake Townships of the County of Welland, and on the River St. Lawrence, are far behind the greater part of the newer townships.

3. *Eastern and Western parts of Ontario compared.*—That, as a general rule, the Eastern section of Ontario, East of Kingston—the County of Lanark excepted—are far less advanced, and far less progressive, than the Western part of the Province, except some old townships on the Rivers Niagara and Detroit, and on Lake Erie. This will be strikingly seen on reference to the library map published in my report for last year.

4. *Best Teachers the Cheapest.*—That as the best made shoes, and waggons, and fences, and farm-tools are the most serviceable and cheapest in the long run, so the best teachers, and school-houses and furniture, are by far the cheapest, as well as the most profitable for all parties, and all the interests of education and knowledge.

5. *Evils of the "Cheap" Teachers.*—That the most serious obstacles to the proper education of children in many parts of the country are bad school-house accommodation, and the employment of incompetent and miscalled cheap teachers; the only remedy for which is requiring proper school-house accommodation, doing away with the lowest class teachers, and prescribing a minimum teacher's salary which will secure the employment and continuance in the profession of competent teachers. This is what the country, as a whole, owes to itself, as well as to the helpless and injured youthful members of it.

6. *Faithfulness of County Boards.*—That immense advantages have resulted from the faithfulness with which the County Boards of Public Instruction have generally discharged their duties in the examination and licensing of teachers; but it is manifest that there is great need of simplifying their constitution and duties, and of the greater efficiency of the office of Local Superintendent, as well as to prevent the well qualified teachers whom they license from being deprived of, or driven from employment by the meanness and folly of trustees who employ incompetent teachers.

7. *Free Schools Universally Popular.*—That opinions and practice have become so general in favour of *free schools*, that it is time now to settle the question by Legislative enactment, as well as to provide for the application of the free school principle in regard to the universal instruction of children. No child should be deprived of what the whole community is taxed to provide for it.

8. *Competitive Examinations and Prizes.*—That competitive examinations of schools, and the distribution of prizes to reward and encourage *punctuality, good conduct, diligence, and perfect recitations* of pupils, form a powerful element for improving the schools, and animating teachers and pupils to exertion. In all the local reports, there is scarcely a dissenting voice as to the salutary influence of distributing prizes as an encouragement and reward to meritorious pupils in the schools. The two or three instances in which a doubt as to their beneficial influence has been expressed, has been where the prizes have been distributed in an exceptionable manner—by the teacher alone, or upon the single ground of cleverness or success at final examinations, and not embracing rewards also for *punctuality, good conduct, diligence*, (as suggested and provided for by the four classes of merit cards), as well as for perfect recitations. The testimony is unanimous and unqualified as

to the very beneficial influence upon teachers and pupils of competitive examinations among the pupils of the several schools of a township. The twofold objection heretofore urged in a few instances is now seldom repeated; namely, that the distribution of prizes is not an appeal to the high motives of *duty*, but to the lower motive of selfishness, as if the Bible does not from beginning to end urge the motive of reward as well as of duty upon human beings of all ranks and ages; and, secondly, that of discriminating between pupils and rewarding the meritorious excites jealousy and hatred in the minds of the undistinguished and unrewarded—an objection, according to the principle of which, punctual, well-conducted, diligent and successful men in life ought not to be rewarded by any respect or notice, or increase of wealth, over the negligent, lazy, and worthless, lest the latter should envy the former! Whereas the principle of Providence as well as of Revelation is, that the hand of the diligent maketh rich, while idleness tendeth to poverty, and that every man—in childhood as well as in manhood—shall be rewarded according to his works.

9. These Extracts from local reports clearly attest and strongly evince the need of the principal provisions which were recommended in a School Bill to the Legislative Assembly, by a Select Committee of its members, and which were subsequently approved of by four-fifths of forty County School Conventions.

XIX. County School Conventions.

In the months of *February* and *March* of the current year, I made my fifth official tour of Ontario, for the purpose of conferring with all classes of friends of education in each county, on the several provisions of the proposed Grammar and Common School Bills which had been recommended by a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly. The result of these consultations in fifty County School Conventions are given, as far as reported, in Appendix C. I may observe that the provisions of the Grammar School Bill were approved with unprecedented unanimity, as was the Common School Bill, with the omission of one or two clauses, and the modification of two or three others. I have no doubt that, with the aid of the information thus acquired, and the consultations thus had, these measures may be matured so as to secure the approval of all parties, and render the legal machinery of our school system as complete as the circumstances of the country will permit.

XX. Report of the Inspector of Grammar Schools.

The annual reports of the Rev. Professor Young, late Inspector of Grammar Schools, were read with much interest during the four years that he so ably and faithfully discharged the duties of the office; and his suggestions for the improvement of the Grammar Schools, especially in regard to the higher branches of English, have justly commanded much attention, and been considered of much value. The Rev. J. G. D. MacKenzie, A.M., the present Inspecter of Grammar Schools, has taken up the subject of Grammar School studies and improvement where his able predecessor left off, and has presented one of the most suggestive and valuable reports I have been permitted to transmit. Mr. MacKenzie's Report, which I append to my own, breathes kindness in every line, and is replete with sound views and practical remarks—evincing the need and appropriateness of the provisions of the Grammar School Bill, which was recommended by a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly at its last Session, and which has been cordially and almost unanimously concurred in by all parties concerned, from one end of Ontario to the other.

XXI. Concluding Remarks.

It is not my intention to offer extended remarks in this Report on what I believe the wants and interests demand as to the interior development of our Schools, their relations, subjects and methods of instruction in new departments. This may be desirable and more appropriate after the passing of the proposed Common and Grammar School Amendment Bills, and the preparation and promulgation of the programmes of instruction contemplated by them. The convictions I expressed in concluding my last Annual Report have been strengthened by the experience and observations of another year. I think the tendency

of the youthful mind of our country is too much in the direction of what are called the learned professions, and too little in the direction of what are termed industrial pursuits. There is certainly no need to stimulate any class of youth to classical studies with a view to the profession of the law, medicine, etc., but it appears to me very important, as the fundamental principles and general machinery of our school system are settled, that the subjects and teaching of the schools should be adapted to develop the resources and skilful industry of the country. In all cases the possibly useful and merely ornamental should yield to the essential and practical, and there are many things not essential for every child to know in regard to the physical history of the Globe and of its people; but I think every child should be taught and should know how to read and spell his own language, to write well, to know the names and characteristics of the vegetables and flowers and trees with which he daily meets; the insects and birds and animals of his country; the nature of its soils and minerals; the chemical and mechanical principles which enter into the construction and working of the implements of husbandry; the machinery of mills, manufactures, railroads, mines; the production and preparation of the clothes we wear, the food we eat, the beverages we drink, the air we breathe; together with the organs of our bodies, the faculties of our minds, the rules of our conduct. The mastery of these subjects, for ordinary practical purposes, is as much within the capacity of childhood and youth as any of the hundred things that children learn in the street and by the fireside; and the knowledge of them would contribute vastly more to skilled and various industry, and to the interest and enjoyment of social life, than the smattering of certain things which occupy the time and attention of many youth in our Grammar Schools as narrated in the Inspector's excellent report hereto annexed.

I have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's obedient, humble servant.

E. RYERSON.

Department of Public Instruction,
Toronto, August 27th, 1869.

Reports and Suggestions with Respect to the County Grammar Schools of Ontario for the Year 1868, by the Reverend J. G. D. Mackenzie, M.A., Inspector.

Reverend Sir,— Having already placed in your hands a special and detailed report of each of the Grammar Schools, which it is my duty to inspect, for the latter half of the year 1868, I have now the honour to submit a general statement of their condition, together with such comments as seem to me to be naturally suggested by the insight I have obtained into the working of the schools.

Discipline.

As the maintenance of proper discipline is essential to the prosperity of the school, lying, so to speak, at the very root of the master's efficiency and the pupil's progress, I cannot do better than make that my starting point. It gives me much satisfaction that I am able to state that my impressions on this head are most favourable. I have had the pleasure of observing, with but two or three exceptions, the utmost order and decorum; a quiet and respectful deportment, and a cheerful submission to authority on the part of the pupils, which speak well for the character of the masters, who, by their firm and discreet government, have brought about this happy state of things, and for the good spirit of the pupils, showing that the masters, as a general rule, have their schools under perfect control, and leading to the conviction that our Grammar Schools are exerting a very salutary influence over the principles and the manners of our youth. In answer to my inquiries with reference to discipline, only two cases of special severity in the infliction of corporal punishment were reported to me, and very few suspensions. Of those where the offence was committed one day, and reparation made the very next, by adequate

apology or otherwise, I have kept no record: in three instances, I regret to say, the offender did not return to the school, though the eldest of the three was only in his seventeenth year.

There are parents who would acquiesce too easily in the pupil's thus cutting himself off from the privileges of the school, and this consideration alone, even if the regulation were not so wisely explicit, would deter the master from resorting to suspension, except where other measures have failed, or where age, or other circumstances, render any other mode of treatment inapplicable. I am much gratified in being able to record the remarkable rarity of corporal punishment in our Grammar Schools, not because I have the slightest sympathy with those who entertain a morbid antipathy to corporal punishment, which is real kindness in the end, when it takes the shape of "such discipline as would be exercised by a judicious parent in his family;" but because even justifiable frequency of punishment in this form does not seem to be required in our higher schools, where the pupils very generally appear to be animated by the good spirit which should accompany promotion to a higher sphere. Masters at the head of Union Schools have told me repeatedly, that though the discipline of the Common School department has at times given them trouble, they have had no trouble with the Grammar School. This indicates an *esprit de corps* which is much to be commended.

Condition of the School Buildings.

In most of our towns, and in some of our larger villages, the school building (occupied in most cases by the united schools) stands forth prominently to view, a substantial, and, in not a few instances, an elegant structure; an enduring monument also of the interest felt for education in the public mind, and the efforts made to secure it. We have about 30 of these substantial buildings more or less attractive in exterior, and well arranged within—amply provided with good furniture, and supplied by proper ventilation with wholesome air. At the other end of the list, we have some dozen or so of others which are poor, some of them indeed quite unsuitable. In these cases, or the most of them at all events, the trustees are awaiting the enactment of the new law, and where the working of that law may be favourable to the maintenance of the school, these new buildings will no doubt be erected with all convenient speed. Between these extremes of the costly structure and the poverty-stricken tenement lie the residue of the schools, which, if they be not pleasing to the eye, are yet sufficiently commodious and wholesome. As the returns from the several schools furnish you with statistics on the subject, I need not dwell longer upon it.

Course of Instruction, Classics and Mathematics.

In estimating the work done by the Grammar Schools in classics and mathematics, it seems unfair that the character of those which are really what the Grammar Schools ought to be—nurseries of the Universities—should suffer by their being classed with others which are not required in their localities for such work at all. Grammar Schools have been opened in places where there is no demand for University training, nor even for instruction in classics and mathematics of a lower grade than is required for matriculation; places where the wants of the community would be fully supplied by a good English education. In such places it would be unreasonable to expect that much should be done in classics and mathematics. The classical part, at least, is thoroughly unpopular. Parents, at home, speak of it to their children (and with perfect truth) as a thing that is not going to help them in the least to "get on" in the world; and the pupils at school show themselves apt enough at taking up the parental view, evincing no taste for the study, going about it with a listless and reluctant spirit, regarding it, in short, as so much of slave-labour. Nominally, there is work done which you would not look for in such rural, or comparatively rural localities. You are told, for example, of a class in Cæsar. You are anxious to see how Cæsar's Commentaries are read, amid green fields and under the shade of forest trees by boys and girls who are destined simply for the honourable occupations of farm-life. The Cæsar class is called up. A few moments suffice to show you what prospect the pupils have of profiting by the study of Latin, and to what extent they relish their work. Not one of the class can conjugate "*volo*"; startling innovations on declension are

perpetrated, such as *frigus, frigi!* Equally startling liberties are taken with conjugation; whilst "*vicos quos incenderent*" given as "*the villages which should be burnt,*" puts you in possession at once of the style of translation. You see at a glance that the whole thing is miserably unreal; that, as classical schools, such schools are wholly unnecessary, and that the sooner the new law releases them from the yoke of compulsory Latin the better. Time will show whether it will be possible or expedient to maintain all these schools even as High English Schools. In many cases, certainly, the Common School would meet the educational necessities of the locality, and the presence of the weak Grammar School, whilst it draws off nourishment from a more vigorous institution elsewhere, hinders the natural development of the Common School by assuming a portion of its work and dividing its responsibility. Excluding from our consideration these unnecessary schools, we have a respectable residue—respectable both as to number and achievements—which are *bona fide* classical and mathematical schools,—sound members of the educational system, intermediate between the Common School and the University, and, from time to time, in different degrees, recruiting the ranks of the latter. As a statement expressed in general terms may make a comparatively feeble impression, I cannot do better than give a few extracts from my special reports which will convey a definite idea of the judgment I have been led to form with reference to the efficiency of some of our best Grammar Schools. For example, in the case of one of our leading schools the result of my inspection is thus recorded: "I gave the senior algebraists some problems in equations, simple and quadratic, presenting some nice and difficult points, which were disposed of much to my satisfaction. The attainments of the same boys in geometry were rather more variable. They were enough, however, to do justice to the teaching they had received. There can be no doubt that the qualifications of Mr. * * * as an instructor in mathematics, rank high. As to the classics, nine of the boys were tried in the 1st book of the Iliad; some five or six of these did extremely well—well enough to promise something distinguished in academical honours, should they enter the University. I was particularly pleased with the careful and methodical manner in which the Homer was handled; first, the metrical peculiarities of the line, then the scansion, then any figures to be found in the lesson; and so on, no point being overlooked, everything thorough and searching." In another instance, in regard to the junior classical work, I find the record:—"I have not met with anything that has excelled, in parsing more particularly, the performance of a class of ten in Harkness's Reader." In a third instance the report is as follows:—"I found the school in excellent condition. Every subject was more or less creditable, some of the subjects meriting special praise. The Algebra, for example, ranked with the best. The Geometry was somewhat weaker, but still good. With four boys in the Iliad I have no fault to find,—translation good, parsing unexceptionable. The same four were taken in Horace; I have met with nothing better than their performance in any class I have either taught or examined." I might make up a pretty lengthy report merely with quotations of this sort, more or less emphatic, all contributing to show how large a body of well-trained and accomplished scholars our Universities have sent forth, possessing sound judgment, tact and skill, and patient perseverance, as well as scholarship,—for the management of our higher public schools, and affording proof the most satisfactory that their valuable services have largely promoted the education of the youth of our land. Defects of method may, no doubt, be here and there pointed out, arising, for the most part, from the large amount of work which the masters have to do, for the masters of our Grammar Schools are, as a general rule, overworked. Attention to Greek and Latin Grammar as a separate study is not sufficiently regarded in some of the schools in connexion with the higher classes, the pupils in the cases to which I allude being usually limited to such points of inflexion and construction as the text of the prepared lesson may happen to suggest. Again, in some of the schools, Latin composition in prose and verse might be more actively cultivated and carried further. I hope, moreover, soon to see the day when none of our Grammar School masters shall be so pressed for time as to be tempted, for the sake of saving time, to adopt with the junior pupils, or with any pupils who have not reached a proficiency to justify such freedom, the practice of translation to the exclusion of construing or taking word for word. To the too early and injudicious adoption of translation we owe such renderings amongst the lower classes as this: "*Imbecilli animi est superstitio,*"—"*Superstition is a weakness of the mind,*" whilst in the higher classes it must largely encourage the substitution of

the too liberal helps in Anthon's Notes for the patient use of the grammar and the lexicon, with the delusion thence naturally arising that mere fluency of translation is knowledge of the language.

Course of Instruction, English Branches.

I come now to the weak point of our Grammar Schools, the education in the mother-tongue. Let me, at the outset, so far as the masters are concerned, do them the justice of saying that I regard the general deficiency in this respect as being, in the main, the fault of the system under which they have been working, or more strictly, of that feature of the system which has presented a strong temptation to the comparative neglect of English, by virtually forcing Latin upon all and giving the masters a needlessly heavy amount of classical work, and that, to a large extent, with pupils hard to teach, because most unwilling to learn. My able predecessor, the Reverend Professor Young, has shown in several instances, with what little intelligence many, even of the elder pupils, are in the habit of reading their own language, and no one can have read his statements on this head without coming to the conclusion that the cultivation of their own living language has been largely sacrificed to the study—in most cases the reluctant study—of a dead language, of great beauty and value indeed as an instrument of mental culture, but unduly pressed by being made necessary to the pecuniary support of the school. My experience entirely coincides with that which he has so strongly described. As to unprofitable Latin and Greek, in conjunction with neglected English, I have met with that in every stage, from the boy of fourteen or fifteen who, with the chime of the Latin noun-endings ringing in his ears, wrote in his dictation "as and es" for "assignees"—to the young man in the "Anabasis" who sadly contravened the historian's estimate of the character of Cyrus by attributing to that naturally humane prince not the cutting down of the trees in the park of Belisys, but the cutting to pieces of the unhappy Belisys himself, the novel rendering being elucidated and confirmed by the equally novel comment that this was a mode of punishment peculiar to the Persians. This latter incident occurred at one of our rural schools. Now, supposing there had been no classical school at this place, what would have been the effect? Either the young man, who was simply throwing away the time expended upon Greek, would never have taken up that language at all, confining himself to his own; or, the circumstances of his case permitting, he would have been sent as a boarder to a distant school where his Greek might have become a reality. As to reading the mother-tongue without intelligence, I shall content myself with a single case in connection with another of our rural schools. The lines on the "*Coral Insect*," in the 5th Book, were given to a class of about a dozen, both male and female pupils, some two or three of them being young women. None of the class could give me the meaning of "*ephemeral*,"—the opinion of the greater number inclining to "*numerous*"—"*tented field*" was considered to indicate "*the inhabited world*," and the allusion in the line "*o'er the whirlpool ripens the rind of gold*" was lost upon all. It was one of the too numerous cases in which English had been sacrificed, and that for a miserable quantum of Latin of no appreciable value, for the pupils were only about the middle of Arnold's First Book; their work was utterly without life; most of their time, I make no doubt, had been grudgingly given up to an unprofitable subject in which they felt no interest, whilst that instruction in their own language which would have been of real service to them had been very imperfectly imparted. In order to test the attainments of the schools in English and to get at an estimate as accurate as possible of their comparative standing in this respect, I decided on trying the pupils with an exercise in dictation—the same at every school—which should contain a few of the more difficult words of the language and involve, besides, instances of ungrammatical construction, to enable me to judge of their ability to apply the rules of Syntax by detecting and correcting violations of these rules. Five short sentences were used for this purpose, containing in all five errors in grammar. These errors were intended to illustrate the employment of the subjunctive mood; the concord of the verb with the relative as its nominative, and of the relative with its antecedent; the use of the distributive pronoun with a verb in the singular; and the construction of the participial noun. My practice was to ask for the best in the school, not to exceed twelve, to undertake the exercise. I examined, in this way, 1020 with the following result in Syntax. Of these 1020

98	or about	9.5	per cent.	were faultless.			
213	"	20	"	corrected	4	of the 5	errors.
263	"	25	"	"	3	"	"
220	"	20	"	"	2	"	"
162	"	16	"	"	1	"	"
64	"	6	"	"	none	"	"

The following exhibits the more satisfactory result in spelling. The test-words, I may mention, were "ducats," "assignees," "financiers," "euphony," "emphasis," "merchandise," and "phenomenon."

478	or about	45	per cent.	were faultless.	
210	"	20	"	had 1	mistake.
154	"	15	"	" 2	mistakes.
80	"	8	"	" 3	"
53	"	5	"	" 4	"
34	"	3	"	" 5	"
11	"	1	"	" 6	"

When these results, more particularly in Grammar, are compared with the statements made by my predecessor, which appear to have been founded on a different mode of proceeding, the body of evidence must be admitted to be complete, and a strong case made out in favour of the main principle which it is sought to establish by the enactment of the new law. It is, indeed, time that there should be removed from the necks of our young people a yoke of bondage so oppressive, and so detrimental in its effects, as compulsory Latin has proved itself to be; and that masters and pupils should be set free to carry on the work of the schools under an improved system, which shall restore to the grammar and literature of our mother-tongue the honours they have been deprived of, and impart that sort of education which is best suited to prepare our children for the duties of life, and to promote the prosperity of our country.

From what has occurred during my own experience, and from all that has been alleged by my immediate predecessor, we cannot help coming to the conclusion that a very large proportion of our youth of both sexes have not been receiving, under the present system of enforced classical study, the education most likely to qualify them for acting their parts well as the men and women of the next generation. If Mr. Froude's quaintly-expressed definition of a practical education be correct—that it is the education which "enables a man to stand upright without charity or accident," then we cannot help confessing that our Grammar School education has not been practical to that large proportion of the pupils who have been making but slow advances in the mother-tongue whilst engaged in the profitless study of Latin. I was much struck—I may say painfully affected—by what occurred at one of our rural schools in connection with the exercise in dictation and grammar. Not a single *boy* was selected by the master for the trial. I asked him how that had happened. He replied that the boys who were fit to deal with that subject were absent. There were, at the same time, two lads, apparently of 18 or 19 years of age, in the school who were not called up. The only boy in Virgil made a sad mess of his work; in fact, I had to close the book; it was mere waste of time to proceed. I represented to the master what an unwise and cruelly unjust arrangement it was to keep that boy toiling over, or lazily creeping through an author he would never appreciate or understand, whilst he was so ill-instructed in the grammar of his own language as to be unfit for trial by the Inspector. The master replied that the boy was reading Cæsar when he came to the school, and wished to take up Virgil, to which he assented, desirous of avoiding the appearance of not making progress. The same boy gave me "*pingaverat*" as Latin for "he had painted." This was the education the unfortunate youth was receiving—English grammar neglected to blunder through Virgil, and to torture Latin Verbs.

Natural Science.

Men are becoming more and more persuaded every day that instruction in Natural Science should form an element in every system of liberal education. This is not merely a popular predilection arising from the practical character of such instruction, closely con-

nected as it is with the duties and employments of life, and the requirements of modern civilization. Some, indeed, may press the introduction of science into education, solely on the ground of its utility; but there are others who appreciate its value as a mean of mental culture, and question the wisdom of relying, for the cultivation of the mind, upon literary training alone. Important changes, we know, have been made within a recent period in the Universities and the leading Public Schools of the mother land, to meet this view and to satisfy a demand which has been steadily growing in strength and popularity. These changes are certainly no weak concession to external pressure. They rather indicate that the popular judgment on this point is sound, and harmonizes with the convictions of men who, in an eminent degree, have made the theory and practice of education a study. At present but little is being done in our Grammar Schools towards active and efficient instruction in Natural Science. We have men amongst our Grammar School masters versed in science, and we have schools, such as that at Dundas, where science is taught with life and vigour, and with a view to its practical application, but masters have a great deal of work on their hands, and but few of the schools are furnished with adequate apparatus; and Natural Science taught by formula merely without apparatus has very little of vitality in it. We need more men and more money.

French.

By far the greater proportion of those pupils who have taken up French are girls. It is gratifying to observe this growing taste amongst our girls for a graceful and elegant language, which is so peculiarly a women's study and accomplishment as French is. It is to be hoped that such works as the "History of Charles XII," and Corneille's tragedy, "Horace," will come to the aid of a high and pure English literature in fortifying the minds of our young women against the many publications of the day which are calculated to turn the heads of young people, and to destroy the charities and joys of the Christian home. I do not doubt that the French which is acquired at our Grammar Schools by the more advanced pupils, will be turned to good account, though I cannot refrain from adding that it would be none the worse for greater attention to purity of accent.

Examinations for Admission.

During the latter half of the year 1868, there were presented 1,009 candidates to be examined for admission into the Grammar Schools. Of these 764 were boys, 245 girls. Of the boys, 643 were admitted, 121 rejected. Of the girls, 231 were admitted, and 14 only rejected. Before entering on the duties of my office, in September last, I naturally sought to obtain all possible information and advice from my gifted predecessor, anxious as I was to profit by his mature judgment and long experience. I must acknowledge my indebtedness to him for many useful hints and for kind assistance. Amongst the subjects on which I consulted Mr. Young was the standard for admission. I was desirous of ascertaining precisely the sort of sentence to be parsed which he had been in the habit of giving to the entrance pupils. From the information which he gave me on this head, I was led to infer that I should be conforming pretty strictly to his practice by giving such sentences as the following:—"He fiercely sought the life of his enemy." "The soldiers went bravely to the battle," "Cæsar took a large number of prisoners." To sentences like these, extremely simple in construction, I kept pretty closely, considering that there would be something of unfairness in presenting to the candidates difficulties which the Inspector who had immediately preceded me had deemed it right to avoid. I did, indeed, try at the outset the sentence, "Lead us not into temptation," but the imperative mood seemed to exhibit itself in so strange an aspect to so large a number of the matriculants that I soon dropped it, keeping to the more familiar indicative, though even in that mood not a few failed to recognize in the present-perfect the face of an old and welcome friend. It may be asked, with some reason I think, Is this low measure of attainment in the English language to be the highest measure of Common School work in that department? Is it to be the standard of admission into the High School? Will the High School realize what we have a right to expect of it if it start from a point so low down? If the standard in English grammar be not raised, I fear that many of our High Schools will be high in name only. I speak of English grammar only because that is really, as I have said, our

weak point, and because I see no necessity for recommending an advance in any other subject. The standard in arithmetic is certainly low, but I see no cause for uneasiness on that head. Our Common School teachers are pretty certain to exceed that standard. The commercial spirit of the age.—the excessive admiration bestowed by parents and friends upon the child who is "smart in figures," will keep them up to the mark at least, in most cases will send them beyond it; and language, though comparatively of slow growth, will continue to suffer—as I am satisfied it has suffered—from the disproportionate amount of time and labour bestowed upon arithmetic, unless the gradation between the Common School and the High School be so adjusted as to prevent it. I am quite of opinion, then, that some advance of the standard in the English grammar is desirable for the protection of the High School, which ought to be, not what in rural districts the Grammar School is too often now, a forced and feeble adjunct to the weakness of the Common School, but the natural outgrowth of its strength. It is surely reasonable to expect that our High Schools, which are to be, shall have a function more exalted than that of drilling their pupils in the 5th Book. Our High Schools, it seems to me, should aim at conducting their senior pupils along the higher walks of English literature, training them to observe the beauties of our best authors, and not less to detect what is objectionable in spirit, or defective in taste, or faulty in style; and enough should be read to excite a relish for what is true and pure and elevating in literature, with an utter distaste for, and an instinctive recoiling from the wretched stuff in the shape of ten-cent novels and other trashy publications,—silly and trifling at the best,—which are vended at a cheap rate, and widely circulated throughout the Province. Is the High School likely to do its work effectively if it has to commence with teaching some of the merely elementary principles of grammar? If its junior class can do no more than simply parse such a sentence as "He fiercely sought the life of his enemy!" incapable of writing from dictation a sentence embodying any of the more difficult words of the language; and unable to apply the rules of syntax so as to know and correct any violation of those rules? I therefore venture to propose that the standard, remaining as it is in other respects, should be changed as to English, so as to include these two requirements in addition to the parsing of an easy sentence; ability to write correctly from dictation, and sufficient acquaintance with the rules of grammar to be able to correct any violations of those rules. The evil which we have to cure is the getting up by rote of a certain set of forms and rules without the power of making an intelligent and practical application of them. I think it possible, and I am sure it is desirable, to cure this evil to a certain extent before the pupil enters the High School. As to the best means of effecting this end I leave it to yourself and the Council of Public Instruction to determine.

Concluding Remarks—A Plea for the Classics.

The main principle of the proposed new law, by which the High Schools are to be constituted, is, beyond dispute, a sound one—that is, that there shall be no inducement, in the shape of qualifying for Government Grant, to make the study of classics other than voluntary. Experience has proved conclusively that it is the only principle suited to the circumstances of the country, and the only one on which the education of our youth can be judiciously and profitably carried on. Public opinion on this point is sound and just, and the people at large, when that principle shall become the law of the land, will feel as though an intolerable burthen had been lifted from them. We would not seek to chill the fervour of what will be the general rejoicing; but in the revulsion of feeling, it is just possible that the popular sentiment may be carried to an extreme, and the conclusion adopted that the study of the classics, as an instrument of mental culture, is of little or no value at all.

Since the claims of modern languages and science are so fully recognized in our Universities, there is no danger of our returning to the idolatrous exaltation of the classics at the expense of other branches; but there is danger of a blind and unreasoning prejudice in the opposite direction taking possession of the popular mind. It cannot be doubted that there is a tendency towards such a prejudice in a country like ours, where professional life—for the present at least—is by no means inviting in point of remuneration, and where few have the leisure, the means, or the inclination to pursue scholarship for its

own sake. But I trust that the strong utilitarian bias of the age will not lead us to forget that, whilst education should unquestionably be practical, there is much in education of immense value, though that value cannot be expressed in dollars and cents; that mental culture increases intellectual power; and that there are faculties of the mind which He who gave them would have us cultivate. for the improvement of the man, even though they do not directly minister to the necessities of life. We plead earnestly in behalf of a good general education for the young. We deprecate that narrow, illiberal, and ungenerous treatment of the pupil which aims merely at giving him what, as a man, he will need for the occupation or profession he is intended to pursue, and nothing beyond it. A man ought not to be measured merely by his profession, nor monopolized by his profession, nor clothed in the garb of his profession. We conceive that the study of the classics ought not to be left out of any plan of general education; that it gives enlarged views; helps to lift the mind above a hard materialism, and to excite interest and sympathy in the experiences of human life; and certainly that course of study deserves to be held in honour. as an instrument of mental culture, which has helped for ages to form the minds of the greatest and the best of our race. Whilst the main principle upon which the proposed new law has been framed, is, as I have said, beyond dispute, wise and just, and affords the best and the only suitable system for the education of our youth generally, we notice with satisfaction the emphatic testimony it bears to the value of classical instruction in the provision it proposes to make for the "establishment of superior classical schools," in the shape of Collegiate Institutes. Whilst we shall look chiefly to the Universities and to our Collegiate Institutes to guide the popular taste in the right direction, and to advance the interests of superior education, we are glad to assure ourselves that effective aid may be expected from others of our Grammar Schools, which may not have resources sufficient to raise them to the dignity of Institutes, but which will go on doing a real work, and will do it all the better when they come to work under the proposed new law (should it become law) with smaller classes animated by a better spirit. Homer makes the arming of the hero form a part of his description of the battle, and justly; for if the armour be bad, or ill girt on, the warrior will be embarrassed, and his peril increased in the fight. Our educational institutions supply us with the best of armour, and we have men amongst us well qualified to gird our youth with it, because they wear it themselves so well. We regard with thankful satisfaction what has been done in time past, even under a defective Grammar School system; we look with hope for the much more that shall be done under an improved system in time to come.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. G. D. MACKENZIE.

The Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D., LL.D.,
Chief Superintendent of Education for the Province of Ontario.

PART II.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

1868.

TABLE A.—The Common

COUNTIES.	RECEIPTS BY LOCAL SCHOOL AUTHORITIES.					
	For Teachers' Salaries (Legislative Grant).	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries (Legislative Grant).	Municipal School Assessment.	Trustees' School Assessment.	Trustees' Rate Bill for Fees.	Clergy Reserve Fund, Balances, and other sources.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Glengarry	2352 00	29 00	2309 00	8463 34	220 33	1648 77
Stormont	1920 00	45 27	2015 00	6245 90	219 60	1248 56
Dundas	2108 00	30 75	2127 00	11369 91	481 67	1500 78
Prescott	1110 00	34 51	2010 00	5408 08	2 00	1049 50
Russell	854 00	19 00	833 00	3145 00	.....	432 75
Carleton	3402 70	225 55	3477 20	15629 61	566 31	2253 98
Grenville	2194 50	52 70	2164 00	6237 55	435 91	3168 87
Leeds	3588 00	113 38	3565 00	13459 56	1036 77	8600 68
Lanark	3283 00	714 82	3275 02	17142 12	420 75	8540 71
Renfrew	2828 50	141 91	2446 00	10630 52	36 09	1936 08
Frontenac	3016 50	152 64	2804 00	13468 02	612 25	2842 20
Addington	2025 00	69 95	2044 00	7578 67	384 69	3271 88
Lennox	861 00	20 70	925 00	4495 05	62 52	1294 82
Prince Edward	1992 00	55 00	2260 00	12266 95	1029 83	2469 70
Hastings	4340 46	150 25	3909 00	21465 92	815 76	5629 37
Northumberland	4054 00	206 17	4013 00	28910 33	239 65	4483 44
Durham	3560 00	262 82	3560 00	22232 39	960 34	4842 48
Peterborough	2652 50	79 41	2883 00	16484 35	292 88	3872 48
Victoria	3097 00	285 17	3325 00	16709 51	164 57	3124 89
Ontario	4442 00	383 09	4421 00	33416 94	844 65	8812 20
York	5867 00	589 91	5950 00	39411 47	1788 38	21224 27
Peel	2709 50	265 00	2756 00	16710 59	1858 61	3244 09
Simcoe	5704 00	615 91	5878 00	35375 21	487 10	7177 16
Halton	2080 00	400 66	2530 00	11629 23	1406 65	4621 12
Wentworth	3220 50	379 57	3199 00	19556 58	2482 77	7923 75
Brant	2260 00	143 00	2517 00	14612 61	1267 57	6786 62
Lincoln	2055 00	101 00	2520 00	11430 99	1644 95	6567 35
Welland	2095 50	91 00	2595 00	13706 49	785 34	5997 13
Haldimand	2481 50	234 95	3116 60	13875 23	511 48	4839 21
Norfolk	3819 50	304 03	3292 75	20507 24	344 01	12553 98
Oxford	4719 00	530 22	4719 00	30410 46	753 29	7678 79
Waterloo	3470 50	244 88	3900 60	30696 09	865 48	6983 96
Wellington	5585 00	497 62	6666 98	34340 39	642 66	8045 31
Grey	5567 00	383 12	6582 60	37755 49	929 14	9364 56
Perth	4168 00	410 69	3901 00	29138 42	29 32	6302 04
Huron	6240 00	743 57	6179 00	44881 88	75 83	9368 99
Bruce	4474 18	425 89	3931 00	24664 86	53 37	4924 76
Middlesex	6770 50	698 61	6727 30	40426 73	1388 76	9576 46
Elgin	3351 00	286 61	2031 58	23362 46	1508 41	6515 52
Kent	3173 50	196 75	3207 21	23019 57	141 11	5560 54
Lambton	3133 00	382 35	4124 00	30572 18	120 24	5759 62
Essex	2377 00	134 14	2857 19	16568 43	252 46	2276 24
District of Muskoka	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Algoma	425 00	25 00	.....	.....	329 17	980 67
Total	139527 34	11155 97	143545 23	837412 32	28492 67	235396 28
CITIES.						
Toronto	4485 00	118 75	28824 75	.....	.....	6616 88
Hamilton	2008 00	.....	14562 00	736 31	6406 63	2533 49
Kingston	1430 00	20 00	9318 16	1382 98	71 50	708 93
London	1653 00	111 00	10000 00	690 16	1 25	6345 59
Ottawa	1589 00	279 99	9000 00	3112 23	362 25	22921 94
Total	11165 00	529 74	71704 91	5921 68	6841 63	39126 83

Schools of Ontario.

Total Receipts for all Common School purposes during 1868.	EXPENDITURE BY LOCAL SCHOOL AUTHORITIES. For Teachers' Salaries.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries, including 100 per cent.	For Sites and Building School Houses.	For Rents and Repairs of School Houses.	For School Books, Stationery, Fuel and other expenses.	Total Expenditure for all Common School purposes during 1868.	Balances.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
15022 44	10403 46	58 00	2273 54	274 09	683 79	13692 88	1329 56
11694 33	8684 39	90 54	481 26	449 39	567 15	10272 73	1421 60
17618 11	10780 67	61 50	4397 43	447 89	782 06	16469 55	1148 56
9614 09	7429 98	130 58	345 00	158 96	769 85	8834 37	779 72
5283 75	4296 04	44 96	310 25	194 28	345 22	5190 75	93 00
25555 35	18795 78	451 10	793 09	424 54	1198 78	21663 29	3892 06
14253 53	11393 13	105 40	503 01	361 73	1029 65	13392 92	860 61
30363 39	20133 70	254 66	2868 06	965 87	2844 22	27066 51	3296 88
33376 42	19042 91	1429 64	7668 82	542 75	1612 73	30296 85	3079 57
18019 10	13499 70	284 08	296 37	553 31	1174 18	15807 64	2211 46
22895 61	15892 50	317 62	2004 39	407 95	1508 43	20130 89	2764 72
15374 19	10222 95	146 14	1270 06	337 26	1057 74	13034 16	2340 03
7659 09	6477 86	66 05	116 63	206 36	750 33	7617 23	41 86
20073 48	15712 61	120 25	1082 65	674 31	1872 18	19462 00	611 48
36310 76	24825 24	351 09	3495 17	906 36	2875 01	32452 87	3857 89
41906 59	30764 12	412 34	5400 77	796 19	3833 02	41206 44	700 15
35418 03	25649 06	525 64	2871 70	1317 35	2471 18	32834 93	2583 10
26264 62	17493 31	236 35	2684 41	959 49	1590 54	22964 10	3300 52
26706 14	17963 39	570 34	3371 23	597 00	1886 13	24388 09	2318 05
52319 88	33185 78	766 18	5700 11	1883 27	5140 90	46676 24	5643 64
74831 03	47150 96	1179 82	11467 39	2521 54	7547 87	69867 58	4963 45
27643 79	21838 99	530 00	361 10	720 21	2185 40	25635 70	2008 09
55237 38	39382 97	1231 82	4125 37	1124 26	4017 65	49882 07	5355 31
22667 66	16400 32	801 32	1599 62	946 19	1817 04	21564 49	1103 17
36762 17	24596 04	801 20	3474 79	1089 22	3163 65	33064 90	3697 27
27586 80	17963 55	327 35	3230 60	687 91	2874 22	25083 63	2503 17
24319 29	14975 38	259 94	3274 10	892 21	2059 27	21460 90	2858 39
25270 46	16573 62	192 92	1517 69	1097 86	2508 80	21890 89	3379 57
25058 37	18297 56	469 90	1373 78	457 19	2311 63	22910 06	2148 31
40821 51	21869 30	608 06	10998 67	688 26	2774 34	36938 63	3882 88
48810 76	35022 35	1112 13	2701 63	1382 96	3962 10	44181 17	4629 59
46160 91	30957 72	584 03	4039 30	1298 05	4224 42	41103 52	5057 39
55777 36	38223 25	1035 37	5785 23	916 86	4749 42	50710 13	5067 23
60581 31	39247 62	766 24	7176 56	1375 79	4238 21	52804 42	7776 89
43949 47	27601 84	845 50	5741 59	1026 71	3647 39	38863 03	5086 44
67489 27	43380 90	1487 14	9245 13	1636 48	5118 96	60868 61	6620 66
38474 06	25491 86	851 78	4325 97	709 11	2354 40	33733 12	4740 94
65588 36	45249 78	1502 91	4326 12	1765 76	5304 61	58149 18	7439 18
37055 58	26825 53	586 62	2552 36	1375 95	3056 93	34597 39	2658 19
35298 68	25543 76	405 33	1699 97	1380 98	2822 73	31852 77	3445 91
44091 39	30339 34	810 37	1631 98	1060 85	3419 76	37262 30	6829 09
24465 46	16019 84	308 03	2491 05	852 64	1475 68	21147 24	3318 22
100 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 00	.....
1759 84	1050 00	154 60	49 62	31 98	308 64	1594 84	165 00
1395529 81	946749 07	23274 84	141123 57	37497 32	109876 21	1258521 01	137008 80
40045 38	21264 50	337 05	4263 07	2177 80	8411 38	36453 80	3591 58
26246 43	16043 18	1583 19	4552 72	790 52	3188 33	26157 94	88 49
12931 57	8412 80	170 60	1957 70	456 06	1773 02	12770 18	161 39
18801 00	8550 64	222 00	2197 00	672 14	1710 68	13352 46	5448 54
37265 41	8703 54	559 98	7521 26	890 22	5232 25	22907 25	14358 16
135289 79	62974 66	2872 82	20491 75	4986 74	20315 66	111641 63	23648 16

TABLE A.—The Common

TOWNS.	RECEIPTS BY LOCAL SCHOOL AUTHORITIES.					
	For Teachers' Salaries (Legislative Grant).	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries (Legislative Grant).	Municipal School Assessment.	Trustees' School Assessment.	Trustees' Rate Bill for Fees.	Clergy Reserve Fund, Balances, and other sources.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Amherstburgh	254 00	63 00	1550 00	900 00	.....	190 11
Barrie	388 00	41 00	1400 00	126 20	.....	208 80
Belleville	672 00	51 19	5837 50	767 13	.....	1074 76
Berlin	300 00	.....	2139 00	198 23	33 05	156 43
Bothwell	110 00	35 02	1854 68	.....	.....	38 12
Bowmanville	270 00	94 73	1395 75	.....	683 54	444 19
Brantford	745 00	50 00	5900 00	377 22	872 55	3655 01
Brockville	446 00	70 00	3000 00	385 90	.....	1114 41
Chatham	493 00	.....	4105 45	220 35	210 69	2424 30
Clifton	138 00	.....	1100 00	108 00	97 00	792 19
Cobourg	476 00	.....	2700 00	212 65	616 61	181 18
Collingwood	160 00	48 00	1799 92	.....	.....	159 56
Cornwall	204 00	20 00	1250 00	.....	.....	.....
Dundas	304 00	41 50	2100 65	305 62	654 48	592 79
Galt	360 00	.....	3645 00	.....	16 50	1893 66
Goderich	361 00	76 74	4785 00	.....	.....	20 74
Guelph	573 00	5 20	3058 59	542 00	1285 24	16 81
Ingersoll	329 00	35 00	1039 00	233 80	656 37	1254 35
Lindsay	244 00	120 17	2494 08	1901 95	.....	2884 82
Milton	160 00	.....	400 00	.....	.....	734 95
Napanee	221 00	13 00	1076 63	50 70	63 39	617 77
Niagara	225 00	.....	904 15	163 00	17 37	714 48
Oakville	165 00	16 00	1026 91	102 18	60 02	95 03
Owen Sound	270 00	6 00	2578 00	.....	.....	89 45
Paris	269 00	.....	2890 07	134 54	18 25	108 91
Perth	284 80	230 00	2691 98	471 00	.....	1708 56
Peterborough	452 00	.....	2354 00	469 00	1161 81	845 30
Picton	247 50	116 26	1750 00	202 75	154 00	979 76
Port Hope	440 00	39 04	2231 01	.....	1590 75	1702 14
Prescott	803 00	41 05	451 61	468 18	608 25	566 96
Sandwich	150 00	.....	1069 16	.....	.....	.....
Sarnia	278 16	13 65	2114 20	158 00	805 80	628 93
St. Catharines	723 00	.....	4252 00	388 44	.....	775 48
St. Marys	402 00	39 18	3600 00	193 00	.....	1191 13
St. Thomas	187 00	.....	1400 00	.....	688 00	336 33
Simcoe	185 00	27 75	1704 52	53 95	73 00	100 85
Stratford	363 00	10 50	2402 00	228 71	.....	2037 01
Whitby	302 00	48 05	2242 64	139 72	.....	512 00
Windsor	372 00	.....	5900 00	.....	.....	20 18
Woodstock	367 00	.....	3646 82	.....	1089 05	410 38
Total	13633 46	1352 03	97930 32	9502 22	11455 72	31277 83
VILLAGES.						
Arnprior	132 00	20 00	806 58	.....	41 37	23 46
Ashburnham	125 00	8 00	325 00	.....	231 62	115 63
Aurora	126 00	.....	625 00	.....	12 60	91 97
Bath	66 00	.....	312 00	.....	.....	332 87
Bradford	120 00	21 00	894 61	.....	.....	185 66
Brampton	185 00	5 54	1500 00	.....	.....	3216 83
Brighton	130 00	.....	855 00	.....	.....	825 26
Caledonia	115 00	10 00	710 00	.....	260 63	3 00
Cayuga	82 00	8 00	800 00	.....	.....	513 11
Chippewa	165 00	.....	650 00	44 00	.....	524 33
Clinton	145 00	15 00	2218 00	.....	.....	948 10
Colborne	96 00	.....	391 15	.....	.....	138 20
Dunnville	165 00	10 00	1265 00	.....	.....	762 91
Elora	185 00	10 90	1433 90	103 75	14 75	628 65
Embro	70 00	.....	362 57	.....	15 00	23 88

Schools of Ontario.—*Continued.*

Total Receipts for all Common School purposes during 1868.	EXPENDITURE BY LOCAL SCHOOL AUTHORITIES. For Teachers' Salaries.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries, including 100 per cent.	For Sites and Building School Houses.	For Rents and Repairs of School Houses	For School Books, Stationery, Fuel and other expenses.	Total Expenditure for all Common School purposes during 1868.	Balances.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
2957 11	2020 00	130 00	166 04	383 30	180 85	2880 19	76 92
2164 00	1496 23	128 65	.....	160 00	352 62	2137 50	26 50
8402 58	3860 28	102 38	.....	1456 19	1253 20	6672 05	1730 53
2826 71	2313 04	12 76	.....	114 42	291 00	2731 22	95 49
2037 82	1380 00	79 75	318 00	126 33	31 46	1935 54	102 28
2888 21	1541 75	189 56	375 00	.....	625 04	2731 35	156 86
11599 78	5712 00	174 76	.....	459 25	4213 95	10559 96	1039 82
5016 31	3145 68	158 41	55 00	10 00	1142 60	4511 69	504 62
7453 79	2719 44	51 42	2409 50	158 28	975 80	6314 44	1139 35
2235 19	1171 78	.....	98 00	15 67	300 88	1586 33	648 86
4186 44	2955 37	90 00	.....	322 25	412 85	3780 47	405 97
2157 48	1030 00	97 17	.....	430 00	460 12	2017 29	150 19
1474 00	1012 00	40 00	.....	100 00	134 00	1286 00	188 00
3999 04	2053 90	83 22	996 11	.....	265 81	3399 04	600 00
5915 16	3046 00	200 00	.....	199 15	611 44	4056 59	1858 57
5243 48	3336 12	153 48	.....	93 87	1507 35	5090 82	152 66
5480 84	3453 69	38 10	.....	274 29	1173 78	4939 86	540 98
3547 52	1811 67	70 00	916 85	126 88	228 51	3153 91	393 61
7645 02	1900 00	240 34	2503 37	14 17	1534 77	6192 65	1452 37
1234 95	875 00	.....	.....	70 25	202 71	1147 96	86 99
2042 49	1246 06	27 13	226 55	220 06	243 51	1963 31	79 18
2024 00	1842 00	10 00	.....	.....	172 00	2024 00	.....
1465 14	1098 58	45 27	.....	75 31	245 98	1465 14	.....
2943 45	1821 95	14 85	.....	221 38	346 95	2405 13	538 32
3420 77	1826 76	.....	782 71	100 70	503 27	3213 44	207 33
5386 34	3040 00	460 00	56 90	37 88	519 96	4114 74	1271 60
5282 11	3069 17	.....	84 00	118 00	1046 09	4317 26	964 85
3450 27	1137 05	232 52	150 00	40 35	928 89	2488 81	961 46
6002 94	2488 60	78 08	624 46	64 73	880 94	4136 81	1866 13
2939 05	1540 00	99 26	40 00	53 24	1032 71	2765 21	173 84
1219 16	952 60	.....	.....	46 40	69 37	1068 37	150 79
3908 74	2362 50	44 35	.....	209 39	330 03	2946 27	1052 47
6138 92	3836 85	.....	.....	643 09	709 27	5189 21	949 71
5425 31	2228 30	88 18	.....	395 00	1161 38	3872 86	1552 45
2611 33	1979 00	.....	.....	129 80	280 47	2389 27	222 06
2145 07	1405 00	55 50	.....	133 33	525 95	2119 78	25 29
5131 22	2246 71	58 00	.....	70 36	453 55	2828 62	2302 60
3244 41	2138 07	96 10	.....	359 00	651 24	3244 41	.....
6292 18	2812 82	.....	1120 08	347 23	452 59	4732 72	1559 46
5513 25	2829 86	.....	.....	1695 39	464 47	4989 72	523 53
165151 58	88735 83	3349 24	10922 57	9474 94	26917 36	139399 94	25751 64
1023 41	719 99	50 65	.....	.....	167 96	938 60	84 81
805 25	590 01	16 00	.....	5 10	36 07	647 18	158 07
855 57	650 00	.....	.....	34 75	71 72	756 47	99 10
710 87	376 00	.....	.....	30 80	304 07	710 87	.....
1221 27	775 00	42 00	.....	79 98	164 25	1061 23	160 04
4907 37	1042 50	20 29	2654 40	.....	566 30	4283 49	623 88
1810 26	987 82	.....	.....	30 00	143 76	1161 58	648 68
1098 63	600 00	20 00	.....	92 56	317 79	1030 35	68 28
1403 11	532 00	16 00	.....	121 77	181 34	851 11	552 00
1383 33	736 00	2 00	130 00	.....	181 88	1049 88	333 45
3326 10	1120 00	30 00	.....	55 00	267 66	1472 66	1853 44
625 35	360 00	.....	.....	54 43	163 99	578 42	46 93
2202 91	1000 00	20 00	50 00	17 93	123 73	1211 66	991 25
2376 95	1366 22	80 10	188 80	.....	307 05	1942 17	434 78
471 45	424 60	.....	.....	.....	34 69	458 69	12 76

TABLE A.—The Common

VILLAGES.—*Continued.*	RECEIPTS BY LOCAL SCHOOL AUTHORITIES.					
	For Teachers' Salaries (Legislative Grant).	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries (Legislative Grant).	Municipal School Assessment.	Trustees' School Assessment.	Trustees' Rate Bill for Fees.	Clergy Reserve Fund, Balances, and other sources.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Eergus	161 00	15 00	1100 00	224 13	.....	383 54
Fort Erie	110 00	.....	500 00	.....	.....	500 94
Gananoque	170 00	16 26	1186 13	.....	.....	136 90
Garden Island	60 00	12 70	100 00	.....	265 50	139 01
Georgetown	154 00	16 00	793 66	.....	.....	60 49
Hawkesbury	130 00	.....	695 00	.....	262 55	.....
Hespeler	105 00	.....	814 93	.....	.....	90 44
Holland Landing	76 00	11 00	600 00	.....	.....	40 32
Iroquois	80 00	.....	95 20	362 37	.....	61 57
Kemptville	114 00	60 10	500 00	.....	193 00	65 64
Kincardine	150 00	14 00	1707 41	.....	.....	2 68
Lanark	70 00	15 00	70 00	507 00	178 62	1 86
Listowel	100 00	.....	1445 00	.....	.....	4 66
Merrickville	105 00	.....	650 00	.....	8 50	29 99
Mitchell	196 00	.....	1050 00	.....	.....	7074 76
Morrisburgh	118 00	6 15	430 00	.....	.....	.....
Mount Forest	138 00	25 00	655 73	119 54	.....	204 09
Newburgh	100 00	.....	120 00	95 97	.....	.....
Newcastle	98 00	.....	211 66	.....	247 00	200 00
New Edinburgh	40 00	43 00	815 00	135 00	17 50	190 45
New Hamburgh	121 00	40 00	1200 00	.....	.....	286 37
Newmarket	171 00	.....	900 60	42 33	316 31	374 04
Oil Springs	155 00	60 00	412 13	.....	.....	113 47
Orangeville	95 00	22 75	629 17	.....	.....	67 79
Orillia	130 00	5 88	600 00	.....	27 70	200 00
Oshawa	273 00	23 70	1777 86	.....	188 00	3152 26
Pembroke	114 00	.....	80 00	376 69	183 00	59 07
Petrolia	100 00	26 00	1128 00	.....	.....	65 95
Portsmouth	130 00	.....	750 00	84 30	35 35	1225 23
Port Dalhousie	135 00	8 00	900 00	.....	185 35	781 16
Preston	145 00	.....	1400 00	96 43	20 00	1364 66
Renfrew	67 00	8 00	118 62	.....	158 00	13 25
Richmond	50 00	.....	252 00	.....	.....	78 11
Seaforth	90 00	59 13	1766 15	.....	228 67	362 41
Smith's Falls	168 00	5 67	260 00	87 20	185 25	116 97
Southampton	90 00	.....	700 00	.....	.....	91 54
Stirling	96 00	.....	688 15	.....	.....	74 21
Strathroy	140 00	10 00	1993 93	.....	.....	524 11
Streetsville	85 00	8 00	452 00	.....	21 00	130 54
Thorold	206 00	20 00	1000 00	102 00	435 87	610 22
Trenton	195 00	32 00	950 00	321 68	.....	701 75
Vienna	97 00	.....	656 22	.....	.....	115 36
Wardsville	98 00	.....	612 44	.....	173 94	127 00
Waterloo	160 00	.....	1500 00	.....	.....	278 61
Welland	108 00	.....	685 00	.....	.....	113 36
Wellington	76 00	.....	185 00	.....	172 71	133 46
Yorkville	185 00	21 08	900 00	.....	.....	347 70
Total	7662 00	692 86	49194 60	2702 39	4079 79	29029 80
Total Counties	130527 34	11155 97	143545 23	837412 32	28492 67	235396 28
" Cities	11165 00	529 74	71704 91	5921 68	6841 63	39126 83
" Towns	13633 46	1352 03	97930 32	9502 22	11455 72	31277 83
" Villages	7662 00	692 86	49194 60	2702 39	4079 79	29029 80
Grand Total, 1868	171987 80	13730 60	362375 06	855538 61	50869 81	334830 74
" 1867	172542 18	14611 13	351873 99	799708 97	51197 55	280401 54
Increase	.....	.....	10501 07	55829 64	.....	54429 20
Decrease	554 38	880 53	.....	.....	327 74	.....

Schools of Ontario.—*Continued.*

Total Receipts for all Common School purposes during 1868.	EXPENDITURE BY LOCAL SCHOOL AUTHORITIES.						
	For Teachers' Salaries.	For Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries, including 100 per cent.	For Sites and Building School Houses.	For Rents and Repairs of School Houses.	For School Books, Stationery, Fuel and other expenses.	Total Expenditure for all Common School purposes during 1868.	Balances.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1883 67	1280 00	56 00	.....	28 80	164 27	1529 07	354 60
1110 94	592 17	5 00	.....	30 48	140 40	768 05	342 89
1509 29	985 00	33 52	50 00	31 00	312 29	1411 81	97 48
577 21	545 51	25 40	.....	.....	6 30	577 21	.....
1024 15	800 00	37 00	.....	.....	187 15	1024 15	.....
1087 55	905 00	.....	.....	15 00	124 82	1044 82	42 73
1010 37	823 00	.....	50 00	16 02	118 15	1007 17	3 20
727 32	580 00	22 00	.....	.....	113 26	715 26	12 06
599 14	420 00	.....	52 00	8 47	83 18	563 65	35 49
932 74	538 00	148 10	.....	53 93	90 00	830 03	102 71
1874 09	970 05	43 00	386 00	142 63	332 41	1874 09	.....
842 48	680 00	31 45	.....	5 30	75 19	791 94	50 54
1549 66	823 33	5 00	560 50	15 30	145 49	1549 62	0 04
793 49	635 63	10 50	.....	.....	63 26	709 39	84 10
8320 76	988 48	.....	6085 88	55 00	317 54	7446 90	873 86
554 15	510 00	12 30	.....	.....	31 85	554 15	.....
1142 36	793 36	50 00	.....	138 39	153 49	1135 24	7 12
315 97	171 50	.....	.....	22 00	122 47	315 97	.....
756 06	580 00	15 00	.....	70 97	90 09	756 06	.....
1240 95	644 60	85 00	166 00	19 55	115 48	1031 03	209 92
1647 37	778 50	80 00	.....	26 80	103 86	989 16	658 21
1803 68	1082 00	6 00	45 00	.....	190 27	1323 27	480 41
740 60	449 76	120 00	.....	.....	165 77	735 53	5 07
824 71	531 80	51 25	.....	22 00	53 60	658 65	166 06
963 58	640 00	11 76	.....	36 75	97 46	785 97	177 61
5414 82	1434 75	48 90	.....	264 56	2748 53	4496 74	918 08
812 76	620 00	28 24	30 00	49 18	82 67	810 09	2 67
1319 95	1092 00	52 00	.....	32 50	139 02	1315 52	4 43
2224 88	691 93	.....	979 21	35 00	509 08	2215 22	9 66
2009 51	1058 33	16 00	.....	35 59	138 31	1248 23	761 28
3026 09	1455 00	23 50	10 00	36 46	153 88	1678 84	1347 25
364 87	300 00	16 00	.....	15 56	32 80	364 36	0 51
380 11	206 25	.....	.....	.....	90 39	296 64	83 47
2506 35	737 38	118 26	1436 38	.....	77 75	2399 77	106 59
823 09	685 20	11 34	.....	13 50	71 81	781 85	41 24
881 54	589 00	.....	95 70	55 62	37 25	777 57	103 97
858 36	491 66	.....	315 00	.....	48 65	855 31	3 05
2668 04	1250 00	20 00	457 00	273 77	382 48	2383 25	284 79
696 54	529 00	16 00	.....	9 75	52 57	598 32	98 22
2374 09	1350 00	40 00	.....	187 76	187 91	1765 67	608 42
2200 43	1692 08	82 00	.....	55 00	161 29	1990 37	210 06
868 58	740 50	.....	.....	.....	128 08	868 58	.....
1011 38	786 72	.....	.....	.....	213 72	1000 44	10 94
1938 61	1389 18	.....	.....	137 79	326 23	1853 20	85 41
906 36	456 00	.....	.....	40 00	372 88	868 88	37 48
567 17	450 00	.....	.....	44 32	72 85	567 17	.....
1453 78	1061 75	42 16	.....	104 35	245 52	1453 78	.....
93361 44	48084 36	1660 72	13771 87	2651 42	12703 98	78872 35	14489 09
1305529 81	946749 07	23274 84	141123 57	37497 32	169876 21	1258521 01	137008 80
135289 79	62974 66	2872 82	20491 75	4986 74	20315 66	111641 63	23648 16
165151 58	88735 83	3349 24	10922 57	9474 94	26917 36	139399 94	25751 64
93361 44	48084 36	1660 72	13771 87	2651 42	12703 98	78872 35	14489 09
1789332 62	1146543 92	31157 62	186309 76	54610 42	169813 21	1588434 93	200897 69
1670335 36	1093516 55	31354 01	149195 66	50634 56	148487 98	1473188 76	197146 60
118997 26	53027 37	.....	37114 10	3975 86	21325 23	115246 17	3751 09
.....	.....	196 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE B.—The Common Schools of Ontario.

PUPILS ATTENDING THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

No.	COUNTIES.	School population between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils of other ages.	Total No. of Pupils of all ages attending school.	Boys.	Girls.	Indigent pupils.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING SCHOOL.							Number of children not attending any school whatever.	Average attendance of pupils.
									Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days.	50 to 100 days	100 to 150 days.	150 to 200 days.	200 days to the whole year.	Whose days are not reported.		
1	Glengarry	6163	5109	237	5346	2775	2571	80	397	883	1048	1179	1084	655	.....	749	2055
2	Stormont	5125	4330	269	4599	2403	2196	45	514	867	1178	886	743	367	44	463	1761
3	Dundas	5531	4928	312	5240	2467	2773	33	521	914	1303	1057	779	594	72	373	2076
4	Prescott	4819	3573	171	3744	1837	1907	14	368	596	872	763	586	401	158	620	1365
5	Russell	2584	1746	84	1830	1141	689	2	240	373	409	322	203	163	120	404	691
6	Carleton	9018	7205	416	7621	3945	3676	82	829	1522	2022	1522	1154	572	.....	949	3054
7	Grenville	5597	4916	410	5326	2764	2562	56	688	912	1323	932	693	548	230	351	1970
8	Leeds	9109	7766	649	8415	4289	4126	86	875	1477	1914	1736	1234	793	386	717	2966
9	Lanark	8786	7309	339	7648	4074	3574	40	739	1418	1776	1695	1240	582	198	693	2945
10	Renfrew	7316	4751	193	4944	2581	2363	27	651	996	1281	1081	610	294	31	1629	1727
11	Frontenac	7281	6332	322	6654	3500	3154	45	868	1480	1682	1172	855	325	272	997	2245
12	Addington	4741	4012	325	4337	2244	2093	43	552	896	1150	862	564	313	.....	357	1512
13	Lennox	2100	1977	103	2080	1193	887	21	232	400	557	486	303	102	.....	235	773
14	Prince Edward	5181	4531	599	5130	2807	2323	103	510	983	1245	1198	835	359	.....	350	2127
15	Hastings	10900	9193	555	9748	5198	4550	77	1329	2006	2618	2007	1209	579	.....	1220	3592
16	Northumberland	10518	9035	654	9689	5165	4524	47	1222	1907	2616	2046	1207	491	200	830	3451
17	Durham	8976	7767	590	8357	4498	3859	69	893	1703	2151	1811	1235	558	6	1028	3142
18	Peterborough	7391	6258	361	6619	3666	2952	18	669	1250	1539	1433	985	543	200	665	2275
19	Victoria	7847	6393	503	6896	3654	3242	38	923	1480	1719	1275	902	365	232	679	2329
20	Ontario	11491	11062	820	11882	6344	5538	29	1184	2303	3014	2625	1761	791	204	953	4418
21	York	16003	14170	930	15100	8195	6905	123	1509	2925	3882	3114	2448	1222	.....	1169	5502
22	Peel	6991	6389	546	6935	3805	3130	112	714	1407	1802	1287	1005	545	175	325	2613
23	Simcoe	16002	13890	692	14582	7367	7215	101	1991	2861	3648	2849	1938	1029	266	1719	4744
24	Halton	5320	4680	404	5084	2738	2346	97	511	1051	1302	1073	730	354	63	385	1994
25	Wentworth	8221	6982	501	7483	4089	3394	112	774	1318	1682	1537	1177	771	224	702	2992
26	Brant	5782	4903	369	5272	2694	2578	78	535	930	1166	1002	901	446	292	384	2189
27	Lincoln	5270	4376	320	4696	2566	2130	109	500	975	1200	967	683	233	138	395	1687
28	Welland	5295	4859	389	5248	2757	2491	71	584	1125	1347	1188	679	216	109	257	1921
29	Haldimand	6599	5790	443	6233	3286	2947	11	581	1153	1569	1423	1024	453	30	388	2402
30	Norfolk	8882	7727	699	8426	4371	4055	56	1036	1750	2160	1660	1074	454	292	592	2878
31	Oxford	12691	11215	833	12048	6212	5836	12	1153	2226	3106	2529	1865	1055	114	631	4745
32	Waterloo	9516	8914	295	9209	5114	4095	53	1297	1469	2100	1916	1549	878	.....	468	3532
33	Wellington	16401	13913	909	14822	8085	6737	58	1744	3219	4034	3095	1917	793	20	1023	5143

NUMBER IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

No.	READING.					Arithmetic.	Grammar.	General Geography.	Canadian Geography.	History.	Writing.	Book-keeping.	Mensuration.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Natural Philosophy.	Vocal Music.	Linear Drawing.	Number of girls learning needle work.	Other studies.
	1st class. (lowest).	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	5th class.															
1	1097	806	919	979	1413	2981	1643	1473	432	760	3211	80	44	114	45	239	861	59	45	.....
2	979	762	754	774	1256	2422	944	822	153	560	2446	128	11	21	8	110	341	.....	.....	.....
3	838	827	956	1026	1179	2625	1067	970	141	362	2554	74	27	68	8	45	8	9	.....	.....
4	884	622	559	487	665	1731	862	843	373	266	1748	20	8	19	5	55	334	15	.....	.....
5	428	321	317	281	253	828	425	454	161	185	870	28	11	55	14	68	72	.....	.....	.....
6	1466	1519	1611	1307	1482	3896	1668	1856	1765	637	3777	175	46	75	54	138	55	7	.....	50
7	979	815	973	935	1298	2890	1074	1000	1332	392	2854	117	9	41	16	14	.....	.....	11	.....
8	1419	1296	1714	1634	1752	4431	1625	1965	1399	974	4414	159	76	100	39	101	109	19	47	108
9	1647	1304	1518	1436	1608	4147	1913	2061	1500	784	4339	160	13	49	45	62	388	101	4	165
10	1130	1043	1159	828	704	2499	1313	1388	223	210	2477	56	7	21	13	22	158	1	10	.....
11	1320	1255	1309	1194	1245	3487	1330	1654	1597	585	3534	175	14	42	11	101	233	6	226	20
12	776	762	787	794	976	2595	791	1162	372	583	2410	216	35	100	24	74	.....	.....	34	47
13	410	313	366	414	556	1250	488	674	163	335	1113	68	3	44	5	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	825	814	943	1060	1260	3487	1403	2339	1570	733	3266	215	18	130	56	83	349	33	33	.....
15	2257	1968	2109	1693	1542	5495	1893	3183	1546	712	5161	1372	122	150	63	191	696	87	1	177
16	2513	2416	2447	1490	823	6915	5064	5898	1211	1710	5682	267	1303	196	101	82	1383	.....	21	56
17	1714	1668	1889	1724	1362	5848	2837	4411	1449	1975	5618	168	54	240	90	132	1053	156	121	166
18	1220	1192	1392	991	938	4027	2039	2766	1280	771	3967	82	28	43	30	168	533	101	297	21
19	1562	1316	1262	1170	1079	3545	1614	1963	1329	1705	3475	66	47	85	58	258	693	.....	106	.....
20	2533	2158	2299	1986	2092	6864	3321	4385	1513	1543	6916	287	95	223	101	245	1471	53	6	205
21	3395	2845	2959	2776	3086	9571	4712	6741	1237	1996	9564	454	135	335	171	496	1129	326	335	207
22	1403	1220	1387	1141	1591	4376	2119	2460	1376	1968	4414	256	74	164	73	161	1087	33	.....	356
23	3160	2693	2866	2347	2102	7268	3075	4229	1681	1419	7055	197	63	132	70	302	1079	76	55	551
24	1088	867	972	883	1173	2990	1603	2011	1242	1780	3095	213	70	166	60	132	754	5	.....	92
25	1487	1343	1361	1284	1425	4883	2080	2386	1426	2739	4580	200	77	127	53	465	826	80	98	102
26	977	851	1100	1114	1199	3720	1761	2311	1655	1886	3563	235	66	156	77	189	1140	41	97	170
27	868	787	972	765	938	2724	1186	1458	1342	563	2788	71	15	101	29	25	433	16	.....	40
28	1017	842	911	934	1094	3330	1688	2093	1433	641	3363	183	54	151	29	100	539	20	75	1
29	1260	1127	1173	1142	1249	3653	1646	2303	1383	769	3686	140	33	97	56	175	185	.....	5	30
30	1844	1514	1650	1490	1552	4998	1848	2726	1289	1090	4456	353	25	65	38	176	860	13	29	103
31	2360	2042	2353	2218	2347	7434	3664	5027	1892	2073	7159	660	152	311	137	439	1150	178	31	438
32	2393	1785	1870	1387	1432	5927	1934	3224	1620	709	5694	165	89	136	74	111	1989	131	.....	86
33	3354	2662	2900	2554	2631	8129	3878	5409	1713	1837	7648	310	188	180	137	363	1687	357	64	142

TABLE B.—The Common Schools of Ontario.—*Continued.*

No.	COUNTIES.—*Cont'd.*	School population between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils of other ages.	Total No. of pupils of all ages attending school.	PUPILS ATTENDING THE COMMON SCHOOLS.										
						Boys.	Girls.	Indigent pupils.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING SCHOOL.							Number of children not attending any school whatever.	Average attendance of pupils.
									Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days.	50 to 100 days.	100 to 150 days.	150 to 200 days.	200 days to the whole year.	Whose days are not reported.		
34	Grey	17001	14443	777	15220	8236	6984	6	2179	3112	3870	2568	1959	985	547	2671	4798
35	Perth	11981	10502	502	11004	5896	5108	17	1202	2063	2730	[illegible]	1761	819	.....	998	4658
36	Huron	18896	15888	715	16603	8774	7829	59	1598	3018	4131	3318	2381	1157	.....	1288	6217
37	Bruce	13541	10797	335	11132	5749	5383	15	1237	2161	2863	2148	1553	592	578	888	3941
38	Middlesex	18444	16669	870	17539	9279	8260	73	1971	3157	4219	3724	2780	1341	347	1330	6541
39	Elgin	8946	7841	861	8702	4704	3998	60	846	1620	2223	1918	1263	832	.....	535	3361
40	Kent	8786	7388	544	7932	4205	3727	39	801	1473	1985	1524	1267	494	288	908	2868
41	Lambton	9202	8357	445	8802	4717	4085	15	884	1596	2044	1918	1346	722	292	545	3181
42	Essex	6581	5472	244	5716	2993	2723	29	709	1110	1551	1271	770	314	.....	853	1998
43	District of Algoma	500	337	2	339	165	174	21	24	41	81	61	62	70	.....	.....	171
	Total	377325	323695	20537	344232	182542	161690	2272	38575	66126	86112	70707	50314	26270	6128	32716	135150
	CITIES.																
44	Toronto	11111	8646	10	8656	4346	4310	.....	718	1155	1818	1723	1761	1481	.....	1600	4344
45	Hamilton	5194	4795	26	4821	2393	2428	172	222	490	890	836	1116	1267	.....	.....	2208
46	Kingston	3500	3084	39	3123	1636	1487	.....	125	334	580	537	599	948	.....	350	1447
47	London	4300	3851	306	4157	2163	1994	.....	367	579	877	902	939	493	.....	.....	1655
48	Ottawa	4700	3814	52	3866	2078	1788	25	332	491	652	792	766	833	.....	.....	1580
	Total	28605	24190	433	24623	12616	12007	197	1764	3049	4817	4790	5181	5022	.....	1950	11234
	TOWNS.																
49	Amherstburgh	655	542	26	568	330	238	15	35	53	149	139	175	17	.....	44	265
50	Barrie	650	606	3	609	302	307	.....	39	85	105	119	110	151	.....	.....	230
51	Belleville	2000	1903	43	1946	972	974	.....	180	285	567	542	332	40	.....	.....	673
52	Berlin	874	738	9	747	366	381	18	37	103	177	195	157	78	.....	57	308

NUMBER IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

No.	READING.					Arithmetic.	Grammar.	General Geography.	Canadian Geography.	History.	Writing.	Book-keeping.	Mensuration.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Natural Philosophy.	Vocal Music.	Linear Drawing.	Number of girls learning needlework	Other studies.
	1st class (lowest).	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	5th class.															
34	3541	2779	3330	2666	2031	8027	3196	4745	1486	1095	7603	339	358	121	65	98	1107	.....	76	20
35	2706	2623	2152	1858	1829	5951	2572	3670	1448	1066	6096	90	83	178	87	72	1209	8	30	248
36	3456	3608	3504	3099	2939	8917	3844	6004	1933	1673	8576	310	126	206	150	314	1808	409	35	236
37	2434	2523	2282	1876	1874	6251	2689	3766	1840	1076	5766	405	59	125	72	271	1463	260	91	179
38	3291	3602	3264	2900	3875	9846	4923	6556	2687	2962	9324	399	185	456	290	504	1317	177	65	149
39	1325	1247	1514	1308	2342	5370	2565	3140	1969	1653	4660	635	81	263	109	245	23	58	15	98
40	1710	1813	1652	1281	1634	4819	2167	3230	1445	1286	4610	268	23	140	59	143	510	117	78	20
41	1720	1812	1709	1465	1764	4787	2266	2845	1436	1273	4631	284	16	90	58	49	840	31	.....	.....
42	1493	1111	1085	959	790	2799	1195	1448	1541	1482	3074	51	4	42	9	53	144	2	20	25
43	149	35	60	54	41	175	135	196	27	37	175	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73
	72428	65008	68309	59704	64412	198018	90060	119245	54610	49057	191412	10136	3947	5558	2689	7079	30016	2985	2161	4381
44	3180	1651	1746	1083	1189	7494	3576	6845	6264	2322	5431	175	223	279	191	191	3851	118	2221	.....
45	1450	1474	1166	582	158	4709	1241	4464	4321	527	4678	72	146	111	40	30	1440	168	813	300
46	831	638	776	461	517	2029	1437	1751	2436	715	2034	231	190	164	128	70	1338	184	832	34
47	596	1186	1047	472	396	3046	2692	3005	3914	877	3049	193	466	472	165	412	764	768	484	768
48	1139	634	1269	475	362	2130	1722	1598	1974	1056	2024	134	113	89	73	102	869	32	110	375
	7196	5583	6004	3073	2622	19408	10668	17663	18909	5497	17216	805	1138	1115	597	805	8262	1270	4460	1477
49	123	116	131	127	71	344	295	348	81	82	411	26	16	30	16	30	327	.....	.....	.....
50	150	102	228	89	40	404	214	328	122	96	359	.....	.....	.....	3	16	52	.....	56	.....
51	621	411	338	316	270	1280	958	1058	97	271	1169	39	.....	7	.....	181	117	.....	240	948
52	257	159	101	104	98	450	256	443	189	114	451	8	.....	27	11	39	656	268	.....	.....

TABLE B.—The Common Schools of Ontario.—*Continued.*

No.	TOWNS.—*Continued.*	PUPILS ATTENDING THE COMMON SCHOOLS.																
		School population between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils of other ages.	Total No. of pupils of all ages attending school.	Boys.	Girls.	Indigent pupils.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING SCHOOL.							Number of children not attending any school whatever.	Average attendance of pupils.
									Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days.	50 to 100 days.	100 to 150 days.	150 to 200 days.	200 days to the whole year.	Whose days are not reported.		
53	Bothwell	404	401	10	411	232	179	.....	48	83	94	93	60	33	.....	85	136
54	Bowmanville	850	638	19	657	339	318	87	32	79	151	156	170	69	.....	60	346
55	Brantford	2000	2007	47	2054	896	1158	32	172	307	417	379	436	343	.....	.....	759
56	Brockville	1100	1057	25	1082	534	548	.....	50	82	161	127	197	195	270	80	501
57	Chatham	1300	1222	41	1263	639	624	3	108	171	305	322	240	117	.....	.....	489
58	Clifton	390	360	.....	360	185	175	30	27	49	86	74	87	37	.....	30	155
59	Cobourg	1100	761	29	790	519	271	166	62	108	171	181	115	153	.....	.....	447
60	Collingwood	536	513	9	522	295	227	.....	56	78	118	100	136	34	.....	.....	223
61	Cornwall	600	516	24	540	292	248	.....	50	103	151	113	90	33	.....	160	200
62	Dundas	800	785	5	790	451	339	86	84	140	272	178	105	11	.....	.....	315
63	Galt	1050	844	1	845	404	441	.....	31	72	162	163	232	185	.....	.....	509
64	Goderich	1000	960	7	967	486	481	.....	59	102	209	188	271	138	.....	.....	528
65	Guelph	1600	1393	21	1414	786	628	86	117	294	434	314	221	34	.....	12	672
66	Ingersoll	1000	685	29	714	324	390	56	62	121	177	133	133	88	.....	260	315
67	Lindsay	800	751	7	758	423	335	.....	49	160	235	182	114	18	.....	21	261
68	Milton	270	260	7	267	140	127	.....	13	30	60	55	61	45	.....	.....	159
69	Napanee	700	664	31	695	362	333	8	103	155	248	112	76	1	.....	.....	220
70	Niagara	582	375	8	383	227	156	.....	38	61	79	106	77	22	.....	.....	199
71	Oakville	450	451	1	452	236	216	27	38	60	123	81	79	70	.....	.....	184
72	Owen Sound	810	752	13	765	354	411	.....	65	91	147	203	226	33	.....	100	421
73	Paris	800	762	6	768	391	377	.....	32	135	214	193	157	37	.....	.....	292
74	Perth	700	579	9	588	296	292	.....	31	73	143	108	177	56	.....	12	334
75	Peterborough	1200	1154	20	1174	513	661	43	100	200	439	233	157	45	.....	200	459
76	Picton	680	501	21	522	259	263	2	25	71	146	124	103	53	.....	.....	246
77	Port Hope	1211	866	45	911	536	375	80	30	192	175	190	225	99	.....	150	506
78	Prescott	600	400	1	401	150	251	10	16	64	100	94	105	22	.....	150	252
79	Sandwich	430	259	20	279	159	120	.....	11	40	84	90	50	4	.....	.....	118
80	Sarnia	660	660	15	675	291	384	60	53	130	123	201	121	47	.....	.....	272
81	St. Catharines	2722	1811	10	1821	901	920	.....	105	299	407	333	449	228	.....	.....	761
82	St. Marys	1150	1076	1	1077	558	519	9	134	243	298	232	150	20	.....	25	368
83	St. Thomas	520	450	47	497	243	254	30	13	72	130	106	135	41	.....	.....	269
84	Simcoe	414	451	22	473	266	207	.....	40	78	124	94	118	19	.....	.....	194
85	Stratford	999	963	22	985	522	463	6	90	113	230	198	251	103	.....	52	381

PUPILS ATTENDING THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

NUMBER IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

No.	READING.					Arithmetic.	Grammar.	General Geography.	Canadian Geography.	History.	Writing.	Book-keeping.	Mensuration.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Natural Philosophy.	Vocal Music.	Linear Drawing.	Number of girls learning needlework.	Other studies.
	1st class (lowest).	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	5th class.															
53	187	70	73	47	38	242	158	241	129	74	197	7	.....	8	4	4	342	5	.....	25
54	167	142	135	169	54	490	348	290	.....	52	490	.....	2	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	396	928	647	275	208	1964	956	1884	414	767	1964	127	123	228	31	117	1716	.....	50	.....
56	221	168	217	245	196	688	416	563	206	256	718	2	80	80	5	95	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	381	195	230	255	177	796	489	568	140	262	693	73	40	54	14	101	1	.....	.....	.....
58	80	113	107	100	78	230	180	190	20	73	230	16	.....	8	3	.....	40	25	.....	80
59	135	180	188	189	98	646	412	521	257	142	608	35	.....	26	10	35	.....	.....	94	.....
60	168	100	144	56	54	318	211	270	.....	35	254	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....
61	142	176	103	74	46	286	259	303	46	126	172	15	.....	20	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
62	142	210	149	169	124	600	504	552	139	85	725	15	.....	23	18	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
63	120	150	124	177	45	496	222	506	100	45	506	25	6	20	25	.....	.....	51	.....	.....
64	202	310	252	129	80	967	455	765	80	80	765	40	2	10	15	80	967	.....	.....	.....
65	293	264	384	394	199	1044	792	790	119	185	973	37	14	55	16	2	128	159	178	.....
66	152	133	152	75	134	530	249	254	.....	177	323	43	5	26	10	14	37	.....	23	.....
67	279	174	127	85	93	668	256	306	60	128	479	59	12	13	14	14	12	13	20	.....
68	62	65	54	36	40	205	140	140	36	27	205	20	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
69	98	115	157	220	125	561	232	377	171	65	481	.....	2	10	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	80	84	77	88	60	273	102	253	40	42	293	14	.....	10	10	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
71	145	84	109	94	10	314	130	163	.....	12	394	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	13	.....
72	253	104	195	143	70	765	408	512	70	70	408	21	35	11	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
73	217	226	166	109	48	709	487	515	63	155	687	48	7	48	15	39	112	.....	20	.....
74	109	122	118	100	39	335	206	206	112	18	224	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	172	401	266	212	92	910	804	790	78	188	914	75	.....	16	8	6	370	64	232	.....
76	100	36	125	140	111	453	245	309	95	66	377	68	10	71	15	.....	239	50	102	171
77	253	175	204	150	110	658	329	380	65	213	911	35	.....	62	15	45	80	25	.....	.....
78	127	71	38	84	81	284	175	192	15	149	304	7	.....	.....	.....	7	177	18	95	.....
79	50	53	48	68	50	209	156	129	100	72	197	16	8	15	15	44	90	64	25	55
80	175	174	188	93	39	484	254	592	.....	39	429	14	.....	18	6	.....	372	30	.....	.....
81	586	482	480	229	144	1093	590	814	107	149	1203	63	1	42	14	57	589	.....	42	40
82	315	390	213	114	45	529	463	426	418	164	543	.....	.....	168	5	6	519	.....	400	.....
83	97	114	101	115	170	326	235	254	.....	29	226	45	10	45	35	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
84	84	57	126	103	105	405	197	311	24	100	251	82	.....	62	19	39	250	.....	40	.....
85	271	153	152	192	107	654	495	405	272	114	417	18	19	35	.....	15	200	.....	.....	.....

TABLE B.—The Common Schools of Ontario—*Continued*

PUPILS ATTENDING THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

No.	TOWNS—*Continued.*	School population between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils of other ages.	Total No. of Pupils of all ages attending school.	Boys.	Girls.	Indigent pupils.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING SCHOOL. Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days.	50 to 100 days.	100 to 150 days.	150 to 200 days.	200 days to the whole year.	Whose days are not reported.	Number of children not attending any school whatever.	Average attendance of pupils.
86	Whitby	887	676	19	695	392	303	.....	43	104	138	156	147	107	.....	111	312
87	Windsor	950	756	3	759	405	354	.....	79	147	195	166	172	.....	.....	.....	316
88	Woodstock	1263	1037	27	1064	567	497	30	99	202	238	192	216	117	.....	60	438
	Total	36707	31585	703	32288	16543	15745	884	2456	5035	7982	6964	6628	2953	270	1669	14033
	VILLAGES.																
89	Arnprior	450	368	2	370	197	173	.....	44	58	73	82	69	44	.....	.....	176
90	Ashburnham	386	126	4	130	77	53	7	2	5	6	25	39	53	.....	.....	78
91	Aurora	266	250	13	263	164	99	.....	24	33	43	53	60	40	10	.....	120
92	Bath	159	107	1	108	66	42	.....	6	9	11	7	5	70	.....	32	76
93	Bradford	367	226	4	230	150	80	.....	0	20	60	70	50	30	.....	.....	173
94	Brampton	500	462	.....	462	245	217	.....	40	41	76	104	201	.....	.....	.....	269
95	Brighton	356	350	15	365	181	184	.....	36	51	90	77	74	37	.....	6	158
96	Caledonia	290	282	3	285	154	131	.....	32	59	129	31	24	10	.....	.....	109
97	Cayuga	250	236	.....	236	136	100	.....	30	48	69	41	35	13	.....	.....	92
98	Chippewa	390	306	.....	306	155	151	.....	16	25	54	68	73	70	.....	20	148
99	Clinton	450	429	4	433	210	223	.....	40	48	95	79	111	60	.....	.....	205
100	Colborne	250	205	10	215	111	104	.....	12	46	51	52	50	4	.....	.....	94
101	Dunville	500	393	28	421	218	203	.....	69	65	105	85	74	23	.....	80	167
102	Elora	520	506	11	517	324	193	.....	27	76	148	125	88	53	.....	.....	192
103	Embro	180	150	16	166	81	85	.....	19	15	27	44	48	13	.....	.....	79
104	Fergus	500	453	5	458	247	211	.....	21	41	127	107	80	82	.....	.....	170
105	Fort Erie	300	140	10	150	80	70	.....	8	10	35	40	30	27	.....	.....	129
106	Gananoque	488	396	.....	396	204	192	.....	31	79	123	77	78	8	.....	50	178
107	Garden Island	220	143	.....	143	81	62	.....	1	6	25	30	38	43	.....	.....	92
108	Georgetown	480	360	9	369	214	155	.....	45	67	100	71	74	112	.....	20	165
109	Hawkesbury	347	246	9	255	144	111	.....	12	25	51	56	55	56	.....	62	142
110	Hespeler	368	328	7	335	194	141	.....	28	39	62	46	80	80	.....	30	180
111	Holland Landing	150	120	46	166	70	96	.....	12	23	35	41	40	15	.....	47	95

NUMBER IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

No.	READING.					Arithmetic.	Grammar.	General Geography.	Canadian Geography.	History.	Writing.	Book-keeping.	Mensuration.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Natural Philosophy.	Vocal Music.	Linear Drawing.	Number of girls learning needlework.	Other studies.
	1st class (lowest).	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	5th class.															
86	223	172	116	127	47	588	545	592	468	49	598	20	21	16	29	6	466	293	121	.....
87	201	168	147	155	88	501	221	191	29	38	465	18	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	164	.....
88	189	244	225	176	230	769	400	587	.....	250	406	64	23	38	26	84	376	332	.....	98
	8022	7643	7048	5818	3944	23468	14354	18518	4362	5061	21420	1215	452	1341	428	1120	8401	1397	1915	1417
89	96	102	57	66	45	100	40	40	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
90	50	24	30	14	8	76	52	65	8	8	65	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	.....
91	35	25	31	20	16	95	20	25	.....	30	120	10	.....	3	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
92	15	18	30	33	12	75	45	75	.....	35	75	35	13	8	4	.....	108	.....	.....	.....
93	35	20	35	76	54	145	96	114	42	81	145	21	6	18	18	12	.....	.....	40	.....
94	96	58	85	128	100	333	196	196	47	53	318	9	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	7
95	86	113	70	45	51	287	187	287	49	.....	287	12	.....	17	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
96	46	68	60	66	45	199	159	159	.....	45	159	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
97	68	61	25	12	60	108	97	108	10	60	108	15	15	15	15	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
98	55	46	50	49	106	251	155	152	102	109	236	21	6	15	6	.....	15	.....	.....	306
99	125	104	78	41	85	308	200	224	.....	26	388	.....	.....	7	3	.....	84	.....	.....	.....
100	20	30	45	80	40	195	203	195	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
101	93	78	106	66	65	209	116	63	38	47	215	12	1	18	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
102	81	131	95	114	94	358	262	313	14	94	289	9	.....	14	.....	.....	30	.....	14	.....
103	10	18	29	25	30	73	54	55	6	30	322	4	6	5	6	6	56	.....	.....	.....
104	128	95	88	63	74	439	239	291	43	111	55	38	27	29	5	8	173	.....	.....	.....
105	33	30	36	40	11	90	26	50	12	12	443	10	.....	6	2	.....	66	.....	.....	90
106	135	81	84	96	.....	182	161	170	.....	20	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
107	32	49	25	17	20	123	37	30	.....	20	377	5	6	4	4	.....	.....	2	30	.....
108	83	126	59	60	41	222	127	140	33	68	123	9	.....	12	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
109	49	50	61	47	48	173	86	133	36	34	200	10	5	24	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
110	90	60	79	47	[illegible]	221	45	212	24	.....	170	24	19	15	2	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
111	50	40	40	35	31	100	40	25	7	15	140	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE B.—The Common Schools of Ontario.—*Continued.*

No.	VILLAGES.—*Cont'd.*	School population between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils of other ages.	Total No. of pupils of all ages attending school.	Boys.	Girls.	Indigent pupils.	PUPILS ATTENDING THE COMMON SCHOOLS. NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING SCHOOL. Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days.	50 to 100 days.	100 to 150 days.	150 to 200 days.	200 days to the whole year.	Whose days are not reported.	Number of children not attending any school whatever.	Average attendance of pupils.
112	Iroquois	262	154	.....	154	86	68	.....	17	33	29	31	23	21	.....	.....	71
113	Kemptville	350	211	.....	211	115	96	10	1	30	50	48	66	16	.....	.....	113
114	Kincardine	500	480	8	488	290	198	.....	64	82	159	103	57	23	.....	.....	206
115	Lanark	275	164	1	165	92	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	.....	79
116	Listowel	380	353	.....	353	173	180	.....	63	54	105	81	38	12	.....	30	129
117	Merrickville	315	242	2	244	144	100	.....	26	36	63	46	53	20	.....	.....	108
118	Mitchell	560	443	.....	443	222	221	.....	42	39	76	84	136	66	.....	.....	220
119	Morrisburgh	357	282	.....	282	164	118	.....	30	55	64	45	52	36	.....	30	134
120	Mount Forest	450	424	28	452	205	247	.....	20	10	21	1	.....	.....	400	.....	147
121	Newburgh	250	228	.....	228	127	101	.....	24	23	57	49	69	6	.....	20	104
122	Newcastle	185	165	4	169	98	71	.....	3	8	38	46	48	26	.....	.....	95
123	New Edinburgh	150	139	.....	139	83	56	.....	7	15	34	36	34	13	.....	.....	75
124	New Hamburgh	331	331	5	336	193	143	.....	17	42	84	68	61	64	.....	.....	164
125	Newmarket	500	443	27	470	261	209	57	63	69	116	106	92	24	.....	.....	170
126	Oilsprings	160	133	1	134	59	75	.....	23	19	27	25	15	25	.....	27	45
127	Orangeville	290	270	3	273	144	129	.....	10	70	100	59	28	6	.....	.....	141
128	Orillia	250	240	7	247	150	97	.....	33	43	59	37	50	25	.....	10	105
129	Oshawa	834	704	.....	704	344	360	81	73	107	157	148	170	49	.....	.....	284
130	Pembroke	265	238	7	245	135	110	6	20	28	77	45	32	17	26	.....	84
131	Petrolia	400	391	35	426	196	230	.....	55	84	118	67	62	40	.....	16	166
132	Portsmouth	400	367	1	368	217	151	6	35	75	115	85	37	21	.....	8	134
133	Port Dalhousie	341	270	16	286	161	125	.....	19	44	73	57	49	44	.....	25	128
134	Preston	400	377	.....	377	198	179	.....	17	31	81	74	109	65	.....	25	163
135	Renfrew	150	135	.....	135	76	59	12	3	19	20	16	50	27	.....	40	67
136	Richmond	200	132	.....	132	63	69	20	10	16	42	37	27	.....	.....	50	39
137	Seaforth	333	269	12	281	145	136	.....	32	62	72	55	56	4	.....	.....	109
138	Smith's Falls	369	293	2	295	146	149	23	10	48	77	79	49	32	.....	.....	123
139	Southampton	280	280	.....	280	127	153	.....	29	60	62	57	51	21	.....	.....	108
140	Stirling	290	211	14	225	120	105	.....	12	47	63	60	41	2	.....	.....	97
141	Strathroy	500	447	.....	447	254	193	.....	29	63	80	116	114	45	.....	.....	235
142	Streetsville	250	252	12	264	158	106	.....	31	71	82	43	28	9	.....	10	99
143	Thorold	500	460	4	464	250	414	86	55	110	129	82	76	12	.....	30	212
144	Trenton	610	568	1	569	304	265	10	37	100	137	146	129	10	10	.....	221

NUMBER IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

No.	READING.					Arithmetic.	Grammar.	General Geography.	Canadian Geography.	History.	Writing.	Book-keeping.	Mensuration.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Natural Philosophy.	Vocal Music.	Linear Drawing.	Number of girls learning needlework.	Other studies.
	1st class (lowest).	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	5th class.															
112	13	34	23	33	51	100	27	38	8	.....	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
113	30	49	52	45	35	151	80	132	7	57	136	6	.....	6	6	.....	.....	10	8	.....
114	140	94	74	121	59	337	129	131	29	20	254	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
115	32	30	20	45	38	163	103	161	.....	25	163	5	.....	15	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
116	111	100	47	55	40	142	30	142	.....	40	142	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
117	50	47	51	34	39	147	82	94	6	28	147	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	20	.....
118	116	100	82	67	78	269	192	314	36	17	269	13	7	14	6	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
119	83	45	48	46	60	160	40	34	.....	35	144	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
120	69	81	90	94	54	271	181	186	49	42	256	15	12	17	16	.....	163	.....	.....	.....
121	32	40	78	78	.....	156	81	99	.....	.....	156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
122	37	33	48	30	21	132	47	93	.....	40	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
123	35	34	28	26	28	54	31	28	7	7	56	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	.....	27	.....
124	102	97	60	30	44	286	91	177	.....	28	336	5	7	9	6	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
125	98	71	77	83	73	290	164	274	92	70	286	9	.....	11	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
126	21	34	29	27	23	37	30	41	15	9	65	.....	.....	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
127	55	69	61	27	25	100	76	76	.....	.....	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....
128	37	12	28	22	24	47	25	31	.....	8	48	8	.....	9	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
129	251	194	139	87	85	595	251	473	232	92	555	20	.....	12	6	24	624	226	133	584
130	70	15	36	37	8	103	73	74	.....	.....	114	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
131	96	138	54	49	40	310	265	265	49	49	300	16	.....	16	16	.....	300	.....	.....	.....
132	60	75	79	91	63	152	198	204	78	67	225	10	9	15	10	42	.....	.....	.....	.....
133	70	57	78	55	26	241	80	87	57	57	215	14	14	12	2	26	187	7	.....	.....
134	118	117	51	47	38	296	175	296	55	86	302	8	18	6	6	6	326	19	88	.....
135	22	45	15	26	27	68	68	68	40	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
136	30	24	25	27	26	40	36	22	21	21	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
137	70	44	45	65	57	211	152	122	27	45	147	16	.....	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
138	71	55	66	60	61	157	117	109	.....	9	213	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
139	48	34	97	30	54	225	90	110	30	41	200	24	12	12	13	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
140	63	55	107	.....	.....	107	40	30	.....	.....	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
141	90	72	127	100	58	285	49	205	.....	.....	285	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
142	36	75	90	63	.....	161	127	84	.....	38	172	12	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
143	53	105	100	106	56	307	183	168	18	23	328	12	.....	5	.....	4	40	.....	96	.....
144	152	139	159	116	62	327	158	265	23	48	215	15	.....	11	5	23	150	.....	.....	.....

TABLE B.—The Common Schools of Ontario—*Continued.*

PUPILS ATTENDING THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

No.	VILLAGES—*Cont'd.*	School population between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils between 5 and 16 years of age.	Pupils of other ages.	Total No. of pupils of all ages attending school.	Boys.	Girls.	Indigent pupils.	NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING SCHOOL.							Number of children not attending any school whatever.	Average attendance of pupils.
									Less than 20 days during the year.	20 to 50 days.	50 to 100 days.	100 to 150 days.	150 to 200 days.	200 days to the whole year.	Whose days are not reported.		
145	Vienna	265	221	18	239	129	110	.....	16	58	54	42	54	15	.....	.....	122
146	Wardsville	173	216	10	226	104	122	.....	14	42	65	54	49	2	.....	.....	98
147	Waterloo	450	407	3	410	230	180	.....	38	42	68	75	87	100	.....	43	226
148	Welland	300	234	3	237	137	100	.....	40	47	64	50	31	5	.....	.....	88
149	Wellington	136	130	11	141	82	59	.....	5	11	32	54	24	15	.....	6	58
150	Yorkville	500	436	2	438	221	217	.....	34	69	88	88	63	96	.....	.....	207
	Total	21678	18322	434	18756	10106	8650	318	1612	2751	4431	3806	3686	1859	611	717	8561
151	Total Counties	377325	323695	20537	344232	182542	161690	2272	38575	66126	86112	70707	50314	26270	6128	32716	135150
152	" Cities	28605	24190	433	24623	12616	12007	197	1764	3049	4817	4790	5181	5022	.....	1950	11234
153	" Towns	36707	31585	703	32288	16543	15745	884	2456	5035	7982	6964	6628	2953	270	1669	14033
154	" Villages	21678	18322	434	18756	10106	8650	318	1612	2751	4431	3806	3686	1859	611	717	8561
155	Grand Total, 1868	464315	397792	22107	419899	221807	198092	3671	44407	76961	103342	86267	65809	36104	7009	37052	169978
156	" 1867	447726	380511	21132	401643	213019	188624	4429	41672	75436	100912	81215	61214	32578	8616	39515	163974
157	Increase	16589	17281	975	18256	8788	9468	.....	2735	1525	2430	5052	4595	3526	.....	.....	6004
158	Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	758	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1607	2463	.....

NUMBER IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

No.	READING.					Arithmetic.	Grammar.	General Geography.	Canadian Geography.	History.	Writing.	Book-keeping.	Mensuration.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Natural Philosophy.	Vocal Music.	Linear Drawing.	Number of girls learning needlework.	Other studies.
	1st class (lowest.)	2nd class.	3rd class.	4th class.	5th class.															
145	32	30	71	71	35	199	98	126	12	12	139	27	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
146	63	47	45	7	64	180	116	116	14	14	156	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
147	156	90	80	62	22	207	207	207	52	52	207	10	.....	22	6	.....	410	162	.....	.....
148	62	38	34	48	.....	71	62	60	.....	35	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
149	20	17	27	24	53	106	49	63	29	16	110	12	.....	7	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
150	125	80	116	69	48	292	129	202	40	65	202	2	1	4	3	25	323	59	90	.....
51	4344	3964	3838	3343	2696	11844	6858	8439	1497	2134	11898	525	189	460	233	388	3056	496	588	987
151	72428	65008	68309	59704	64412	198018	90060	119245	54610	49057	191412	10136	3947	5558	2689	7079	30016	2985	2161	4381
152	7196	5583	6004	3073	2622	19408	10668	17663	18909	5497	17216	805	1138	1115	597	805	8262	1270	4460	1477
153	8022	7643	7048	5818	3944	23468	14354	18518	4362	5061	21420	1215	452	1341	428	1120	8401	1397	1915	1417
154	4344	3964	3838	3343	2696	11844	6858	8439	1497	2134	11898	525	189	460	233	338	3056	496	588	987
155	91990	82198	85199	71938	73674	252738	121940	163865	79378	61749	241946	12681	5726	8474	3947	9342	49735	6148	9124	8262
156	79365	80710	83211	68896	71987	241501	118022	147412	74761	61787	231734	10138	4329	7926	3788	11160	47618	5450	7875	8019
157	12625	1488	1988	3042	1687	11237	3918	16453	4617	.....	10212	2543	1397	548	159	.....	2117	698	1249	243
158	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1818	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE C.—The Common

COMMON SCHOOL

TOTALS.	TOTAL.			RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.													
	Common School Teachers.	Male.	Female.	Church of England.	Church of Rome.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Baptist.	Congregationalist.	Lutheran.	Quaker.	Christian and Disciple.	Reported as Protestant.	Unitarian.	Other persuasions.	Not reported.
Total Counties	4288	2532	1756	660	425	1356	1355	241	44	22	10	38	97	3	13	24
" Cities	219	59	160	45	58	55	46	6	6	....	....	....	....	....	1	2
" Towns	316	112	204	68	63	96	62	16	4	1	....	4	....	....	....	2
" Villages	173	74	99	38	17	57	43	8	1	....	....	....	6	....	2	1
Grand Total, 1868....	4996	2777	2219	811	563	1564	1506	271	55	23	10	42	103	3	16	29
" 1867....	4890	2849	2041	795	552	1542	1415	266	65	24	15	43	73	....	29	71
Increase.....	106	.....	178	16	11	22	91	5	....	.....	.....	....	30	3	....	....
Decrease	.....	72	.....	....	....	....	....	....	10	1	5	1	....	....	13	42

Schools of Ontario.

TEACHERS.

CERTIFICATES.									ANNUAL SALARIES.									
Total holding Certificates.	*Normal School.*		*County Board.*			Unclassified.	Unqualified.	Certificates annulled.	Number of Scholars who attended Normal School without obtaining Certificates.	Number of Schools in which Teacher was changed during the year.	Number of Schools having more than one Teacher.	Highest Salary paid.	Lowest Salary paid Male Teacher.	Male Teacher, with Board.	Male Teacher, without Board.	Female Teacher, with Board.	Female Teacher, without Board.
	1st class.	2nd class.	1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.												
4271	148	259	1474	2065	325	17	....	10	22	637	82	635	100	....	260	....	188
163	42	37	76	6	2	56	....	....	.....	7	63	1300	250	....	600	....	228
283	47	31	130	69	6	33	....	....	3	21	110	1000	260	....	477	....	224
165	20	20	73	44	8	8	....	....	2	30	47	600	300	....	418	....	193
4882	257	347	1753	2184	341	114	....	10	27	695	302	1300	100	....	447	....	226
4739	238	363	1661	2091	386	151	....	19	65	731	279	1350	96	....	446	....	226
143	19	.....	92	93	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	23	.....	4	.....	1	....	....
....	.....	16	.....	.....	45	37	....	9	38	86	....	50	.....	....	.....	....	....

TABLE D.—The Common

TOTALS.	SCHOOLS.					SCHOOL HOUSES.																
						KIND.						TITLE.				BUILT DURING THE YEAR.						
	Number of School Sections.	Number of Schools open.	Number of Schools closed or not reported.	Number of Free Schools.	Number of Schools, partly free, and otherwise.	Total Number of School Houses.	Brick.	Stone.	Frame.	Log.	Not reported.	Freehold.	Leased.	Rented.	Not reported.	Brick.	Stone.	Frame.	Log.	Not reported.	Total.
Total Counties..	4264	4189	75	3759	430	4211	601	387	1676	1527	20	3815	304	77	15	45	24	62	30	...	161
" Cities	63	63	....	63	.....	63	36	12	15	....	..	52	10	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	3
" Towns ...	126	126	....	88	38	126	56	19	50	....	1	102	7	17	..	3	1	3	..	..	7
" Villages..	102	102	....	76	26	102	40	15	44	1	2	95	....	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	....
Grand Total, '68	4555	4480	75	3986	494	4502	733	433	1785	1528	23	4064	321	100	17	50	26	65	30	..	171
" '67	4496	4422	74	3338	584	4447	679	381	1785	1581	21	3923	366	107	51	43	10	62	25	..	140
Increase.....	59	58	1	148	.....	55	54	52	....	....	2	141	....	....	..	7	16	3	5	..	31
Decrease	....	....	....	....	90	....	....	....	....	53	..	....	45	7	34	..	..	..	..	..	....

Schools of Ontario.

SCHOOL VISITS.											LECTURES.			TIME OPEN.		
Total.	Local Superintendents.	Clergymen.	Municipal Councillors.	Magistrates.	Judges and Members of Parliament.	Trustees.	Other persons.	Number of Examinations.	Number of Schools distributing prizes.	Number of Schools holding recitations.	Total.	Local Superintendents.	Other persons.	Number of Schools whose time is reported.	Total number of months and days open, including holidays and vacations.	Average No. of months and days open, including holidays and vacations.
63877	8105	4741	1319	1596	382	16231	31503	6748	1349	2169	2905	2628	277	3968	44108.05	11.04
5572	1047	1411	101	55	10	946	2002	51	63	45	10	8	2	63	756.	12.
8486	1081	1848	156	166	40	1766	3429	211	70	68	20	15	5	126	1510.12	12.
4007	399	492	151	132	10	960	1863	133	39	50	61	33	28	100	1193.22	11.28
81942	10632	8492	1727	1949	442	19903	38797	7143	1521	2332	2996	2684	312	4257	47568.09	11.05
78221	10905	8290	1735	2172	549	19255	35315	7565	1647	1994	3167	2799	368	4365	48327.13	11.03
3721	.....	202	.....	....	....	648	3482	.....	....	338	....	.....	....	.....	.....	02
.....	273	.....	8	223	107	.....	.....	422	126	....	171	115	56	108	759.04	.....

TABLE E.—The Common

TOTALS.	No. of schools reported.	No. of schools opened and closed with prayer.	Schools using the Bible and Testament.	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS USING															
				READERS.			SPELLING BOOKS.		ARITHMETICS			GRAMMARS.				GEOGRAPHIES.			
				Canadian National.	Irish National.	Various.	Sullivan or Irish National.	Various.	Irish National.	Sangster's National.	Various.	Sullivan or National.	Lennie.	Bullion.	Various.	Sullivan or National.	Lovell or Hodgins.	Various.	England.
Total Counties..	4189	2785	2783	3819	341	49	3365	270	311	3804	22	291	2530	720	347	260	3389	54	1782
" Cities	63	63	62	46	11	17	63	....	1	59	3	....	43	20	1	....	63	....	52
" Towns ...	126	121	111	103	10	10	104	15	3	121	2	12	54	43	22	4	112	5	78
" Villages..	102	192	79	86	12	4	81	15	....	100	2	....	57	31	15	8	88	5	54
Grand Total, '68	4480	3061	3035	4054	374	80	3613	300	315	4084	29	303	2684	814	385	272	3652	64	1966
" '67	4422	2993	2996	....	4316	65	3402	320	456	3925	26	322	2652	787	580	302	3598	213	1945
Increase.....	58	68	39	4054	....	15	211	....	....	159	3	....	32	27	....	....	54	....	21
Decrease	....	....	....	....	3942	..	....	20	141	....	..	19	....	....	195	30	....	149	....

Schools of Ontario.

BOOKS, MAPS AND APPARATUS.

HISTORIES.				BOOK-KEEPING		MENSURATION.		ALGEBRA.				GEOMETRY.			OTHER BOOKS.			APPARATUS.								
Greece or Rome.	Canada.	National Readers.	Various.	Irish National.	Various.	Irish National.	Various.	Todhunter.	Colenso.	Sangster.	Various.	Irish National.	Euclid.	Various.	Natural Philosophy.	Music.	Other Books.	Total No. of Maps.	Number of Schools using Maps.	Globes.	Blackboards.	Apparatus.	Tablet lessons.	Magic Lanterns.	Sch. museum of nat. hist.
3	1080	169	33	729	649	694	44	3	651	597	179	37	991	24	6	..	8	23773	3240	1077	3989	272	999	41	28
..	45	....	7	18	41	....	3	..	16	41	7	....	42	18	....	..	33	693	63	41	63	27	63	11	2
..	52	4	1	29	59	....	3	..	39	38	13	....	75	14	..	..	14	1539	130	68	119	26	65	8	4
..	43	11	2	20	44	....	....	1	26	38	11	4	49	6	..	..	8	807	97	48	82	34	41	4	..
3	1220	184	43	796	793	694	50	4	732	714	210	41	1157	62	6	..	63	26812	3530	1234	4253	359	1168	64	34
66	1190	482	31	777	809	794	52	..	731	646	225	39	1150	29	22	2	37	25930	3475	1177	4225	325	1097	75	34
..	30	....	12	19	....	....	....	4	1	68	....	2	7	33	..	..	26	882	55	57	28	34	71	..	..
63	....	298	..	....	16	100	2	..	..	..	15	....	....	..	16	2	..	.....	....	....	....	..	....	11	..

TABLE F.—The Roman Catholic

TOTALS.	Number of Separate Schools.	RECEIPTS.					EXPENDITURES.			PUPILS AND TIME.		
		Amount of the Legislative Grant paid in 1868.	Legislative apportionment for maps, apparatus, prizes and libraries,	Amount raised from School Rate on supporters.	Amount subscribed by supporters and other sources.	Total amount received.	Amount paid to Teachers.	Amount paid for maps, apparatus, prizes and libraries, including 100 per cent.	Amount paid for other purposes.	Number of pupils.	Number of months open.	Average attendance.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.			
Total Sections...	102	2883 34	51 70	11462 80	4228 73	18626 57	14259 98	172 38	4194 21	6535	10	2677
" Cities.....	21	3273 00	261 19	7596 43	3818 22	14948 84	9989 97	559 50	4399 37	7072	12	3518
" Towns ...	27	2471 66	159 12	9736 34	6090 86	18457 98	11943 67	389 43	6124 88	5752	12	2592
" Villages...	12	516 00	.....	1762 55	1140 10	3418 65	2652 06	36 24	730 35	1235	12	518
Grand total, 1868	162	9144 00	472 01	30558 12	15277 91	55452 04	38845 68	1157 55	15448 81	20594	11	9305
" 1867	161	9529 18	463 90	26781 45	11853 60	48628 13	34830 47	1039 78	12757 88	18924	11	8606
Increase	1	.....	8 11	3776 67	3424 31	6823 91	4015 21	117 77	2690 93	1670	..	699
Decrease	.....	385 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....

Separate Schools of Ontario.

TEACHERS.					RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.		NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.										MAPS, APPARATUS, &c.			
Number of Teachers.	Male.	Female.	RELIGIOUS ORDERS. Male.	RELIGIOUS ORDERS. Female.	Number of schools opened and closed with prayer.	Number of schools using the Bible.	Number of pupils learning reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Grammar.	Geography.	History.	Book-keeping.	Algebra.	Geometry.	Natural Philosophy.	Music.	Number of maps.	Number of schools using maps.	Apparatus.	Blackboards.
101	36	65	38	14	74	19	6118	3556	3313	1570	2734	791	100	48	7	128	375	289	59	4	76
65	31	34	25	31	21	16	7072	4679	4500	2904	4732	1770	436	288	228	217	2573	188	20	19	19
54	21	33	1	14	22	13	5533	3548	3507	2032	3130	725	175	125	74	266	811	210	24	10	25
16	6	10	...	4	11	6	1116	612	682	326	567	173	13	4	5	14	112	75	11	4	12
236	94	142	64	63	128	54	19839	12395	12002	6832	11163	3459	724	465	314	625	3871	762	114	37	132
210	82	128	20	47	134	46	16115	10749	10559	5688	8666	2571	451	299	231	525	3702	663	107	16	125
26	12	14	44	16	.....	8	3724	1646	1443	1144	2497	888	273	166	83	100	169	99	7	21	7
.....	..	.....	...	...	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....

TABLE G.—The Grammar

SCHOOLS.		MONEYS.						
		RECEIPTS.						
			Legislative Grant.		*Local Sources.*			
Grammar Schools.	Counties.	Balances from 1867.	For masters' salaries.	For maps, prizes, &c.	Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Balances and other sources.	Total receipts for 1868.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Alexandria	Glengarry		242 00		200 00			442 00
Ancaster	Wentworth		250 00		100 00		100 00	450 00
Arnprior	Renfrew	126 08	283 00		520 00	13 00		942 08
Barrie	Simcoe	29 62	725 00	6 00	460 00	292 00		1452 62
Beamsville	Lincoln	6 60	290 00	5 00	150 00	83 00	5 00	539 60
Belleville	Hastings	378 50	1034 00	5 00	925 00	2 00		2344 50
Berlin	Waterloo	130 98	453 00	9 48	250 00	84 25	221 72	1149 43
Bowmanville	Durham		831 00	25 00	704 25	200 00		1760 25
Bradford	Simcoe	84 08	297 00		225 00	77 50		683 58
Brampton	Peel		686 00	15 00	356 00		165 00	1202 00
Brantford	Brant	316 54	565 00		555 00	547 00	2600 00	3383 54
Brockville	Leeds		466 00	25 00	760 00	105 00	283 50	1639 50
Caledonia	Haldimand	342 95	509 00	10 00	438 00	72 08		1372 03
Carleton Place	Lanark	69 84	403 00	5 00	458 05	7 11		943 00
Cayuga	Haldimand				55 00		195 00	250 00
Chatham	Kent	736 85	640 00		375 00	272 60		2024 45
Clinton	Huron		255 00		500 00	168 60		923 60
Cobourg	Northumberland	200 66	871 00			1200 69	400 00	2672 35
Colborne	do	96 00	637 00	17 76	434 15		47 00	1231 91
Collingwood	Simcoe		304 00		300 00	150 00	50 00	804 00
Cornwall	Stormont		540 00		200 00	92 00	221 79	1053 79
Drummondville	Welland		347 00		147 00	245 00	11 94	750 94
Dundas	Wentworth	101 63	581 00		290 50	179 00	227 87	1380 00
Elora	Wellington	1 45	311 00		260 00			572 45
Farmersville	Leeds		332 00		161 00			493 00
Fergus	Wellington	74 33	431 00	15 00	250 00	102 00		872 33
Fonthill	Welland		660 00	18 30	330 00	560 00		1568 30
Galt	Waterloo	1024 99	1741 00		900 00	1421 71	9 15	5096 85
Gananoque	Leeds		460 00		495 00		55 00	1010 00
Goderich	Huron	464 17	671 00	10 00	400 00	223 93		1769 10
Grimsby	Lincoln	122 11	545 00	13 25	150 00	344 64	138 00	1314 00
Guelph	Wellington		882 00		420 22	95 75		1397 97
Hamilton	Wentworth		1164 00	25 00	800 00	1219 19		3208 19
Ingersoll	Oxford	242 00	635 00	10 00		55 00	42 89	984 89
Iroquois	Dundas	79 44	610 00		200 00	165 00	150 00	1204 44
Kemptville	Grenville	30 67	303 00		342 50			676 17
Kincardine	Bruce		306 00		348 58			654 58
Kingston	Frontenac	125 19	1473 00	25 00	775 00	1124 50	265 00	3787 69
Lindsay	Victoria		358 00	15 00	200 00	86 00	269 02	928 02
London	Middlesex		1117 00		32 45	420 50	526 05	2096 00
L'Orignal	Prescott	8 35	180 00	5 00	300 00		107 10	600 45
Manilla	Ontario		615 00	18 00	100 00	50 00	666 33	1449 33
Markham	York	129 25	588 00	23 75	300 00	192 50	8 85	1242 35
Metcalfe	Carleton		269 00		150 00		76 00	495 00
Milton	Halton		100 00	8 00	400 00	150 00		658 00
Morrisburgh	Dundas	1 00	406 00		270 50			677 50
Mount Pleasant	Brant		346 00		100 00	65 75	61 74	573 49
Napanee	Lennox	12 13	700 00	12 00	783 37		109 00	1616 50
Newburgh	Addington		819 60		228 67	68 77	358 80	1475 24
Newcastle	Durham	210 32	336 00	17 50	311 68	252 00		1127 50
Newmarket	York	0 49	273 00		400 00	308 00		981 49
Niagara	Lincoln	147 00	299 00		300 00	160 00		906 00
Norwood	Peterborough	288 44	574 00	5 88	264 00		1102 40	2234 72
Oakville	Halton		485 00	12 00	363 59		8 00	868 59
Oakwood	Victoria		255 00				245 00	500 00

Schools of Ontario.

MONEYS.						PUPILS AND TERMS OF ADMISSION.	
EXPENDITURE.							
Masters' salaries.	Building, rent and repairs.	Maps, prizes and libraries.	Fuel, books and contingencies.	Total expenditure for 1868.	Balance over.	Number of pupils attending during 1868.	Fees per term of three months per pupil.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		
420 00	10 00	.....	12 00	442 00	.....	24	Free.
350 00	50 00	.....	50 00	450 00	.....	15	
600 00	76 31	.....	29 22	705 53	236 55	40	Free.
1417 00	.....	12 00	23 62	1452 62	.....	44	$4.
500 00	.....	10 00	22 74	532 74	6 86	32	$2 for girls.
1616 00	325 37	10 00	186 13	2137 50	207 00	126	Free to Co. and Town, others $3
1108 00	4 50	18 96	17 97	1149 43	.....	36	Free.
1600 00	.....	50 00	110 25	1760 25	.....	89	$1.50, $1.
524 75	.....	.....	61 26	586 01	97 57	44	75 cents.
914 00	.....	30 00	.....	944 00	258 00	66	Free.
1395 69	1467 56	.....	305 51	3168 76	814 78	48	$4.50.
1300 00	.....	50 00	289 50	1639 50	.....	39	$3.
733 33	18 49	20 00	208 06	979 88	392 15	33	75 cents.
633 34	45 23	10 00	83 95	772 52	170 48	42	Free.
165 60	41 34	.....	21 86	228 20	21 80	19	Free,
1120 53	205 87	.....	129 18	1455 58	568 87	76	$3, $2, $1.
500 00	115 10	.....	147 11	762 21	161 39	57	$2, $1.
1883 75	606 57	.....	107 00	2597 32	75 03	160	$3.50.
955 50	118 75	36 16	40 00	1150 41	81 50	71	Free.
500 00	250 00	.....	54 00	804 00	.....	30	
917 47	20 25	5 00	79 87	1022 59	31 20	44	
616 50	10 50	.....	105 35	732 35	18 59	38	$2.50, $2.
1380 00	.....	.....	.....	1380 00	.....	110	75 cents.
511 00	2 50	.....	47 13	560 63	11 82	45	
493 00	.....	.....	.....	493 00	.....	75	Free.
726 00	8 48	33 00	59 39	826 87	45 46	20	$1.50.
1340 00	96 00	94 90	37 40	1568 30	.....	86	$3.50.
2814 95	1022 90	34 15	198 89	4070 89	1025 96	149	$4.
900 00	15 00	.....	95 60	1010 00	.....	60	
1240 80	210 27	28 25	94 46	1573 78	195 32	58	$2.
1025 00	5 85	26 70	43 28	1161 83	212 17	55	$3.
1102 00	7 14	.....	285 58	1394 72	3 25	86	75 cents.
2460 12	61 50	50 00	511 71	3023 33	184 86	143	$4.
814 89	70 00	20 00	80 00	984 89	.....	60	75 cents.
960 00	50 00	.....	65 00	1075 00	129 44	82	$2, $1.
444 75	36 42	.....	62 33	543 50	132 67	52	Free.
565 40	.....	.....	89 18	654 58	.....	55	Free.
2471 50	166 88	51 15	146 30	2835 83	951 85	89	$5, $4.
660 00	146 00	30 00	92 02	928 02	.....	41	$2.
2096 00	.....	.....	.....	2096 00	.....	74	$1.50.
450 00	.....	20 40	.....	470 40	139 05	29	Free.
1365 00	.....	36 00	48 33	1449 33	.....	43	$3 to $1.
848 00	198 25	47 50	41 75	1135 50	106 85	43	$2.
495 00	.....	.....	.....	495 00	.....	38	Free.
500 00	40 00	16 00	102 00	658 00	.....	38	$2.50.
637 50	.....	.....	40 00	677 50	.....	47	Free.
551 83	.....	.....	21 66	573 49	.....	32	$1.50.
1164 13	207 05	24 60	216 10	1611 28	5 22	40	Free.
1334 87	22 00	2 50	115 87	1475 24	.....	72	$2.
800 00	.....	35 00	92 50	927 50	200 60	53	$2.
893 83	48 80	.....	38 86	981 49	.....	30	$4.
700 00	45 00	10 00	4 00	759 00	147 00	30	$4.
1527 43	450 98	21 76	141 34	2141 51	93 21	27	Free.
758 59	21 00	24 00	65 00	868 59	.....	40	Free.
500 00	.....	.....	.....	500 00	.....	35	Free.

TABLE G.—The Grammar

SCHOOLS.		MONEYS.						
		RECEIPTS.						
			Legislative Grant.		*Local Sources.*			
Grammar Schools.	Counties.	Balance from 1867.	For Masters' salaries.	For Maps, prizes, &c.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Balance and other sources.	Total receipts for 1868.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Omemee	Victoria	77 29	639 00		200 00	24 00		940 29
Orangeville	Wellington	08	337 00	22 50	310 82			670 40
Osborne	Russell	100 00	243 00	5 00	150 00		222 62	720 62
Oshawa	Ontario	60 95	900 00	6 29	372 14	106 50		1445 88
Ottawa	Carleton	186 68	1149 00	28 00	625 00	1892 88		3881 56
Owen Sound	Grey		553 00		200 00		447 00	1200 00
Paris	Brant		515 00		134 93		297 00	946 93
Pakenham	Lanark		380 00		400 00			780 00
Pembroke	Renfrew		393 00	15 00	165 00	95 00		668 00
Perth	Lanark		625 00	5 00	482 50	41 57	480 00	1634 07
Peterborough	Peterborough	3 46 00	880 00		410 00	94 00		1730 00
Picton	Prince Edward		452 00	19 29	1250 00	77 60	322 16	2120 45
Port Dover	Norfolk	22 10	418 00		100 00		106 90	647 00
Port Hope	Durham		772 00	36 09	768 99	482 00	36 09	2095 17
Port Perry	Ontario		150 00	32 92	150 00	50 00	100 00	482 92
Port Rowan	Norfolk	70 29	233 00	23 70			819 17	1146 16
Prescott	Grenville		389 00	7 00	389 00	138 25	148 38	1071 63
Renfrew	Renfrew	2 69	405 00	9 00	220 00	68 75		705 44
Richmond	Carleton	139 00	240 00		150 00			529 00
Richmond Hill	York		330 00		300 00			630 00
Sarnia	Lambton	1 75	302 00	44 35	523 80	198 00		1069 90
Scotland	Brant		230 00	16 00	212 50	9 00	356 44	823 94
Simcoe	Norfolk		649 00	10 00	412 00	49 00		1120 00
Smith's Falls	Lanark		375 00	8 00	340 00	109 75		832 75
Smithville	Lincoln	129 00	259 00		150 00	120 00		658 00
Stirling	Hastings	21 83	321 00		490 00		4 50	837 33
Stratford	Perth	390 74	622 00		150 00			1162 74
Strathroy	Middlesex		296 00	10 00	606 07			912 07
Streetsville	Peel		343 00	15 00	215 00			573 00
St. Catharines	Lincoln	201 84	848 00	15 00	430 00	407 85	19 49	1922 18
St. Thomas	Elgin		650 00		400 00	23 00		1073 00
St. Mary's	Perth		586 00	35 00	400 00		660 50	1681 50
Thorold	Welland		466 00		119 00	79 00	200 00	864 00
Toronto	York	2924 25	1697 00	20 00	327 00	946 67	501 50	6416 42
Trenton	Hastings		260 00	23 00	223 00			506 00
Uxbridge	Ontario	9 25	431 00	6 00	425 00			871 25
Vankleekhill	Prescott		273 00		300 00	127 00		700 00
Vienna	Elgin		360 00		282 00			642 00
Wardsville	Middlesex	122 00	311 00		100 00	40 00	27 00	600 00
Waterdown	Wentworth		289 00	33 45	144 50	87 50	274 20	828 65
Welland	Welland		400 00	8 00	375 00			783 00
Weston	York		654 00		320 00	304 25		1278 25
Whitby	Ontario		1114 00	15 00	700 00	60 00	537 38	2426 38
Williamstown	Glengarry		705 00	17 00	200 00	28 00	17 00	967 00
Windsor	Essex		543 00	15 00	300 00		83 00	941 00
Woodstock	Oxford	95 29	750 00	5 00	600 00	169 25		1619 54
Grand Total, '68		10482 69	53190 00	862 51	34182 76	16684 29	13787 48	129189 73
" '67		9380 89	53691 00	870 66	39109 45	15605 53	15921 76	134579 29
Increase		1101 80				1078 76		
Decrease			501 00	8 15	4926 69		2134 28	5389 56

*This item includes the re-payment of a loan of $537.98.

Schools of Ontario—*Continued.*

MONEYS.						PUPILS AND TERMS OF ADMISSION.	
EXPENDITURE.							
Masters' salaries.	Building, rent and repairs.	Maps, prizes and libraries.	Fuel, books and contingencies.	Total expenditure for 1868.	Balance over.	Number of pupils attending during 1868.	Fees per term of three months per pupil,
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		
839 00	.....	.....	99 75	938 75	1 54	82	Free.
469 00	112 53	45 00	43 87	670 40	.....	43	Free.
500 00	200 00	10 00	10 62	720 62	.....	34	
1269 23	20 00	12 58	78 12	1379 93	65 95	83	Free.
2962 57	409 91	73 30	150 06	3595 84	285 72	100	$8, $6.
1200 00	.....	.....	.....	1200 00	.....	47	Free.
852 50	12 43	.....	82 00	946 93	.....	32	$3, non-residents.
700 00	60 00	.....	20 00	780 00	.....	40	
494 75	42 00	37 00	76 00	649 75	18 25	50	$1.50.
1444 38	.....	10 00	179 69	1634 07	.....	144	$1.50, non-res., 75cts., res.
1182 00	30 10	220 00	129 76	1561 86	168 14	80	
1268 63	20 17	38 58	561 19	1888 57	231 88	38	Free to 1st half.
450 00	60 00	12 00	40 00	562 00	85 00	47	Free.
1300 00	311 60	72 18	411 39	2095 17	.....	77	$4, $3, $2.
400 00	.....	65 84	17 08	482 92	.....	30	
600 00	106 95	47 70	345 88	1100 53	45 63	58	Free.
999 00	22 75	14 00	35 88	1064 63	.....	61	$1.50, 75cts.
555 00	8 00	18 00	29 90	610 90	94 54	47	75cts.
400 00	50 00	.....	79 00	529 00	.....	20	
600 00	.....	.....	30 00	630 00	.....	39	Free.
800 00	44 44	88 70	136 76	1669 90	.....	28	$3.
443 22	297 52	38 00	2 20	780 94	43 00	77	$1.50.
1100 00	.....	20 00	.....	1120 00	.....	50	$3.
725 00	.....	16 00	36 95	777 95	54 80	46	$3.75 non.res., 75cts. res.
390 00	.....	.....	15 30	405 30	252 70	45	$2.
462 18	310 00	.....	53 00	825 18	12 15	25	
950 00	43 30	17 00	128 00	1138 30	24 44	46	Free.
600 00	214 25	20 00	77 82	912 07	.....	48	Free.
455 00	11 55	30 00	42 67	539 22	33 78	59	
1609 20	26 50	31 80	127 34	1794 84	127 34	65	$5, $4, $3.
800 00	25 00	7 00	.....	832 00	241 00	49	
1400 00	105 00	70 00	106 50	1681 50	.....	51	Free.
814 00	.....	5 00	45 00	864 00	.....	40	75cts.
2819 00	669 61	52 75	138 09	3679 45	2736 97	114	$5, $4.
460 00	.....	46 00	.....	506 00	.....	21	
690 00	112 90	12 00	35 45	850 35	20 90	69	Free.
650 00	.....	.....	50 00	700 00	.....	46	Free to Co., $3 to others.
600 00	.....	.....	42 00	642 00	.....	35	Free.
600 00	.....	.....	.....	600 00	.....	38	$1.
609 72	.....	66 90	54 55	731 17	97 48	58	25cts.
700 00	.....	16 00	67 00	783 00	.....	100	Free.
974 00	212 00	.....	92 25	1278 25	.....	54	$2.
1533 25	195 26	30 00	*667 87	2426 38	.....	87	Free to Town, $2 to others.
725 00	.....	34 00	28 00	787 00	180 00	42	Free.
900 00	.....	30 00	11 00	941 00	.....	30	
1310 00	234 71	19 25	50 87	1614 83	4 71	64	$1.
95848 60	10267 34	2184 01	9346 95	117646 90	11542 83	5649	
94820 08	19190 39	2137 71	8032 50	124180 68	10398 61	5696	
1028 52	.....	46 30	1314 45	.....	1144 22	.....	
.....	8923 05	.....	.....	6533 78	.....	47	

TABLE H.—The Grammar

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.	IN ENGLISH.					IN LATIN.								
	Total in English.	In English Grammar.	In Spelling and Dictation.	In Reading.	In Composition.	Total in Latin.	In Harkness or Arnold.	In Latin Grammar.	In Latin Exercises and Prose Composition.	In Prosody.	Reading Cæsar.	Reading Virgil.	Reading Livy.	Reading Ovid.	Reading Cicero.
Alexandria	24	24	23	22	17	24	15	8	15	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....
Ancaster*	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arnprior	40	40	44	40	40	35	35	35	35	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....
Barrie	44	44	43	44	22	43	43	43	6	12	6	13	5	.....	5
Beamsville	26	26	26	26	26	16	13	3	3	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....
Belleville	126	126	126	126	52	101	44	36	24	9	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berlin	36	36	20	36	36	32	26	26	3	3	2	3	.....	.....	3
Bowmanville	89	89	64	78	75	87	70	17	9	9	6	8	.....	.....	3
Bradford	44	44	44	44	44	39	35	11	4	2	2	2	2	2	2
Brampton	66	66	54	38	28	52	38	52	52	13	4	12	11	.....	12
Brantford	48	48	48	48	32	48	37	20	10	4	6	4	5	2	4
Brockville	39	39	23	23	39	39	24	39	26	26	.....	26	13	.....	13
Caledonia	33	33	33	33	21	25	16	25	17	.....	8	1	.....	.....	8
Carleton Place	42	42	42	42	42	25	13	13	13	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga	19	19	19	19	19	19	15	15	8	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chatham	76	76	76	76	76	60	60	60	60	8	2	8	4	4	4
Clinton	57	57	57	57	57	43	40	40	3	3	1	3	3	3	3
Cobourg	160	130	50	90	80	160	107	112	58	32	38	32	.....	.....	5
Colborne	71	71	71	71	48	64	36	50	8	6	1	8	.....	.....	.....
Collingwood*	23	23	23	23	23	20	17	20	2	3	7	3	.....	.....	1
Cornwall	44	44	16	.....	.....	44	29	29	.....	.....	10	3	.....	.....	3
Drummondville	38	38	.....	.....	38	38	35	38	38	1	2	.....	1	.....	1
Dundas	110	110	110	110	110	110	20	110	20	10	3	10	20	20	10
Elora	45	45	45	45	9	45	15	19	3	3	6	3	1	3	2
Farmersville	75	69	69	55	56	55	51	55	12	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Fergus	20	20	20	20	.....	20	6	20	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	1
Fonthill	85	85	33	62	72	81	81	61	64	19	26	13	2	2	4
Galt	148	148	148	148	92	149	51	148	37	18	.....	37	18	18	18
Gananoque	60	60	39	39	.....	60	60	30	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goderich	58	58	58	58	22	57	42	25	25	.....	8	4	.....	.....	3
Grimsby	55	55	45	45	55	55	35	51	5	.....	8	8	2	.....	4
Guelph	86	86	86	86	86	86	61	37	37	37	.....	37	12	7	15
Hamilton	143	143	143	143	142	121	83	121	121	17	28	2	6	.....	10
Ingersoll	60	60	60	60	60	50	40	20	10	8	10	4	.....	.....	.....
Iroquois	82	82	72	82	82	70	69	70	3	3	6	2	.....	.....	.....
Kemptville	52	52	52	52	52	43	40	43	40	3	15	3	.....	.....	3
Kincardine	55	55	55	55	55	44	44	.....	44	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston	89	89	89	89	54	87	87	87	66	21	29	24	13	.....	7
Lindsay	41	41	41	41	41	38	28	20	20	.....	10	3	.....	.....	2
London	74	74	74	74	64	74	50	74	74	4	20	4	3	.....	.....
L'Orignal	29	29	29	29	29	29	25	25	25	.....	6	3	.....	.....	.....
Manilla	43	41	35	43	30	30	21	8	1	1	5	2	.....	.....	.....
Markham	43	39	39	34	39	42	25	17	10	6	7	6	4	.....	6
Metcalfe	38	38	38	.....	38	30	30	30	20	.....	9	2	.....	.....	.....
Milton	35	35	35	35	35	34	25	25	25	.....	10	3	.....	.....	.....
Morrisburgh	47	41	41	47	11	46	43	10	46	3	7	3	.....	.....	3
Mount Pleasant	32	32	32	32	.....	19	17	17	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Napanee	35	35	35	35	35	40	27	35	5	5	3	5	.....	.....	2
Newburgh	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	6	2	14	6	2	.....	2
Newcastle	53	53	53	53	53	40	35	40	20	.....	10	4	.....	.....	.....
Newmarket	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niagara	29	26	20	4	.....	29	12	29	16	4	.....	10	.....	.....	4
Norwood	26	26	26	26	26	27	19	27	17	.....	8	8	1	.....	5

*Estimated.—No Report.

Schools of Ontario.

INSTRUCTION AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

			IN GREEK.								IN FRENCH.					
Reading Horace.	In Verse Composition.	Average attendance of boys in Latin.	Total in Greek.	In Harkness.	In Greek Grammar.	In Written Exercises.	Reading Lucian.	Reading the Anabasis.	Reading the Iliad.	Reading the Odyssey.	Total in French.	In French Grammar.	In Written Exercises and Composition.	In French Dictation and Conversation.	Reading Voltaire's Charles XII.	Reading Corneille's Horace.
.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	14	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	20	20	20	6	4
2	2	23.5	14	12	14	14	3	3	3	3	30	30	30	.....	5	3
.....	.....	9	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	3	3	.....	.....
6	.....	30	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	12	11	.....	4	.....
1	.....	12.5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	.....	12	12	1	1	1	1
3	.....	33.5	13	3	10	1	.....	10	5	1	48	48	22	.....	7	6
2	2	13.5	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	13	13	2	.....	5	2
.....	11	19.5	22	11	22	22	8	8	8	.....	45	45	45	.....	24	8
2	.....	22.5	15	10	5	5	2	5	2	3	25	12	12	12	10	5
.....	.....	22.5	26	12	26	26	16	13	.....	.....	25	25	25	20	20	12
.....	.....	15.5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	4	.....	4	.....
2	.....	11.5	2	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	9	9	9	.....	9	.....
.....	.....	12	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	4	26.5	8	4	8	8	4	8	4	.....	41	41	41	41	9	2
3	3	15.5	6	3	3	.....	3	3	3	3	31	31	31	3	12	3
.....	.....	64	65	43	65	22	20	18	.....	5	29	29	29	.....	10	.....
8	.....	18	8	4	8	4	4	.....	2	.....	19	19	6	6	6	3
.....	.....	17.5	4	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3	3	.....	.....
4	.....	1.9	12	9	9	.....	1	1	1	.....	13	13	13	.....	3	1
1	.....	14.5	3	2	3	3	.....	1	1	.....	8	8	8	1	1	.....
6	10	41	16	9	16	7	7	7	7	.....	50	50	50	10	21	10
.....	.....	9	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	20	20	7	3	3
.....	.....	9	3	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	19	19	3	3	.....
1	.....	10.5	5	3	5	3	.....	2	2	.....	12	12	8	.....	4	3
2	3	34	16	12	16	4	2	4	1	.....	25	25	25	.....	13	.....
18	18	81.5	56	32	52	8	18	18	37	18	116	116	71	.....	37	18
.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	25	18	4	6	4
6	.....	20.5	4	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15	.....	.....	5	.....
2	.....	18.5	17	12	5	.....	.....	5	4	.....	11	11	.....	.....	7	.....
7	7	30	30	21	30	20	11	11	20	7	26	26	26	26	17	7
13	.....	65	14	.....	14	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	38	38	38	.....	19	6
.....	.....	17.5	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	20	20	.....	15	3
1	.....	15.5	2	2	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	15	15	15	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	14.5	3	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	9	.....	3	.....
.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	16	55.5	29	18	29	29	7	23	7	.....	35	35	35	.....	17	9
.....	.....	17	3	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	10	20	.....	10	.....
.....	4	41	17	10	17	17	7	.....	.....	.....	18	18	18	9	7	2
.....	.....	10.5	2	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	3	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	15.5	4	3	1	4	1	.....	1	.....	15	15	15	.....	4	1
4	.....	20	8	3	5	5	5	2	5	2	8	8	8	.....	4	2
.....	.....	10	5	3	5	5	2	2	2	.....	10	10	10	.....	3	.....
.....	.....	9	5	3	5	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	8	8	8	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	16	4	4	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	7	7	2	.....
.....	.....	7.5	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15	15	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	20.5	10	6	10	6	4	1	2	.....	8	8	8	.....	3	1
.....	.....	29	9	3	9	6	6	.....	2	.....	9	9	9	3	9	4
.....	.....	13.5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	20	14	20	5	.....
.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	7	7	1	.....
5	2	11.5	10	5	10	2	2	3	5	3	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	14	5	2	5	.....	2	3	1	.....	2	2	2	.....	1	.....

TABLE H.—The Grammar

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.	IN MATHEMATICS.								IN GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.				IN		
	Total in Arithmetic.	Total in Algebra.	Total in Euclid.	In the higher rules of Arithmetic.	In the higher rules of Algebra.	In Euclid, Books III–IV.	In Trigonometry or Logarithms.	In Mensuration and Surveying.	In Ancient Geography.	In Modern Geography.	Total in History.	In Ancient History.	In Physical Science,	In Christian Morals.	In Civil Government.
Alexandria	24	12	7	22	8	3	.....	.....	.....	24	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ancaster*	15	10	10	10	10	8	.....	.....	.....	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arnprior	40	10	10	20	10	2	.....	.....	.....	40	40	.....	8	.....	.....
Barrie	44	36	32	42	19	22	3	.....	13	44	44	14	17	44	.....
Beamsville	16	7	5	12	4	3	.....	.....	3	23	26	25	4	.....	.....
Belleville	126	30	22	72	30	2	25	16	45	126	126	45	126	126	.....
Berlin	30	25	15	30	16	7	1	4	6	36	32	6	10	.....	.....
Bowmanville	89	37	17	89	29	7	.....	7	11	78	89	11	20	.....	.....
Bradford	44	44	26	44	34	15	.....	6	15	44	44	2	.....	.....	.....
Brampton	66	38	29	66	38	20	.....	5	14	66	66	14	55	.....	.....
Brantford	48	35	30	28	12	14	8	13	12	48	48	13	18	.....	.....
Brockville	39	33	30	34	21	14	14	14	16	30	39	30	16	.....	.....
Caledonia	33	18	16	33	6	2	.....	.....	8	33	10	.....	9	.....	.....
Carleton Place	42	20	22	36	18	22	.....	2	20	20	36	6	20	42	.....
Cayuga	19	6	6	15	6	4	.....	.....	.....	19	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chatham	76	66	34	76	39	7	8	22	76	76	76	76	35	.....	.....
Clinton	57	24	16	54	24	12	30	12	3	30	57	3	11	.....	.....
Cobourg	140	78	30	107	50	6	6	6	25	60	50	25	39	.....	.....
Colborne	71	29	23	71	19	10	.....	2	9	71	71	9	10	.....	.....
Colingwood*	23	10	7	20	5	5	.....	.....	.....	23	23	3	.....	.....	.....
Cornwall	44	18	18	16	12	4	2	.....	.....	20	44	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drummondville	38	26	28	18	6	5	10	5	8	30	38	4	32	38	.....
Dundas	110	110	76	110	95	16	12	10	12	110	110	12	25	110	.....
Elora	45	7	9	45	2	4	.....	.....	10	35	45	.....	45	.....	.....
Farmersville	65	26	19	65	15	12	11	5	2	58	63	5	3	75	63
Fergus	20	10	9	20	6	4	2	2	.....	20	12	.....	2	.....	.....
Fonthill	86	45	26	67	25	7	.....	5	5	54	48	8	12	86	.....
Galt	148	97	85	123	68	30	37	51	18	148	97	18	51	.....	.....
Gananoque	60	17	18	42	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	60	19	.....	.....	.....
Goderich	58	24	24	23	10	4	.....	.....	6	58	50	10	.....	58	.....
Grimsby	55	28	17	52	20	6	.....	8	6	49	55	8	15	55	.....
Guelph	86	74	59	79	32	24	.....	.....	33	81	81	33	33	81	.....
Hamilton	143	37	29	81	19	16	24	.....	30	143	82	35	6	.....	.....
Ingersoll	60	40	20	60	20	8	8	.....	20	60	60	40	20	60	60
Iroquois	71	30	10	51	8	6	50	3	12	70	40	3	10	.....	.....
Kemptville	52	17	13	52	6	.....	.....	.....	43	50	52	43	52	.....	.....
Kincardine	55	28	13	39	17	7	.....	7	.....	55	55	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston	89	53	49	53	39	34	39	40	24	76	89	24	28	89	.....
Lindsay	41	20	20	41	10	4	.....	.....	41	41	41	30	.....	.....	.....
London	74	66	12	66	41	9	39	24	24	74	64	24	64	.....	.....
L'Orignal	29	6	3	19	4	3	.....	.....	6	29	20	.....	20	.....	.....
Manilla	40	25	15	40	17	7	1	4	4	30	20	5	6	.....	.....
Markham	38	24	21	35	24	8	2	11	11	37	23	3	8	.....	.....
Metcalfe	38	28	12	38	28	8	5	5	2	38	38	2	3	.....	.....
Milton	35	10	15	35	6	3	.....	.....	.....	21	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
Morrisburgh	40	15	9	40	8	3	15	.....	5	42	35	5	5	.....	.....
Mount Pleasant	32	15	6	32	15	.....	9	.....	.....	32	32	8	.....	.....	.....
Napanee	35	10	11	35	3	2	.....	.....	.....	37	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newburgh	72	26	18	55	26	13	14	14	18	72	48	20	22	.....	.....
Newcastle	53	6	1	53	6	1	.....	.....	53	53	53	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newmarket	30	18	14	25	10	9	.....	.....	16	30	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niagara	29	5	5	26	3	3	.....	.....	5	15	29	17	5	.....	.....
Norwood	27	14	13	27	8	9	.....	3	3	24	26	4	10	.....	.....

* Estimated.—No Report.

Schools of Ontario.—*Continued.*

INSTRUCTION, AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

OTHER SUBJECTS.													
In Writing.	In Book-keeping and Commercial Transactions.	In Drawing.	In Vocal Music.	In Gymnastics.	In Military Drill.	Schools in which the Bible is read.	Schools under United Boards.	Number of maps in school.	Number of globes in school.	Schools in which there are daily prayers.	Number of pupils who were matriculated at any University, 1868.	Number of masters engaged.	Head Masters; their Qualifications and Colleges.
24	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	1	J. M. McAlister, B.A., *Queen's.*
15	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1	22	2	1	.....	1	H. C. W. Wethey, B.A., *Trinity.*
40	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	1	.....	1	H. Lloyd Slack, M.A., *Leanoxville.*
38	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	2	1	1	2	H. B. Spotton, B.A., *Toronto.*
26	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	10	.....	1	.....	1	J. Howard Bell, B.A., *Albert.*
126	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	11	1	1	.....	2	Alexander Burdon.
16	8	36	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	12	1	1	3	2	Cyrus A. Neville, M.A., *Victoria.*
70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	32	2	1	.....	3	Edward G. Crowle, M.A., *Giessen.*
44	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	10	2	1	5	1	Robert Dobson, *Certificate.*
45	25	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	1	17	2	1	1	2	John Seath, B.A., *Queen's, Ireland.*
48	31	14	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	12	2	1	2	2	Wm. L. Richardson, B.A., *Trinity.*
12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	17	2	1	.....	2	Joseph Green, M.A., *McGill.*
33	16	.....	.....	.....	40	1	1	10	2	1	.....	2	W. H. Rennelson, B.A., *Toronto.*
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	17	2	1	.....	1	Peter McLaren, B.A., *Queen's.*
19	.....	19	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	C. W. Colter, B.A., *New Brunswick.*
68	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	34	3	.....	.....	2	S. A. Marling, M.A., *Toronto.*
57	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	2	1	2	1	James Turnbull, B.A., *Toronto.*
60	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	9	.....	1	16	3	David Ormiston, B.A., *Toronto.*
71	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	2	1	.....	1	Alexander Murray, M.A., *Aberdeen.*
23	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	10	1	1	.....	1	Charles R. Dickinson, B.A., *Dublin.*
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	1	1	1	2	W. T. Briggs, M.A., *Trinity.*
38	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	10	1	1	.....	1	Rev. J. Y. Cameron, M.A., *Queen's.*
110	12	101	.....	.....	.....	1	1	14	2	1	.....	2	J. Howard Hunter, M.A., *Toronto.*
45	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	39	3	1	.....	1	Rev. J. G. Macgregor.
54	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	12	2	1	.....	1	Frank H. Chrysler, B.A., *Queen's.*
20	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	2	1	James E. Burgess, B.A., *Queen's.*
47	26	.....	86	.....	.....	1	.....	28	2	1	1	2	Henry De le Matter, *Certificate.*
135	21	12	.....	148	148	.....	.....	25	5	1	3	9	Wm. Tassie, M.A., *Toronto.*
39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	20	.....	1	.....	2	J. Lawton Bradbury, B.A., *Trinity.*
50	5	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	22	2	1	.....	1	James Preston, B.A., *Toronto.*
54	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	14	2	1	1	1	Daniel Campbell, *Certificate.*
76	39	40	.....	.....	.....	1	1	24	2	1	7	2	J. Morrison, LL.B., *Toronto.*
143	34	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	18	.....	1	.....	3	J. M. Buchan, M.A., *Toronto.*
60	35	12	.....	.....	30	1	1	30	2	1	.....	1	J. W. Sargent, *Dublin.*
73	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	15	2	1	2	2	W. A. Whitney, M.A., *Victoria.*
52	13	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	2	.....	.....	1	John Wilson Jolly, *Certificate.*
55	15	.....	.....	.....	22	1	1	15	1	1	.....	1	Duncan Morrison, B.A., *Queen's.*
89	42	7	.....	43	43	1	.....	31	.....	1	.....	7	Samuel Woods, B.A., *Toronto.*
41	10	15	.....	.....	.....	1	1	20	2	.....	2	1	Henry Reazin, *Certificate.*
74	18	39	.....	74	64	1	1	30	4	1	.....	2	Benj. Bayly, B.A., *Dublin.*
29	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	2	1	2	1	F. F. Macnab, B.A., *Queen's.*
10	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....	1	.....	3	R. H. Harper, B.A., *Victoria.*
36	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	22	2	1	2	1	H. H. Hutton, M.A., *Victoria.*
.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	2	1	.....	1	J. Morrison, M.A., *Acadia.*
35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	25	.....	1	.....	1	Rev. N. Burns, B.A., *Toronto.*
47	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	13	1	1	.....	1	W. E. Scott, B.A., *Victoria.*
32	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	18	1	1	1	1	A. T. Briggs, B.A., *Trinity.*
40	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	12	4	1	.....	2	Hammel M. Deroche, B.A., *Toronto.*
25	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	.....	1	.....	2	John Campbell, M.A., *Victoria.*
53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5	1	1	1	1	W. W. Tamblyn, M.A., *Toronto.*
30	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	38	2	1	.....	1	W. W. Anderson, *Certificate.*
20	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	10	.....	1	1	1	C. P. Mulvany, B.A., *Dublin.*
17	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	11	2	1	.....	2	J. H. Thom, M.A., *Toronto.*

TABLE H.—The Grammar

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.	IN ENGLISH.					IN LATIN.								
	Total in English.	In English Grammar.	In Spelling and Dictation.	In Reading.	In Composition.	Total in Latin.	In Harkness or Arnold.	In Latin Grammar.	In Latin Exercises and Prose Composition.	In Prosody.	Reading Cæsar.	Reading Virgil.	Reading Livy.	Reading Ovid.	Reading Cicero.
Oakville	40	40	35	35	25	26	24	26	2	.....	5	2	2	.....	.....
Oakwood	35	35	35	35	.....	35	35	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Omemee	82	82	21	35	61	61	29	39	7	.....	17	11	4	4	5
Orangeville	43	42	31	32	23	.....	33	26	9	.....	5	7	5	.....	.....
Osborne	34	34	34	34	16	26	19	19	7	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Oshawa	83	83	83	83	83	83	67	83	83	16	16	16	.....	.....	9
Ottawa	100	65	100	65	100	100	100	160	.....	8	11	8	.....	.....	.....
Owen Sound	47	47	47	47	47	46	40	16	.....	7	.....	2	5	.....	.....
Pakenham*	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	7	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paris	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	3	7	3	1	2	1
Pembroke	48	48	48	48	46	50	48	48	48	.....	16	.....	1	.....	.....
Perth	99	99	99	99	99	91	91	24	67	15	13	13	2	.....	1
Peterborough	144	144	144	144	144	112	105	6	106	.....	.....	20	1	4	6
Picton	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	36	9	2	.....	2	2	2	2
Port Dover	47	47	47	47	.....	42	18	10	12	.....	6	4	.....	.....	.....
Port Hope	77	77	77	70	77	39	20	39	39	2	10	7	2	2	4
Port Perry*	20	20	20	20	15	20	20	20	10	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....
Port Rowan	58	58	58	58	58	45	40	45	40	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....
Prescott	61	61	61	61	61	26	26	26	2	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....
Renfrew	47	47	47	47	14	36	36	.....	36	1	6	2	.....	.....	.....
Richmond*	16	16	16	16	10	16	15	15	15	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond Hill	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	19	10	2	6	2	.....	.....	4
Sarnia	28	.....	24	24	.....	28	28	23	3	.....	8	5	.....	.....	.....
Scotland	77	77	73	75	71	54	43	51	54	5	8	5	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe	50	50	50	50	40	50	24	50	20	16	8	18	.....	.....	6
Smith's Falls	46	46	46	24	36	41	25	41	41	5	10	5	.....	2	.....
Smithville	45	45	20	45	45	45	45	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stirling	25	25	23	23	25	25	25	9	6	2	4	2	.....	.....	.....
Stratford	46	46	46	46	46	46	37	16	8	.....	3	6	2	.....	4
Strathroy	48	48	48	48	48	39	35	4	.....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Streetsville	59	59	59	59	59	48	46	48	48	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
St. Catharines	65	63	63	65	65	55	55	55	55	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Thomas	47	46	46	46	9	49	46	46	1	1	3	1	1	.....	.....
St. Mary's	51	51	51	51	51	51	26	51	51	9	15	13	3	9	4
Thorold	40	40	26	18	40	31	13	15	3	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Toronto	114	114	114	114	83	114	107	114	35	8	.....	14	1	14	14
Trenton	21	21	21	21	21	21	17	21	3	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uxbridge	69	69	69	69	45	68	49	60	60	5	14	5	2	2	2
Vankleekhill	46	46	46	17	46	45	36	45	46	5	6	5	.....	1	3
Vienna	35	35	35	35	16	12	8	12	7	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wardsville	17	15	15	15	17	17	11	16	7	1	3	4	1	.....	1
Waterdown	56	56	35	56	.....	48	38	38	.....	.....	1	6	.....	.....	.....
Welland	100	100	26	48	.....	56	41	6	2	2	7	2	1	.....	4
Weston	54	54	54	54	44	54	37	54	54	12	15	10	2	2	11
Whitby	87	87	75	87	87	87	70	29	29	13	2	18	3	3	7
Williamstown	42	42	42	42	42	39	19	11	7	6	8	8	.....	.....	.....
Windsor*	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	4	8	8	4	4	4
Woodstock	56	56	35	.....	22	64	49	23	7	7	16	4	2	3	3
Grand Total, 1868	5563	5437	4891	4912	4125	4881	3815	3604	2302	469	705	601	176	115	265
" 1867	5639	5467	4896	4992	4091	5171	4046	3666	2553	480	748	497	120	91	205
Increase	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	47	24	60
Decrease	76	30	5	80	.....	290	221	62	251	11	43	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Estimated.—No Report.

Schools of Ontario—*Continued.*

INSTRUCTION, AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

			IN GREEK.								IN FRENCH.					
Reading Horace.	In Verse Composition.	Average attendance of boys in Latin.	Total in Greek.	In Harkness.	In Greek Grammar.	In Written Exercises.	Reading Lucian.	Reading the Anabasis.	Reading the Iliad.	Reading the Odyssey.	Total in French.	In French Grammar.	In Written Exercises and Composition.	In French Dictation and Conversation.	Reading Voltaire's Charles XII.	Reading Corneille's Horace.
1	.....	11	4	2	4	2	1	2	2	.....	21	21	21	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	9.5	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	6	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	27	12	5	12	7	3	7	3	2	25	25	25	.....	11	4
.....	3	13	5	5	5	5	4	1	.....	.....	17	17	17	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	7	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	8	8	.....	.....
.....	.....	26.5	7	3	7	7	4	7	4	.....	55	55	55	55	20	16
8	.....	59	17	11	17	11	.....	5	1	.....	34	34	34	34	12	.....
3	.....	17	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	23	10	.....	12	.....
.....	.....	12.5	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	20	20	.....	11	4
1	1	14.5	4	3	4	4	1	1	1	1	15	15	15	.....	3	.....
1	.....	12.5	6	6	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	12	12	.....	8	.....
2	.....	26	14	14	14	14	1	4	2	.....	75	75	52	23	13	8
4	.....	55.5	24	12	.....	12	6	.....	5	1	52	22	11	14	5	.....
2	.....	19	5	5	5	5	2	2	2	2	12	12	12	.....	3	3
4	.....	12	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	13	13	.....	2	.....
2	2	24	6	4	2	6	2	3	2	1	43	43	43	10	7	4
5	.....	16	5	5	5	5	2	2	.....	.....	20	20	10	5	2	2
.....	.....	9.5	6	6	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	8	10	10	2	.....
.....	.....	12.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	26	20	.....	3	2
1	.....	14.5	5	5	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	12	12	12	.....	1	.....
2	.....	13	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	10	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	13.5	10	10	.....	10	.....	2	.....	.....	6	6	6	2	2	.....
1	.....	11	5	5	5	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	3	.....
2	.....	15	2	1	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	26	21	21	.....	2	3
10	.....	27.5	11	5	11	5	5	2	5	.....	48	48	48	9	9	.....
2	.....	15.5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	.....	22	22	22	.....	5	3
.....	.....	13.5	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	10.5	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	26	6	6	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	17	13	17	.....	4	.....
.....	.....	12	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	10	.....	1	.....
2	.....	20.5	3	3	3	3	2	.....	.....	.....	20	20	20	6	3	.....
2	.....	37	6	5	5	5	.....	1	1	.....	19	19	19	.....	4	.....
1	.....	14	5	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	16	4	4	9	4
5	.....	31	13	6	13	6	7	7	7	.....	20	20	20	.....	12	.....
.....	.....	12.5	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	12	12	12	.....	.....	1
2	1	67	35	35	35	35	1	1	1	1	45	45	45	10	10	1
.....	.....	12.5	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	14	.....	.....	7	.....
2	.....	25.5	11	7	11	11	2	4	2	2	12	12	12	2	4	4
3	3	12	13	6	13	13	.....	2	2	.....	14	14	14	5	8	.....
1	1	14	1	8	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	9	7	7	4	.....
1	.....	10.5	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....
.....	.....	14	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	18	18	10	.....	5	.....
2	.....	17	4	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	35	35	28	.....	12	.....
2	2	22.5	12	10	12	12	2	2	2	2	14	14	14	.....	3	2
7	.....	45	26	18	26	21	18	3	11	3	60	51	10	.....	28	11
4	.....	16.5	11	7	7	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	4	17	12	8	12	12	4	4	4	.....	30	30	30	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	38.5	7	4	4	7	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	.....	3	3
216	101	2116.5	871	580	723	499	219	240	190	64	2007	1900	1626	410	613	200
212	121	1879	802	449	579	434	154	210	117	51	2164	1905	1748	639	563	130
4	.....	237.5	69	131	144	65	65	30	73	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	70
.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157	5	122	229	.....	.....

TABLE H.—The Grammar

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.	IN MATHEMATICS.								IN GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.				IN		
	Total in Arithmetic.	Total in Algebra.	Total in Euclid.	In Arithmetic, higher rules.	In Algebra, higher rules.	In Euclid, Book III-IV.	In Trigonometry or Logarithms.	In Mensuration and Surveying.	In Ancient Geography.	In Modern Geography.	Total in History.	In Ancient History.	In Physical Science.	In Christian Morals.	In Civil Government.
Oakville	40	31	13	40	6	2	3	.....	2	25	40	2	.....	.....	.....
Oakwood	31	12	7	31	7	3	1	.....	.....	30	35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Omemee	66	26	27	66	18	12	4	4	28	38	56	18	35	.....	.....
Orangeville	42	15	10	29	13	7	.....	6	6	41	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Osborne	34	12	8	34	8	4	.....	.....	6	34	28	.....	15	10	.....
Oshawa	76	41	30	76	20	4	.....	4	10	70	30	7	10	.....	.....
Ottawa	100	31	30	43	14	14	14	.....	43	100	100	8	43	.....	.....
Owensound	47	23	14	47	23	5	.....	7	.....	47	47	.....	.....	47	47
Pakenham*	20	15	10	15	10	5	8	.....	.....	20	20	14	.....	.....	.....
Paris	32	25	21	32	3	4	.....	7	17	32	32	17	17	.....	.....
Pembroke	48	15	8	44	7	4	.....	.....	.....	48	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perth	99	41	30	99	23	13	39	37	27	72	61	27	52	.....	.....
Peterborough	144	38	30	144	38	10	30	.....	100	44	144	40	4	.....	.....
Picton	38	38	38	25	26	7	.....	.....	4	38	38	4	8	.....	.....
Port Dover	47	14	9	28	14	5	20	3	10	37	47	4	.....	.....	.....
Port Hope	77	77	31	77	47	11	20	20	25	77	77	10	35	.....	.....
Port Perry*	20	20	20	15	10	10	.....	.....	10	20	20	19	10	.....	.....
Port Rowan	58	16	9	58	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	50	.....	10	58	.....
Prescott	61	8	4	61	2	.....	.....	.....	25	61	61	30	10	.....	.....
Renfrew	47	12	11	30	12	5	25	.....	3	47	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond*	16	16	10	16	10	5	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond Hill	28	18	14	28	13	7	2	.....	4	28	28	4	2	.....	.....
Sarnia	28	15	18	27	13	9	.....	.....	.....	24	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scotland	76	38	12	76	31	1	25	30	4	67	39	3	17	.....	.....
Simcoe	50	40	25	38	22	9	.....	.....	10	50	50	34	.....	.....	.....
Smith's Falls	41	16	20	31	9	6	12	12	9	41	24	2	.....	.....	.....
Smithville	45	18	10	44	6	2	.....	1	3	45	15	2	45	.....	.....
Stirling	25	12	6	17	6	1	1	.....	.....	25	13	.....	9	.....	.....
Stratford	46	38	12	38	28	8	.....	.....	5	46	40	5	7	.....	.....
Strathroy	48	27	16	48	13	10	.....	10	2	46	48	9	.....	.....	.....
Streetsville	59	10	8	59	6	1	15	4	12	59	30	12	.....	.....	.....
St. Catharines	65	28	24	61	21	10	10	.....	13	60	60	13	15	.....	.....
St. Thomas	47	26	19	47	20	14	.....	.....	5	41	27	5	24	.....	.....
St. Mary's	50	50	23	31	28	23	.....	.....	20	51	51	6	26	51	.....
Thorold	40	30	11	35	17	1	.....	.....	16	23	14	8	.....	.....	.....
Toronto	114	83	83	83	53	26	13	13	31	114	92	31	.....	114	.....
Trenton	21	16	16	16	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	18	7	.....	.....	.....
Uxbridge	69	20	28	65	10	6	2	5	12	56	46	6	56	.....	20
Vankleekhill	44	46	46	40	3	9	9	3	45	46	46	30	34	.....	.....
Vienna	35	4	4	35	35	4	.....	.....	7	35	35	.....	14	.....	.....
Wardsville	17	12	12	17	7	8	11	.....	12	16	17	17	16	17	.....
Waterdown	55	7	5	51	7	.....	.....	.....	10	47	29	25	.....	.....	.....
Welland	100	31	10	88	13	.....	2	8	.....	20	26	4	.....	.....	.....
Weston	54	16	18	48	4	5	12	14	12	42	54	14	50	.....	.....
Whitby	87	87	49	26	35	19	5	12	11	60	87	40	30	.....	.....
Williamstown	39	39	24	39	10	17	.....	.....	.....	34	33	.....	42	.....	.....
Windsor*	30	20	10	20	15	5	.....	9	12	30	30	6	6	.....	.....
Woodstock	56	19	14	39	13	5	1	18	7	46	50	7	18	.....	.....
Grand Total, 1868	5452	2835	1993	4509	1780	790	665	533	1261	4764	4456	1143	1533	1161	190
" 1867	5526	2841	1847	4439	1556	703	485	463	1625	4930	4634	1345	1876	1034	137
Increase	.....	.....	146	160	224	87	180	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127	53
Decrease	74	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	364	166	178	202	343	.....	.....

*Estimated—No Report.

Schools of Ontario—*Concluded.*

INSTRUCTION AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION,

OTHER SUBJECTS.													
In Writing.	In Book-keeping and Commercial Transactions.	In Drawing.	In Vocal Music.	In Gymnastics.	In Military Drill.	Schools in which the Bible is used.	Schools under United Boards.	Number of maps in school.	Number of globes in school.	Schools in which there are daily prayers.	Number of pupils who were matriculated at any University, 1868.	Number of Masters engaged.	Head Masters; their Qualifications and Colleges.
32	10	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	38	2	1	1	1	John Pepper, B.A., *Toronto.*
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	1	.....	.....	1	A. Devitt, B.A., *Victoria.*
82	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	18	2	.....	1	2	John Shaw, *Certificate.*
30	15	12	.....	.....	16	1	1	20	1	.....	.....	1	C. A. Bunt, B.A., *Victoria.*
34	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	16	1	.....	.....	1	James Lumsden, M.A., *Aberdeen.*
70	30	76	76	83	50	1	1	10	2	1	1	1	W. McCabe, LL.B., *Toronto.*
100	.....	.....	.....	25	28	1	.....	27	2	1	2	4	J. Thorburn, M.A., *McGill.*
47	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	21	1	1	.....	2	Hugh Innis Strang, B.A., *Toronto.*
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	12	1	1	.....	1	James Smith, M.A., *Aberdeen.*
32	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	15	.....	1	1	1	J. W. Acres, B.A., *Trinity.*
48	3	30	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	2	1	.....	1	James W. Connor, B.A., *Toronto.*
99	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	24	2	1	2	2	Rev. T. Hart, M.A., *Queen's.*
144	50	44	.....	.....	.....	1	1	20	2	.....	.....	2	James B. Dixon, M.A., *Wesleyan.*
38	37	37	34	38	38	1	1	15	4	1	.....	3	David Lennox, LL.B., *Toronto.*
47	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	2	1	.....	1	W. G. Crawford, B.A., *Toronto.*
77	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	22	4	1	.....	.....	Adam Purslow, *Certificate.*
20	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	10	1	1	.....	1	J. R. Youmans, M.A., *Victoria.*
50	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	20	1	1	.....	1	W. Wilkinson, B.A., *Victoria.*
61	12	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	20	3	1	.....	1	Rev. G. Blair, M.A., *Glasgow.*
47	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	12	1	1	1	1	Benjamin Freer, *Certificate.*
16	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8	.....	1	.....	1	John Butler, M.A., *McGill.*
28	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	1	1	.....	1	A. M. Lafferty, M.A., *Toronto.*
23	13	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	.....	1	.....	1	F. L. Checkley, B.A., *Trinity.*
67	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	12	.....	1	.....	1	Alexander Hamilton, M.A., *Toronto.*
40	.....	.....	.....	50	50	1	1	18	2	1	1	1	Rev. J. G. Mulholland, M.A., *Dublin.*
41	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	2	1	.....	1	W. Tytler, B.A., *Toronto.*
45	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	10	2	.....	.....	1	William Cruickshank, M.A., *Aberdeen.*
25	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10	.....	1	.....	1	H Barry Houghton, B.A., *Dublin.*
46	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	18	1	1	3	2	C. J. Macgregor, M.A., *Toronto.*
48	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	25	2	1	.....	1	R. W. Young, *Certificate.*
59	25	.....	.....	.....	35	.....	1	6	2	1	.....	1	James J. Wadsworth, M.A., *Toronto.*
63	14	.....	.....	.....	40	1	.....	15	1	1	2	2	Rev. John King, M.A., *Dublin.*
49	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	50	2	1	1	3	Rev. J. McClure, *Certificate.*
51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	24	2	1	.....	2	Peter Wright, *Certificate.*
40	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	8	.....	1	.....	1	James H. Ball, M.A., *Trinity.*
108	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	1	1	5	Rev. A. Wickson, LL.D., *Toronto.*
27	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	10	1	.....	.....	1	A. H. Wright, B.A., *Toronto.*
69	30	20	16	1	1	.....	1	20	1	1	2	1	John Thomson, B.A., *Queen's.*
31	19	.....	.....	.....	10	1	.....	5	.....	1	.....	1	William Lumsden, M.A., *Victoria.*
35	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	16	2	1	.....	1	O. T. Miller, M.A., *Glasgow.*
12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	18	2	1	.....	1	William Sinclair, B.A., *Toronto.*
29	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15	2	.....	1	1	T. A. Hall, M.A., *Acadia.*
18	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	16	.....	.....	1	1	Ira De LaMatter, B.A., *Victoria.*
54	40	.....	.....	30	30	1	.....	13	2	1	.....	1	James Hodgson, *Certificate.*
22	37	.....	28	.....	35	.....	1	20	.....	1	6	3	Thomas Kirkland, *Certificate.*
30	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	16	.....	1	1	1	Alexander Jamieson, B.A., *Queen's.*
30	6	.....	.....	20	20	.....	1	15	1	1	.....	1	J. Johnston, B.A., *Toronto.*
46	35	46	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	George Strauchon, *Certificate.*
4694	1542	647	241	512	731	63	67	1654	144	87	84	161	
4822	1285	676	387	705	893	65	67	1681	142	84	56	159	
.....	257	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	3	28	2	
128	.....	29	146	193	162	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....	

TABLE I.—METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, 1868.

No. 1.—Monthly Abstract of Barometric Pressure, Temperature of the Air, and Tension of Vapour, shewing the monthly results of three daily observations at 7 a.m., 1 p.m., and 9 p.m., together with the maximum and minimum temperatures, indicated by the self-registering Thermometers, at ten Grammar School Stations, throughout the year.

No. 2. –Table of the Relative Humidity, Direction and Velocity of Wind, amount of Cloudiness, Rain, Snow and Auroras, at the same Stations.

A Table of Annual Results is given on pages 14, 15, 16 and 17, Part I. of this Report.

N.B.—The instruments with which the observations are taken, were supplied by Messrs. Negretti & Zambra, and Casella, London, and the index errors have been ascertained by comparisons at the Kew Observatory in England, and at the Toronto Observatory. They are obtained by the stations, together with Registers and forms for Abstracts, from the Educational Depository, Toronto.

TIONS, 1868.

Pembroke—J. W. Connor, Esq., B.A.; *Peterboro'*, M.A.; *Stratford*—C. J. Macgregor, Esq., M.A.;

D TENSION OF VAPOUR.

TEMPE									TENSION OF VAPOUR.			
MEANS.				DAI	ARMEST DAY.		COLDEST DAY.		MONTHLY MEANS.			
P.M.	MEAN.	Mean Maximum.	Mean Minimum.	Mean Range.	Greatest.	Date.	Mean Temp.	Date.	Mean Temp.	7 A.M.	1 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.

Simcoe had no minimum thermometer f
Windsor observations incomplete in Aug
At Barrie, in August, the sky was too
ve the cloudiness. No observation in Octob

	Barrie	44.25	11	30.044	9 p.m.	26	28.838	9 p.m.	7				
	Bellerille	44.10											
	Cornwall	45.0											
	Goderich	43.25											
	Hamilton	43.25											
	Penbroke	43.50		29.724	7 a.m.	19	28.552	1 p.m.	17				
	Peterborough	44.20	5	29.799	1 p.m.	28	28.492	1 p.m.	8				
	Simcoe	42.51		29.405	9 p.m.	3	28.475	7 a.m.	8				
	Strafford	43.25	0	29.672	1 p.m.	3	27.929	9 p.m.	7				
	Windsor	42.20	4	29.782	9 a.m.	12	28.752	1 p.m.	7				
	Barrie	44.25											
	Bellerille	44.10	11	30.089	7 a.m.	7	28.638	7 a.m.	30				
	Cornwall	45.0											
	Goderich	43.25	3	29.536	7 a.m.	6	28.841	1 p.m.	28				
	Hamilton	43.12	0	30.035	7 a.m.	7	29.168	7 a.m.	30				
	Penbroke	43.50	7	29.828	7 a.m.	16	28.921	1 p.m.	26				
	Peterborough	44.20	17	29.750	7 a.m.	7	28.822	7 a.m.	30				
	Simcoe	42.51	6	29.377	7 a.m.	7	28.615	7 a.m.	30				
	Strafford	43.25	2	29.047	1 p.m.	6	28.272	7 a.m.	30				
	Windsor	42.20	7	29.734	7 a.m.	6	29.042	7 a.m.	30				
	Goderich	43.45											
	Hamilton	43.50	4	30.143	9 p.m.	17	29.149	9 p.m.	7				
	Penbroke	45.30	11	29.889	7 a.m.	30	28.380	9 p.m.	7				
	Peterborough	44.20	2	29.819	7 a.m.	30	28.864	9 p.m.	7				
	Simcoe	42.51	6	29.516	9 p.m.	17	28.660	9 p.m.	7				
	Strafford	43.25	12	29.201	9 p.m.	17	28.261	9 p.m.	7				
	Windsor	42.20	8	29.920	1 p.m.	17	28.973	1 p.m.	7				
	Goderich	43.45		29.757	1 p.m.	17	28.730	9 p.m.	7				

From th
Thirty-
Fortiet

From th
Thirty-n
Fortieth

* Of
received
five—so a
the last t
otherwis

TABLE I.—METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, 1868.

OBSERVERS:—*Dundas*—H. B. Spotton, Esq., M.A.; *Belleville*—A. Burdon Esq.; *Cornwall*—W. Taylor Briggs, Esq., B.A.; *Goderich*—James Preston, Esq.; *Hamilton*—A. Macallum, Esq., M.A.; *Pembroke*—J. W. Connor, Esq., B.A.; *Peterborough*—Ivan O'Beirne, Esq.; *Simcoe*—Rev. J. G. Mulholland, M.A., *Stratford*—[illegible], Esq., M.A. *Windsor*—J. Johnston, Esq., B.A.

No. 1.—BAROMETRIC PRESSURE, TEMPERATURE, AND TENSION OF VAPOUR.

MONTH.	STATION.	North Latitude.	West Longitude.	Elevation, above the Lake.	Elevation, above the Sea.	BAROMETER AT TEMPERATURE OF 32° FAHRENHEIT. Monthly Means. 7 A.M.	1 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.	Highest. Reading.	Date.	Lowest. Reading.	Date.	Range. Monthly.	Greatest in 24 hours.	Date.	TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR. Monthly Means. 7 A.M.	1 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.	Mean Maximum.	Mean Minimum.	Mean Range.	Daily Range. Greatest.	Date.	Least.	Date.	Highest. Reading.	Date.	Lowest. Reading.	Date.	Monthly Range.	Warmest Day. Date.	Mean Temp.	Coldest Day. Date.	Mean Temp.	TENSION OF VAPOUR. Monthly Means. 7 A.M.	1 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.
		°	°	Feet.		Inches.											°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°		°		°		°										
January	Barrie	44.25	79.45	59	779	29.0098	28.9967	29.0057	29.0041	29.526	7 a.m. 14	28.432	9 p.m. 1	1.094	.716	22—23	13.99	22.43	16.94	17.79	23.85	5.24	18.61	33.4	28	9.3	8	58.6	23	-18.7	28	57.3	24	33.70	27	0.23	.082	.109	.080	.084
	Belleville	44.10	77.25	72	307	29.5516	29.5387	29.5472	29.5463	30.030	9 p.m. 16	28.956	9 p.m. 1	1.074	.709	22—23	12.42	19.71	15.04	16.02	23.27	5.07	18.20	40.5	20	8.4	1	58.8	23	-19.2	28	56.99	28	-3.60	.081	.122	.088	.090
	Cornwall	45.0	74.50	...	175	29.5392	29.5208	29.5407	29.5436	30.022	1 p.m. 31	28.850	9 p.m. 1	1.172	.739	22—23	10.42	17.03	13.52	13.66	20.40	0.45	19.95	31.3	24	7.2	15	49.0	23	-11.7	7	51.7	23	34.8	28	-1.40	.065	.096	.067	.073
	Goderich	43.45	81.42	137	715	29.1921	29.1770	29.2179	29.1957	29.760	9 p.m. 31	28.643	9 p.m. 1	1.117	.684	22—23	19.14	22.39	20.24	20.59	28.52	14.70	13.82	26.2	20	4.1	17	51.9	8	-5.5	28	42.4	{3 / 23}	32.03	9	7.57	.098	.110	.101	.103
	Hamilton	43.12	79.50	90	325	29.577	29.457	29.596	29.5067	30.838	1 p.m. 31	28.978	9 p.m. 1	1.860	.713	22—23	16.9	23.75	19.0	19.88	28.1	5.9	22.2	40.1	23	10.1	2	43.8	24	-11.2	28	55.0	23	38.9	9	6.5	.085	.097	.086	.089
	Pembroke	45.50	77.10	...	400	29.4460	29.4089	29.4425	29.4291	30.026	7 a.m. 14	28.778	9 p.m. 1	1.248	.902	22—23	3.12	13.6	10.24	8.99	21.15	-7.35	28.50	52.8	20	9.0	3	40.0	23	-36.5	27	76.5	23	32.0	27	-15.93	.057	.070	.070	.065
	Peterborough	44.20	78.25	...	629	29.2934	29.2619	29.2850	29.2754	29.774	7 a.m. 14	28.607	9 p.m. 1	1.167	.736	22—23	10.64	20.37	13.83	14.95	24.08	1.98	22.10	42.8	20	12.7	25	59.5	23	-22.0	28	62.1	23	35.6	27	-5.2	.071	.091	.076	.080
	Simcoe	42.51	80.14	150	716	29.0654	29.0426	29.0705	29.0595	29.589	9 p.m. 31	28.532	9 p.m. 1	1.057	.656	22—23	15.98	21.83	17.76	18.52	24.78	9.07	15.71	37.1	20	7.6	18	58.0	23	-10.1	28	68.1	23	37.6	9	3.10	.086	.101	.085	.091
	Stratford	43.25	80.58	...	1182	28.6394	28.6224	28.6533	28.6417	29.193	9 p.m. 31	28.131	1 p.m. {1 / 2}	1.062	.687	22—23	14.68	19.75	16.37	16.93	22.16	9.10	12.76	29.2	28	4.9	2	54.7	23	-15.1	28	69.8	23	31.53	9	3.77	.086	.096	.089	.090
	Windsor	42.20	83.00	...	620	29.3765	29.3598	29.3689	29.3764	30.003	9 p.m. 31	28.855	9 p.m. 1	1.148	.554	22—23	16.24	22.87	16.41	18.50	23.48	9.76	13.52	32.8	20	4.2	16	57.3	23	-13.0	28	70.3	23	33.20	9	3.96	.084	.090	.084	.086
February	Barrie	44.25	79.45	59	779	29.153	29.143	29.143	29.146	29.612	9 p.m. 22	28.622	7 a.m. 6	.990	.708	6—7	9.07	20.29	12.79	14.25	24.26	-2.74	27.00	41.9	8	7.3	25	42.6	20	-21.0	3	63.6	19	31.50	7	-5.40	.065	.092	.074	.077
	Belleville	44.10	77.25	72	307	29.7188	29.7018	29.7054	29.7086	30.321	7 a.m. 24	29.073	1 p.m. 6	1.249	.790	6—7	9.95	18.99	15.06	14.67	25.30	2.24	23.06	39.5	8	9.2	25	47.8	19	-18.4	3	66.2	19	34.33	10	-5.86	.076	.101	.087	.088
	Cornwall	45.0	74.50	...	175	29.7413	29.7114	29.7459	29.7995	30.396	7 a.m. 24	29.045	1 p.m. 28	1.351	.840	6—7	5.50	14.51	10.28	10.09	21.46	-5.82	27.28	46.2	11	13.0	28	40.0	20	-32.2	11	72.2	20	30.97	3	-7.93	.055	.082	.063	.067
	Goderich	43.45	81.42	137	715	29.26	29.35	29.33	29.34	29.862	9 p.m. 22	28.686	9 p.m. 28	1.776	1.125	28—29	14.76	19.08	16.82	16.89	28.68	6.91	21.17	37.6	21	8.8	25	38.9	{20 / 21}	-10.8	22	49.7	20	32.60	22	-4.80	.081	.092	.092	.088
	Hamilton	43.12	79.50	90	325	29.748	29.740	29.734	29.7407	30.295	7 a.m. 3	29.150	7 a.m. 6	1.146	.782	7—8	14.21	23.19	17.61	18.34	30.2	1.3	28.9	41.9	19	17.7	1	46.8	20	-18.5	3	65.3	20	35.2	3	-2.7	.083	.104	.091	.092
	Pembroke	45.50	77.10	...	400	29.61	29.58	29.56	29.58	30.265	7 a.m. 24	28.944	1 p.m. 6	1.321	.740	5—6	1.18	12.55	8.01	6.4	21.40	-3.12	24.52	44.0	8	14.0	29	44.5	20	-40.	{3 / 11}	84.0	20	30.40	7	-17.10	.044	.057	.055	.055
	Peterborough	44.20	78.25	...	629	29.3091	29.3752	29.3787	29.3843	29.927	7 a.m. 24	28.776	7 a.m. 6	1.151	.782	6—7	6.10	18.38	12.14	12.21	25.04	-3.17	28.21	45.0	8	9.4	25	39.6	20	-24.8	24	64.4	19	30.4	10	-8.86	.053	.070	.072	.075
	Simcoe	42.51	80.14	150	716	29.2032	29.1919	29.1895	29.1918	29.665	7 a.m. 3	28.712	7 a.m. 6	.953	.573	7—8	11.51	21.49	16.62	16.39	27.76	4.72	23.04	37.1	14	8.1	27	47.1	20	-10.6	11	68.7	20	34.43	10	-2.73	.074	.095	.085	.084
	Stratford	43.25	80.58	...	1182	28.8642	28.7991	28.7699	28.7944	29.371	9 p.m. 22	28.222	7 a.m. 6	.949	.605	7—8	11.48	18.66	14.14	14.78	24.06	2.94	21.12	37.8	20	7.9	27	50.1	20	-13.4	3	54.5	29	31.57	10	-2.73	.057	.085	.078	.080
	Windsor	42.20	83.00	...	620	29.3282	29.4948	29.5011	29.5053	30.006	7 a.m. 3	28.905	9 p.m. 8	1.041	.566	6—7	12.72	26.23	19.94	19.63	29.85	7.38	22.45	36.8	14	6.0	26	48.0	20	-21.0	3	69.0	19	33.16	3	1.60	.074	.097	.099	.090
March	Barrie	44.25	79.45	59	779	29.127	29.105	29.108	29.1133	29.665	1 p.m. 11	28.642	7 a.m. 2	1.023	.636	17—18	23.1	37.4	29.7	30.73	41.60	18.29	23.40	39.7	30	4.6	7	64.6	30	-25.1	3	89.7	30	46.53	3	-2.73	.127	.175	.145	.149
	Belleville	44.10	77.25	72	307	29.6533	29.6151	29.6170	29.6285	30.215	1 p.m. 11	29.098	1 p.m. 17	1.117	.807	11—12	27.01	36.40	31.43	31.62	40.10	21.52	18.58	38.3	4	4.5	7	61.7	17	-15.3	2	77.0	17	49.63	3	2.50	.143	.176	.160	.160
	Cornwall	45.0	74.50	...	175	29.5860	29.5775	29.5593	29.5934	30.218	1 p.m. 11	29.172	1 p.m. 14	1.046	.750	11—12	25.92	37.30	31.73	31.65	43.56	17.40	26.16	42.4	23	6.7	3	67.8	17	-17.7	2	85.5	17	54.70	2	-2.60	.128	.206	.160	.165
	Goderich	43.45	81.42	137	715	29.3785	29.2936	29.2933	29.2351	29.841	1 p.m. 11	28.573	7 a.m. 17	1.268	.773	17—18	29.70	34.70	33.43	32.62	41.77	22.21	19.56	39.9	14	8.4	20	59.	17	-8.5	3	67.5	16	49.33	3	1.50	102	.168	.167	.146
	Hamilton	43.12	79.50	90	325	29.4063	29.4054	29.4043	29.4054	30.246	1 p.m. 11	29.043	1 p.m. 17	1.193	.820	11—12	28.3	39.4	32.6	33.43	45.1	19.7	25.4	46.7	23	7.5	10	68.8	30	-16.5	3	85.3	17	48.4	3	-0.7	138	.168	.160	.156
	Pembroke	45.50	77.10	...	400	29.54	29.50	29.48	29.51	30.157	7 a.m. 17	28.856	1 p.m. 17	1.301	.784	12—13	23.81	35.65	31.52	30.33	41.75	13.96	27.79	45.1	30	9.0	7	63.8	30	-32.0	3	95.8	15	47.93	1	-4.07	114	135	140	130
	Peterborough	44.20	78.25	...	629	29.3432	29.2937	29.3084	29.3114	29.892	1 p.m. 11	28.724	1 p.m. 17	1.168	.834	11 12	24.41	37.32	30.29	30.65	41.17	18.45	22.72	36.1	5	7.0	20	60.7	30	-23.1	2	83.8	17	48.16	3	-4.73	122	147	138	136
	Simcoe	42.51	80.14	150	716	29.1368	29.1187	29.1273	29.1276	29.599	1 p.m. 11	28.733	7 a.m. 2	1.066	.663	11—12	26.48	37.65	32.00	32.04	43.42	22.41	21.01	38.1	5	7.2	7	63.1	30	-18.6	3	81.7	23	45.10	3	-0.43	142	163	154	149
	Stratford	43.25	80.58	...	1182	28.7392	28.7205	28.7333	28.7410	29.272	1 p.m. 11	28.115	7 a.m. 2	1.157	.707	17—18	26.52	36.31	31.10	31.31	43.82	21.82	18.0	32.5	5	6.2	7	60.1	30	-29.0	3	89.1	17	48.87	3	-0.37	142	165	154	149
	Windsor	42.20	83.00	...	620	29.4013	29.3887	29.3774	29.3891	29.891	1 p.m. 11	28.768	7 a.m. 17	1.123	.772	17—18	30.97	43.57	33.30	36.61	46.39	25.61	20.78	41.8	4	8.5	{19 / 25}	68.1	30	-12.0	3	80.1	16	45.06	3	-2.76	.167	.181	.196	.181
April	Barrie	44.25	79.45	59	779	29.0038	28.994	29.025	29.019	29.474	7 a.m. 24	28.402	7 a.m. 16	1.072	.814	8—9	33.9	43.1	35.1	37.29	45.9	24.6	21.3	39.1	21	9.7	22	65.1	21	8.3	13	56.8	15	53.27	8	21.17	175	207	176	186
	Belleville	44.10	77.25	72	307	29.5387	29.5385	29.5474	29.5565	29.9908	7 a.m. 24	29.170	7 a.m. 16	.952	.708	8—9	35.70	44.68	37.94	39.43	48.35	29.53	18.82	41.5	15	6.0	7	70.1	15	9.2	7	60.9	15	56.10	9	23.50	176	209	191	193
	Cornwall	45.0	74.50	...	175	29.5673	29.4995	29.5358	29.5342	30.017	9 p.m. 13	28.925	9 p.m. 7	1.092	.900	8 9	34.56	46.23	37.84	39.55	52.07	23.66	28.41	37.7	14	10.6	7	73.0	15	7.2	10	65.8	18	56.53	10	23.63	163	211	176	183
	Goderich	43.45	81.42	137	715	29.1965	29.1838	29.1961	29.1931	29.660	9 p.m. 23	28.527	1 p.m. 15	1.133	.781	8 9	30.36	40.15	36.52	37.01	45.55	28.80	17.75	37.0	15	8.6	9	72.3	15	17.7	13	54.6	17	55.57	4	22.80	185	193	176	185
	Hamilton	43.12	79.50	90	325	29.570	29.566	29.560	29.5753	30.059	7 a.m. 24	28.953	7 a.m. 16	1.106	.877	8—9	39.8	44.7	38.8	39.43	50.3	25.2	25.1	30.8	21	14.4	8	68.8	1	13.1	9	55.7	30	54.4	8	29.50	179	195	168	177
	Pembroke	45.50	77.10	...	400	29.4207	29.3885	29.4074	29.4055	29.825	7 a.m. 13	28.824	7 a.m. 16	1.131	.959	8—9	32.88	43.72	36.77	37.79	50.64	21.89	28.84	44.6	29	16.1	18	74.8	15	1.5	6	74.3	16	57.23	9	19.70	147	178	147	157
	Peterborough	44.20	78.25	...	629	29.3543	29.2974	29.3255	29.3258	29.7584	7 a.m. 24	28.936	7 a.m. 16	1.086	.852	8—9	33.21	44.44	35.45	37.70	48.14	25.54	22.60	37.9	21	9.1	7	70.5	15	7.2	6	63.3	15	55.35	9	21.52	152	170	155	159
	Simcoe	42.51	80.14	150	716	29.0644	29.0523	29.0757	29.0648	29.538	7 a.m. 24	28.571	7 a.m. 16	.967	.773	8—9	34.97	46.03	37.32	39.44	50.53	28.10	22.46	34.8	21	12.1	7	71.8	15	12.4	6	59.4	15	58.26	8	23.60	163	189	173	176
	Stratford	43.25	80.58	...	1182	28.6766	28.6462	28.6724	28.6651	29.138	7 a.m. 24	28.111	9 p.m. 15	1.027	.799	8—9	34.94	43.89	36.18	38.34	47.57	27.91	19.66	27.9	21	11.3	8	68.1	15	10.6	6	57.5	15	57.37	8	20.57	163	186	173	174
	Windsor	42.20	83.00	...	620	29.3475	29.3322	29.3463	29.3386	29.781	9 p.m. 25	28.645	9 p.m. 15	1.136	.594	7—8	38.55	50.49	38.89	42.58	52.99	31.29	21.70	32.9	21	8.3	8	73.8	27	13.5	6	60.3	29	62.33	8	26.03	208	189	201	199
May	Barrie	44.25	79.45	59	779	28.995	28.973	28.966	28.968	29.318	7 a.m. 11	28.700	1 p.m. 5	.618	.335	4—5	49.4	59.6	50.8	53.3	62.3	41.4	20.9	33.1	5	10.6	24	76.6	26	29.0	1	47.6	27	66.77	1	38.10	.309	.370	.309	.327
	Belleville	44.10	77.25	72	307	29.5098	29.4854	29.4913	29.4955	29.8862	1 p.m. 11	29.241	1 p.m. 14	.621	.386	13—14	51.02	60.70	53.45	55.05	63.03	45.31	18.62	34.0	4	7.1	22	78.0	27	29.5	1	48.5	27	67.96	1	38.20	.315	.366	.338	.340
	Cornwall	45.0	74.50	...	175	29.4876	29.4726	29.4646	29.4749	29.8803	7 a.m. 11	29.229	9 p.m. 21	.643	.350	13—14	53.21	60.64	51.70	55.19	67.37	40.71	26.66	42.3	12	11.0	19	87.1	26	21.4	1	65.7	28	71.37	1	37.37	.348	.406	.341	.378
	Goderich	43.45	81.42	137	715	29.1541	29.1417	29.1420	29.1459	29.5156	1 p.m. 11	28.826	1 p.m. 5	.690	.338	5—6	50.45	52.12	51.09	51.21	58.94	42.04	16.89	25.0	26	9.2	21	78.0	26	19.8	{11, 12 / 15}	58.2	26	70.23	1	36.0	.360	.294	.306	.320
	Hamilton	43.12	79.50	90	325	29.484	29.514	29.509	29.499	29.980	1 p.m. 11	29.156	7 a.m. 14	.724	.351	13—14	48.24	55.83	49.1	51.06	60.7	38.9	21.8	40.5	5	5.5	2	80.8	5	30.0	{11, 12 / 15}	50.8	25	64.7	1	40.0	.284	.313	.295	.297
	Pembroke	45.50	77.10	...	400	29.3122	29.2675	29.2693	29.2830	29.6459	7 a.m. 1	28.947	9 p.m. 27	.712	.311	13—14	50.08	61.48	53.92	55.16	68.99	39.17	29.82	49.8	20	9.8	8	91.9	27	21.4	2	70.5	27	73.40	1	33.67	.303	.358	.331	.324
	Peterborough	44.20	78.25	...	629	29.1982	29.1811	29.1814	29.1869	29.5652	9 p.m. 15	28.884	1 p.m. 5	.678	.363	13—14	51.37	61.18	52.20	54.84	64.38	43.08	21.30	39.4	26	9.0	13	78.5	26	28.0	1	50.5	27	66.06	1	39.33	.297	.312	.229	.303
	Simcoe	42.51	80.14	150	716	29.0010	29.0016	28.9986	29.0004	29.3924	1 p.m. 11	28.6265	7 a.m. 14	.629	.310	13—14	48.89	58.09	50.75	52.58	64.49	43.47	21.02	24.9	9	11.3	30	81.9	26	28.9	9	53.0	27	65.43	7	39.93	.295	.344	.312	.313
	Stratford	43.25	80.58	...	1182	28.6271	28.6094	28.6152	28.6172	28.9873	7 a.m. 11	28.277	1 p.m. 14	.702	.298	4—5	49.06	57.50	51.80	52.79	61.09	43.57	17.52	27.4	19	8.1	22	75.1	26	30.9	9	44.2	26	65.30	1	40.03	.303	.348	.309	.320
	Windsor	42.20	83.00	...	620	29.2699	29.2515	29.2549	29.2587	29.6044	7 a.m. 11	28.930	7 a.m. 14	.674	.307	11—12	50.67	61.90	53.80	54.81	64.50	45.15	19.35	29.5	26	6.8	16	81.9	26	35.5	8	46.4	26	67.56	1	41.21	.317	.347	.340	.335
June	Barrie	44.25	79.45	59	779	29.1350	29.1086	29.1125	29.1190	29.3348	7 a.m. 10	28.7033	9 p.m. 19	.645	.310	5 6	60.3	70.1	60.9	63.77	71.5	51.7	22.8	33.1	11	9.4	15	92.8	19	33.0	3	57.8	19	83.57	9	48.33	.410	.521	.431	.464
	Belleville	44.10	77.25	72	307	29.6258	29.6092	29.5947	29.6096	29.8873	7 a.m. 10	29.2245	7 a.m. 20	.588	.282	4—5	61.17	71.00	62.43	64.87	74.17	54.33	19.84	28.3	11	11.8	5	85.7	18	40.8	8	41.9	18	75.50	2	54.36	.402	.511	.467	.481
	Cornwall	45.0	74.50	...	175	29.5546	29.5389	29.5374	29.5303	29.7041	9 p.m. 25	29.2260	7 a.m. 19	.481	.251	25 26	65.12	74.21	64.80	67.71	79.51	52.49	27.11	39.1	12	11.4	5	92.2	17	38.7	2	53.5	15	81.12	2	52.03	.389	.509	.458	.452
	Goderich	43.45	81.42	137	715	29.3094	29.2741	29.2765	29.2864	29.5045	1 p.m. 10	28.9365	9 p.m. 19	.610	.293	11—12	60.24	64.05	58.30	60.17	67.70	54.04	13.66	29.2	12	7.9	16	86.4	18	36.2	10	49.2	18	74.20	9	45.24	4	4.53	.450	.4	.4	.4
	Hamilton	43.12	79.50	90	325	29.4671	29.4646	29.4651	29.4655	29.8898	7 a.m. 10	29.2328	7 a.m. 20	.570	.406	4—5	62.0	72.6	60.1	64.90	77.3	47.2	30.3	49.5	18	16.5	3	91.6	19	35.2	10	56.4	18	81.1	3	50.0	453	.505	.410	.473
	**Pembroke	45.50	77.10	...	400	29.0010	28.9625	28.9734	28.9890	29.4955	7 a.m. 2	28.2147	7 a.m. 19	1.281	.754	18—19	60.39	71.67	64.71	65.59	77.32	48.74	28.58	41.3	3	10.2	5	91.9	18	27.4	{1 / 8}	67.5	17	82.07	2	49.03	424	458	456	446
	Peterborough	44.20	78.25	...	629	29.4343	29.3951	29.3977	29.4157	29.5546	7 a.m. 10	28.8892	9 p.m. 19	.654	.285	4—5	61.94	73.12	61.79	65.72	77.13	50.69	26.44	36.9	10	17.6	15	93.6	17	36.2	{1 / 10}	57.4	17	80.86	2	53.16	419	454	444	428
	Simcoe	42.51	80.14	150	716	29.1633	29.1569	29.1581	29.1727	29.3537	7 a.m. 10	28.8839	9 p.m. 19	.517	.195	18—19	57.37	70.33	61.80	63.21	77.27	51.94	25.31	38.8	12	12.7	6	88.9	18	36.9	10	52.0	19	74.76	9	50.26	409	462	433	441
	Stratford	43.25	80.58	...	1182	28.7920	28.7727	28.7762	28.7800	29.0008	7 a.m. 10	28.4782	9 p.m. 19	.576	.266	4—5	58.31	68.22	60.17	62.24	71.88	50.66	21.22	30.5	16	14.2	16	82.5	19	35.6	10	46.9	19	72.93	9	47.87	444	501	459	471
	Windsor	42.20	83.00	...	620	29.4235	29.4051	29.4084	29.4116	29.6535	7 a.m. 10	29.1127	9 p.m. 19	.508	.334	6—	62.91	74.54	64.41	66.29	77.73	54.39	23.34	36.1	12	7.8	3	90.2	18	40.6	10	49.6	19	76.43	3	53.50	501	549	489	513

* The barometric readings from Pembroke this month must be received with caution.

TABLE I.—METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, 1868.—*Continued.*

No. 1.—BAROMETRIC PRESSURE, TEMPERATURE AND TENSION OF VAPOUR.—*Continued.*

MONTH.	STATION.	North Latitude	West Longitude	Above the Lake	Above the Sea	BAROMETER AT TEMPERATURE OF 32° FAHRENHEIT. Monthly Means. 7 A.M.	1 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.	Highest. Reading	Date.	Lowest. Reading	Date.	Range. Monthly	Greatest in 24 hours.	Date.	TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR. Monthly Means. 7 A.M.	1 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.	Mean Maximum.	Mean Minimum.	Mean Range.	Daily Range. Greatest.	Date.	Least.	Date.	Highest. Reading.	Date.	Lowest. Reading.	Date.	Monthly Range.	Warmest Day. Date.	Mean Temp.	Coldest Day. Date.	Mean Temp.	TENSION OF VAPOUR. Monthly Means. 7 A.M.	1 P.M.	9 P.M.
		°	°	Feet	Feet	Inches.											°	°	°	°	°	°	°								°								
July	Barrie	44.25	79.45	50	779	29.0869	29.0678	29.0544	29.0697	29.209	1 p.m.	3	28.848	1 p.m.	24	.361	.265	6—7	69.22	83.46	73.81	75.33	87.45	64.48	22.97	34.4	2	12.8	23	97.2	14	49.5	24	47.7	14	85.43	24	70.81	.600	.762	....
	Belleville	44.10	77.25	72	307	29.6011	29.6026	29.5617	29.5785	29.726	7 a.m.	27	28.371	6 a.m.	31	.355	.220	30—31	72.04	84.51	74.50	77.15	87.25	67.46	19.79	24.5	28	15.2	3	100.6	13	56.5	27	44.1	13	85.63	24	70.23	.624	.742	....
	Cornwall	45.0	74.50	....	175	29.5722	29.4964	29.4923	29.5103	29.674	9 p.m.	3	29.212	0 p.m.	31	.462	.353	30—31	73.39	82.67	73.46	76.51	87.51	63.20	24.31	39.8	17	14.0	31	103.2	14	56.4	27	49.8	14	86.57	7	68.04	.649	.767	....
	Goderich	43.45	81.42	137	715	29.2960	29.2743	29.2750	29.2873	29.508	7 a.m.	23	29.041	9 p.m.	25	.467	.194	30—31	73.08	78.82	72.14	74.52	81.24	64.98	16.30	24.9	30	9.3	28	98.6	13	52.5	27	37.1	14	82.89	25	64.63	.654	.779	....
	Hamilton	43.15	79.50	90	325	29.627	29.588	29.589	29.601	29.792	7 a.m.	28	29.321	1 p.m.	24	.471	.238	24—25	74.4	80.8	75.9	79.09	93.3	63.6	29.70	39.6	17	11.9	23	103.3	14	59.2	27	56.1	14	88.6	27	70.7	.653	.674	....
	Peterborough	44.20	78.25	....	620	29.2932	29.2539	29.2693	29.2711	29.426	9 p.m.	3	29.015	1 p.m.	24	.411	.290	30—31	72.2	87.47	72.94	77.54	90.27	61.04	29.23	39.2	18	18.9	8	99.1	(12 / 14)	58.2	27	50.9	14	86.53	27	70.73	.702	.690	.814
	Simcoe	42.51	80.14	170	716	29.1117	29.0819	29.0633	29.0863	29.334	7 a.m.	24	28.659	1 p.m.	7	.485	.295	22—23	68.85	84.28	72.93	75.37	89.44	+	+	....	....	....	....	98.5	14	....	....	....	14	83.60	27	66.76	.599	.67	.822
	Stratford	43.25	80.58	....	1182	28.7672	28.7500	28.7293	28.7435	28.888	7 a.m.	2	28.515	1 p.m.	24	.373	.199	6—7	69.35	83.01	72.60	74.99	85.62	61.92	23.70	31.7	30	14.2	31	93.5	14	47.5	26	46.0	14	83.0	29	65.03	.649	.661	.857
	Windsor	42.20	83.00	....	620	28.8801	29.3022	29.3545	29.3686	29.551	7 a.m.	2	29.149	0 p.m.	23	.372	.166	24—25	73.88	85.60	73.41	77.63	88.70	66.76	21.94	29.0	18	6.9	29	98.8	18	53.9	27	44.9	14	84.63	29	69.16	.712	.716	.729
August	Barrie	44.25	79.45	50	779	29.1489	29.1018	29.1070	29.1192	29.334	7 a.m.	27	28.574	1 p.m.	1	.380	.359	6—7	63.91	74.37	64.55	67.61	77.37	55.44	21.93	33.6	13	10.1	9	85.6	28	44.0	13	41.6	19	74.23	11	60.54	.461	.479	.448
	Belleville	44.10	77.25	72	307	29.6042	29.6192	29.6098	29.6244	29.801	7 a.m.	27	29.258	9 p.m.	1	.543	.356	7—8	65.04	75.71	67.02	68.88	78.41	58.10	20.31	29.8	18	9.3	19	84.3	6	43.3	17	41.0	8	74.63	17	60.59	.510	.500	.542
	Cornwall	45.0	74.50	....	175	29.5542	29.5467	29.5529	29.5546	29.848	1 p.m.	27	29.117	7 a.m.	1	.757	.518	7—8	65.93	76.45	66.58	69.65	80.40	55.88	24.52	41.1	18	9.3	12	87.1	(5 / 25)	41.0	18	46.1	19	75.7	17	59.64	.491	.547	.529
	Goderich	43.45	81.42	137	715	29.2950	29.2691	29.2695	29.2746	29.521	1 p.m.	6	28.862	1 p.m.	8	.659	.402	6—7	64.75	71.89	64.86	67.54	74.17	58.07	16.10	26.5	13	8.7	1	84.9	7	46.3	13	38.6	7	75.33	11	58.63	.571	.583	.642
	Hamilton	43.15	79.50	90	325	29.6031	29.5691	29.5676	29.5947	29.895	1 p.m.	27	29.357	1 p.m.	8	.659	.537	6—7	65.6	78.7	66.9	70.36	84.0	55.4	28.6	40.1	25	10.1	11	93.3	26	47.5	13	45.8	29	77.9	11	60.3	.451	.478	.526
	Peterborough	44.20	78.25	....	620	29.2932	29.2539	29.2693	29.2711	29.426	9 p.m.	3	29.015	1 p.m.	24	.411	.290	30—31	72.2	87.47	72.94	77.54	90.27	61.04	29.23	39.2	18	18.9	8	99.1	(12 / 14)	58.2	27	50.9	14	86.53	27	70.73	.702	.690	.814
	Simcoe	42.51	80.14	170	716	29.1965	29.1340	29.1363	29.1573	29.521	7 a.m.	27	28.736	1 p.m.	1	.785	.363	31	60.04	72.47	65.55	66.02	75.90	52.50	23.40	37.4	28	12.6	31	87.4	25	35.9	17	51.5	29	73.85	17	56.70	.449	.497	.504
	Stratford	43.25	80.58	....	1182	28.7672	28.7500	28.7293	28.7435	28.888	7 a.m.	2	28.515	1 p.m.	24	.373	.199	6—7	69.35	83.01	72.60	74.99	85.62	61.92	23.70	31.7	30	14.2	31	93.5	14	47.5	26	46.0	14	83.0	29	65.03	.649	.661	.857
	Windsor	42.20	83.00	....	620	28.8801	29.3022	29.3545	29.3686	29.551	7 a.m.	2	29.149	0 p.m.	23	.372	.166	24—25	73.88	85.60	73.41	77.63	88.70	66.76	21.94	29.0	18	6.9	29	98.8	18	53.9	27	44.9	14	84.63	29	69.16	.712	.716	.729
September	Barrie	44.25	79.45	50	779	29.1240	29.1048	29.1100	29.1116	29.412	9 p.m.	18	28.791	9 p.m.	22	.621	.454	14—15	54.16	61.51	53.83	56.17	64.15	46.18	17.97	28.1	14	8.6	16	75.6	(4 / 12)	32.0	21	43.6	12	69.50	25	54.40	.347	.374	.348
	Belleville	44.10	77.25	72	307	29.6479	29.6396	29.6564	29.6480	29.875	7 a.m.	19	29.354	7 a.m.	9	.621	.477	23—24	54.23	62.57	55.93	57.58	64.97	48.47	16.50	27.3	16	7.1	4	77.0	11	34.7	21	42.3	11	71.26	21	51.33	.395	.467	.414
	Cornwall	45.0	74.50	....	175	29.5734	29.5718	29.5666	29.5840	29.930	7 a.m.	19	29.287	7 a.m.	9	.647	.465	23—24	56.12	62.81	56.60	58.51	67.51	45.18	22.33	34.5	15	10.9	29	85.1	11	29.7	22	55.4	11	74.03	25	43.87	.380	.413	.388
	Goderich	43.45	81.42	137	715	29.2960	29.2691	29.2699	29.2776	29.585	1 p.m.	23	28.920	9 p.m.	8	.665	.377	22—23	55.47	60.64	55.02	57.24	64.16	49.31	14.85	24.3	21	7.3	11	74.8	(10 / 12)	35.2	21	39.6	(11 / 12)	69.57	21	44.60	.383	.425	.407
	Hamilton	43.12	79.50	90	325	29.666	29.650	29.663	29.6627	29.783	1 p.m.	18	29.334	9 p.m.	8	.649	.432	15—16	54.8	64.3	55.6	58.23	69.8	45.9	23.9	37.5	16	8.5	25	82.5	12	34.2	(18 / 21 / 24 / 30 / 17 / 30)	48.1	12	71.2	25	44.7	.375	.424	.396
	Pembroke	45.50	77.10	....	400	29.2471	29.2105	29.2360	29.2312	29.560	7 a.m.	19	28.962	7 a.m.	9	.658	.532	23—24	50.21	59.92	54.32	54.81	63.47	41.31	22.16	35.5	16	11.5	7	75.8	11	28.0	(7 / 30)	47.8	12	68.10	30	38.93	.335	.351	.332
	Peterborough	44.20	78.25	....	620	29.3274	29.3179	29.3336	29.3263	29.691	7 a.m.	19	29.019	7 a.m.	9	.642	.475	23—24	50.54	62.07	52.33	54.98	65.50	42.05	23.45	35.0	18	10.0	23	77.6	11	28.6	18	49.0	12	70.6	21	41.33	.341	.364	.362
	Simcoe	42.51	80.14	170	716	29.0938	29.0040	29.0913	29.0297	29.334	7 a.m.	19	28.819	9 p.m.	22	.485	.405	22—23	51.10	61.12	53.41	55.21	66.48	*	*	*	*	*	*	76.8	11	*	*	*	11	69.93	21	43.00	.357	.385	.390
	Stratford	43.25	80.58	....	1182	28.7462	28.7450	28.7643	28.7602	29.045	9 p.m.	18	28.432	9 p.m.	8	.613	.386	22—23	51.13	59.59	52.93	54.55	62.81	45.94	16.87	28.0	16	5.2	25	74.4	11	29.9	21	44.5	12	69.35	21	41.73	.367	.397	.382
	Windsor	42.20	83.00	....	620	29.3998	29.3790	29.3931	29.3873	29.668	7 a.m.	17	29.036	1 p.m.	22	.632	.424	21—22	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
October	Barrie	44.25	79.45	50	779																																		
	Belleville	44.10	77.25	72	307	29.7425	29.7328	29.7374	29.7376	29.873	7 a.m.	30	29.261	9 p.m.	7	.912	.609	30—31	57.03	66.81	61.00	61.61	69.05	52.61	17.05	28.4	8	5.0	22	67.1	7	19.4	21	47.7	7	60.13	25	38.36	.502	.551	.525
	Cornwall	45.0	74.50	....	175																																		
	Goderich	43.45	81.42	137	715	29.36	29.34	29.36	29.34	29.757	1 p.m.	17	28.730	9 p.m.	7	1.027	.672	7—8	49.87	47.47	48.01	43.73	42.88	36.69	13.19	21.7	1	4.8	(8 / 20)	65.9	7	27.8	29	38.1	7	61.40	24	33.03	.311	.278	.287
	Hamilton	43.12	79.50	90	325	29.772	29.758	29.751	29.7604	30.143	9 p.m.	17	29.149	9 p.m.	7	.994	.746	37—38	40.1	50.3	40.60	43.5	54.5	31.2	23.3	37.8	3	8.8	22	75.8	7	21.4	29	54.4	7	62.6	24	34.1	.269	.295	.286
	Pembroke	45.50	77.10	....	400	29.3997	29.3567	29.3650	29.3711	29.883	7 a.m.	30	28.830	9 p.m.	7	1.059	.829	30—31	35.15	44.77	39.57	39.49	48.20	27.15	20.64	40.3	3	9.0	20	69.9	7	12.0	23	54.9	7	57.89	23	25.70	.175	.248	.202
	Peterborough	44.20	78.25	....	620	29.4254	29.3927	29.4094	29.4072	29.819	7 a.m.	30	28.964	9 p.m.	7	.985	.631	30—31	35.02	46.10	38.43	39.84	49.26	27.39	21.87	39.9	7	6.0	22	72.3	7	11.6	23	60.7	7	60.96	24	24.5	.185	.211	.203
	Simcoe	42.51	80.14	150	716	29.1966	29.1775	29.1678	29.1806	29.516	9 p.m.	17	28.670	9 p.m.	7	.826	.541	30—31	38.06	48.02	40.18	42.08	53.22	+	+	+	+	+	+	72.8	7	+	+	+	7	62.97	(27 / 30)	30.25	.200	.221	.217
	Stratford	43.25	80.58	....	1182	28.8479	28.8221	28.8237	28.8312	29.201	9 p.m.	17	28.693	9 p.m.	7	.940	.615	7—8	37.72	45.67	39.70	41.03	49.14	32.46	16.68	27.3	8	5.5	20	67.4	7	22.9	18	44.5	7	59.91	17	27.97	.208	.237	.217
	Windsor	42.20	83.00	....	620	29.5186	29.4841	29.4848	29.4958	29.920	1 p.m.	17	29.073	1 p.m.	7	.947	.560	7—8	41.75	51.76	44.89	46.13	55.57	35.61	19.76	30.8	8	5.5	21	74.8	8	19.0	23	55.8	7	60.74	17	31.35	.227	.238	.223
November	Barrie	44.25	79.45	50	779	29.10	29.06	29.07	29.08	29.507	7 a.m.	7	28.638	7 a.m.	30	.869	.488	26—27	31.53	37.52	33.47	34.17	40.82	28.6	12.22	25.7	3	5.1	10	50.8	3	13.7	30	34.9	4	41.46	30	18.80	.161	.175	.174
	Belleville	44.10	77.25	72	307	29.6386	29.6332	29.6404	29.6441	30.089	7 a.m.	7	29.219	1 p.m.	30	.870	.516	25—26	30.76	36.73	33.88	33.79	40.12	28.62	12.10	19.5	3	5.4	10	48.8	2	20.0	30	30.8	5	40.90	30	19.86	.176	.186	.174
	Cornwall	45.0	74.50	....	175																																		
	Goderich	43.45	81.42	137	715	29.2939	29.2932	29.2929	29.2933	29.550	7 a.m.	6	28.841	1 p.m.	28	.715	.508	16—17	35.15	38.62	36.08	36.62	42.89	31.81	11.08	22.9	5	3.8	6	54.1	1	23.1	30	31.0	4	44.53	30	24.37	.177	.188	.177
	Hamilton	43.12	79.50	90	325	29.663	29.620	29.633	29.639	30.055	7 a.m.	7	29.168	7 a.m.	30	.887	.520	27—28	34.2	41.1	36.3	37.2	45.0	28.0	17.0	31.1	3	8.3	(29 / 30)	54.8	13	18.4	30	36.4	15	45.2	30	27.1	.172	.185	.184
	Pembroke	45.50	77.10	....	400	29.3227	29.2864	29.2931	29.3007	29.828	7 a.m.	16	28.921	1 p.m.	26	.907	.665	11—12	28.09	32.10	30.36	30.18	35.74	20.92	14.82	23.5	4	8.5	(25 / 28)	52.9	1	10.3	(16 / 30)	42.6	5	37.23	30	17.80	.158	.172	.149
	Peterborough	44.20	78.25	....	620	29.3142	29.2991	29.3018	29.3017	29.750	7 a.m.	7	28.822	7 a.m.	30	.928	.546	26—27	29.52	35.83	31.52	32.19	38.53	24.52	14.01	26.1	3	4.0	10	49.7	1	14.0	30	35.7	4	39.06	30	19.73	.147	.163	.134
	Simcoe	42.51	80.14	150	716	29.0854	29.0712	29.0764	29.0766	29.377	7 a.m.	7	28.615	7 a.m.	30	.762	.455	27—28	32.76	39.22	35.46	34.15	42.06	....	....	54.0	1	9	14.44	30	27.16	4	32.2	15	45.5	30	27.16	.192	.15	.168
	Stratford	43.25	80.58	....	1182	28.7304	28.7037	28.7174	28.7172	29.047	1 p.m.	6	28.272	7 a.m.	30	.775	.491	5—6	32.41	36.78	33.53	34.24	39.50	29.21	10.29	22.3	3	4.1	24	47.7	3	19.4	30	28.3	9	42.33	30	23.07	.168	.178	.165
	Windsor	42.20	83.00	....	620	29.3089	29.3837	29.3975	29.3967	29.734	7 a.m.	6	28.942	7 a.m.	30	.792	.464	5—6	35.83	41.96	36.79	38.19	44.70	30.41	14.29	27.7	3	5.3	21	57.9	14	20.5	30	37.4	3	46.37	19	29.43	.180	.184	.178
December	Barrie	44.25	79.45	50	779																																		
	Belleville	44.10	77.25	72	307	29.5791	29.5752	29.6012	29.5851	30.044	9 p.m.	25	28.838	9 p.m.	7	1.206	.775	17—18	18.45	23.97	19.49	20.50	27.73	11.61	16.12	29.6	18	4.1	8	40.6	20	-13.8	24	54.4	17	32.97	24	1.77	.097	.123	.106
	Cornwall	45.0	74.50	....	175														14.67	21.37	18.57	18.29	26.07	7.79	18.28	34.4	25	7.9	8	41.9	21	-9.7	12	51.6	17	34.03	24	-8.16	.069	.110	.101
	Goderich	43.45	81.42	137	715	29.1710	29.1955	29.2171	29.1945	29.645	9 p.m.	3	28.516	7 a.m.	8	1.129	.687	17—18	22.90	26.23	24.36	24.53	29.44	19.97	9.47	17.6	18	3.8	25	44.2	21	3.7	24	40.5	17	35.0	24	12.3	.108	.117	.111
	Hamilton	43.12	79.50	90	325	29.595	29.611	29.626	29.610	30.022	7 a.m.	19	28.873	9 p.m.	7	1.129	.804	17—18	20.52	27.19	22.78	23.50	31.96	12.51	19.45	28.0	10	8.1	8	49.3	21	-2.1	11	51.4	17	35.6	24	10.38	.085	.116	.104
	Pembroke	45.50	77.10	....	400	29.25	29.22	29.24	29.24	29.724	7 a.m.	19	28.552	1 p.m.	17	1.172	.690	18—19	8.79	14.40	12.54	11.91	19.52	-1.72	21.24	33.9	18	10.7	4	54.7	21	-21.0	24	55.7	21	30.50	24	-10.60	.070	.077	.073
	Peterborough	44.20	78.25	....	620	29.2405	29.2348	29.2581	29.2445	29.749	1 p.m.	28	28.492	1 p.m.	8	1.307	.839	17—18	14.38	22.07	16.85	17.77	25.21	5.27	19.94	29.4	25	8.3	(9 / 24)	43.6	21	-16.4	24	60.0	17	34.8	24	-3.2	.081	.092	.084
	Simcoe	42.51	80.14	150	716	29.03	29.05	29.06	29.05	29.405	9 p.m.	3	28.475	7 a.m.	8	.930	.522	17—18	22.85	25.78	21.47	23.37	28.08	....	....	....	....	....	....	42.1	21	....	....	....	12	33.25	24	6.54	.087	.112	.097
	Stratford	43.25	80.58	....	1182	28.6678	28.6591	28.6803	28.6710	29.072	1 p.m.	5	27.979	9 p.m.	7	1.093	.699	17—18	18.86	22.86	20.01	20.58	25.84	13.04	12.80	25.4	16	3.8	22	40.1	21	-1.0	11	41.1	17	31.80	24	7.50	.098	.106	.096
	Windsor	42.20	83.00	....	620	29.4091	29.3841	29.4168	29.3961	29.782	9 p.m.	12	28.752	1 p.m.	7	1.030	.593	17—18	21.14	27.49	22.85	23.79	29.11	14.87	14.24	23.4	15	3.3	5	39.7	21	-8.7	11	48.4	17	34.40	12	3.67	.095	.119	.104

Simcoe had no minimum thermometer from July to December.
Windsor observations incomplete in August and September, in consequence of change of observer.
At Barrie, in August, the sky was too much obscured by smoke from the burning woods to observe the cloudiness. No observation in October in consequence of change of observers. Barometer out of order during part of December.

THE AIR.									TENSION OF VAPOUR.			
Highest.		Lowest.		Monthly Range.	Warmest Day.		Coldest Day.		Monthly Means.			
Reading.	Date.	Reading.	Date.		Date.	Mean Temp.	Date.	Mean Temp.	7 A.M.	1 P.M.	9 P.	MEAN.
°		°		°		°		°				
97.2	14	49.5	23	47.7	14	85.43	29	70.83	.640	.762	.628	.684
100.6	13	56.5	27	44.1	13	85.63	23	70.23	.624	.712	.680	.672
100.2	14	50.4	27	49.8	14	88.37	7	68.03	.616	.709	.635	.630
89.6	13	52.5	27	37.1	14	82.80	25	64.63	.654	.730	.645	.676
106.3	14	50.2	27	56.1	14	88.6	27	70.6	.655	.674	.637	.655
97.9	14	48.4	27, 28	49.5	14	87.0	6	65.63	.608	.687	.665	.654
99.1	13, 14	48.2	27	50.9	14	86.53	27	70.53	.592	.699	.614	.691
98.5	14	...	...	...	14	83.60	27	66.76	.589	.67	.629	.634
93.5	14	47.5	26	46.0	14	83.0	29	65.63	.649	.681	.677	.669
98.8	18	53.9	27	44.9	14	84.63	29	69.16	.712	.716	.720	.716
85.6	28	44.0	13	41.6	19	73.23	11	60.23	.461	.479	.448	.460
84.3	6	43.3	17	41.0	8	74.63	17	60.59	.510	.560	.562	.544
87.1	5, 25	41.0	18	46.1	19	75.7	17	58.03	.491	.547	.520	.519
84.9	7	46.3	13	38.6	7	75.33	11	58.63	.531	.583	.488	.529
93.3	26	47.5	13	45.8	20	77.9	11	60.3	.481	.478	.503	.487
87.4	25	35.9	17	51.5	20	73.83	17	56.70	.460	.497	.464	.474
86.8	28	42.7	17	44.1	28	73.86	17	60.03	.467	.462	.452	.461
84.4	6, 26	*	*	*	1	72.43	12	58.10	.466	.524	.512	.501
83.4	7	40.0	13	43.4	7	72.53	12	55.30	.490	.524	.523	.512
†	†	†	†	†	28	77.87	12	60.40	.53	.55	.54	.54
75.6	4, 12	32.0	21	43.6	12	69.50	25	44.40	.347	.374	.348	.356
77.0	11	34.7	21	42.3	11	71.26	21	41.53	.395	.467	.414	.425
85.1	11	29.7	22	55.4	11	75.03	25	43.87	.380	.413	.358	.384
74.8	10, 12	35.2	21	39.6	11, 12	69.57	21	44.60	.383	.425	.403	.403
82.3	12	34.2	18, 21, 24, 30	48.1	12	71.2	25	44.7	.375	.424	.406	.401
75.8	11	28.0	17, 30	47.8	12	68.10	30	38.93	.336	.351	.332	.340
77.6	11	28.6	18	49.0	12	70.6	21	41.33	.341	.366	.362	.356
76.8	11	*	*	*	11	69.93	21	41.00	.357	.383	.400	.380
75.4	11	29.9	21	45.5	12	69.53	21	41.73	.367	.397	.382	.385
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67.1	7	19.4	23	47.7	7	60.13	25	28.36	.202	.251	.235	.229

TIONS, 1868.—*Continued*

N, SNOW AND AURORAS.

Cloudiness. *c.*		RAIN.			AURORAS.
Y MEANS.					
9 P.M.	MEAN.	No. Rs	Duration in hours.	Depths in inches.	WHEN OBSERVED.

| | | | | |

TABLE I.—METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, 1868.—*Continued.*

No. 2.—HUMIDITY, WIND, CLOUDINESS, RAIN, SNOW AND AURORAS.

| MONTH. | STATION. | HUMIDITY OF AIR. Monthly Means. 7 A.M. | 1 P.M. | 9 P.M. | MEAN. | WINDS. NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS. Surface Current. North. | North East. | East. | South East. | South. | South West. | West. | North West. | Calm. | Total. | Motion of Clouds. *d.* North. | North East. | East. | South East. | South. | South West. | West. | North West. | Imperceptible. | Clear. | Total. | Estimated Velocity of Wind. *b.* Monthly Means. 7 A.M. | 1 P.M. | 9 P.M. | MEAN. | Amount of Cloudiness. *c.* Monthly Means. 7 A.M. | 1 P.M. | 9 P.M. | MEAN. | RAIN. No. Rs. | Duration in hours. | Depths in inches. | SNOW. No. Snowy Days. | Duration in hours. | Depth in inches. | Total Depth of Rain and Melted Snow. | AURORAS. Class I. | Class II. | Class III. | Class IV. | Sky unfavorable, obs. doubtful. | Sky unfavorable, obs. impossible. | Sky favorable, most seen. | When Observed. |
|---|---|---

TABLE I.—METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, 1868.—*Continued.*

No. 2.—HUMIDITY, WIND, CLOUDINESS, RAIN, SNOW AND AURORAS.—*Continued.*

MONTH.	STATION.	HUMIDITY OF AIR. Monthly Means. 7 A.M.	1 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.	WINDS, NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS. Surface Current. North.	North East.	East.	South East.	South.	South West.	West.	North West.	Calm.	Total.	Motion of Clouds. d North.	North East.	East.	South East.	South.	South West.	West.	North West.	Imperceptible.	Clear.	Total.	Estimated Velocity of Wind. b Monthly Means. 7 A.M.	1 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.	Amount of Cloudiness. c Monthly Means. 7 A.M.	MEAN.	1 P.M.	9 P.M.	RAIN. No. Rainy days.	Duration in hours.	Depth in inches.	SNOW. No. Snowy Days.	Duration in hours.	Depth in inches.	Total Depth of Rain and Melted Snow.	AURORAS. Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.	Sky unfavorable, obs. doubtful.	Sky unfavorable, obs. impossible.	Sky favorable, none seen.	When Observed.
July	Barrie	87	69	79	78	3	1	5	16	4	5	12	4	32	81	*					3	11	3	38	24	81	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.6					3		2.4136				2.4136	1		1	2		13	10	10th, I. 13th, III. 11th, 14th, IV.
	Belleville	79	61	78	73	3	1	15	2	9	22	17		12	81		1	1						38	36	81	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.2	4.2	4.5	5.8	4.86	5	6.	0.636				8.636						17	10	
	Cornwall	77	66	82	75		3	12		1	1	31	2	32	81			5						38	36	81	0.92	1.11	0.4	0. 61	4.92	4.30	2.55	3.92	4	24.15	1.5049				1.5049			1	2		17	17	14th, III. 10th, 11th, IV.
	Goderich	80	75	78	78	15	3	6	5	33		11		11	81					2	1	1		43	34	81	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	4.	4.	3.	3.7	3											8	19	
	Hamilton	76	49	72	66		7	12			30			31	80		2	2						16	31	81	1.3	1.3	0.8	1.1	4.5	5.1	3.5	4.4	6	4.	.6166	1			.6166						11	15	10th.
	Pembroke	86	61	78	75	11	1	7	11	22	2	5	5	18	81						2	4		39	7	81	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.2	6.9	6.3	7.8	7.1	8	10.	1.1627	1	1		1.1627	2		2	20	3			10th, I. 14th, II.
	Peterborough	74	45	73	65	1	5	11	2	4	8	10	6	34	81		1	3	1	1	4	15	6	15	35	81	0.63	1.41	0.53	0.8	2.81	3.52	2.53	2.99	4	7.29	1.93		4	1	6	1.90						16	7th, 10th, 11th, 14th.
	Simcoe	84	58	78	73																						0.44	1.11	0.29	0.61	2.4	3.8	2.2	2.8	2		.8376		1	1	.8376						19	10th, III. 14th, IV.
	Stratford	89	60	83	77	9	4		9	6	13	4	6	29	80	4	2			2	3	3	3	40	24	80	1.2	2.7	1.7	1.53	5.2	4.5	4.8	6.46	2	.25	.0509		1	1	.0509						13	16	10th, II. 14th, IV.
	Windsor	85	56	87	76	1	23	2	2	7	13	1	4	28	81	1				3	1	5	3	40	28	81	.7	1.8	.9	1.13	3.5	5.3	2.5	3.8	2	10.6	.8147		1	1	1	.8147						1	23	10th, II. 20th, III. 11th, IV.
August	Barrie	79	59	76	71	6	1	2	19	3	11	6	9	21	78	2				4	2	4	1	8	24	22	767	.69	1.46	.69	.96	‡	‡	‡	‡	5		1.6303				1.6303						7	19	
	Belleville	85	84	84	78	3	1	13	4	17	3	29	7	5	78				2	1	1	1	12	7	24	28	78	1.4	1.8	1.0	1.4	4.1	4.6	4.2	4.3	13	33.	3.185				3.185						11	15	
	Cornwall	79	62	82	74			1	2			42	4	29	78			26					2	26	28	78	1.3	1.73	.73	.91	3.81	4.04	2.73	3.82	7	33.15	1.8459		1	1	11	1.8459						7	8	9th, II. 3rd, 5th, 8th, 13th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 24th, 25th, 27th, IV
	Goderich	81	71	76	76	11	12	7	7	28	4	5	3	1	78	3	1		1	13	1	5	2	17	35	78	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	5.	4.	3.	4.	10	33.30	1.5898			1	1.5898						6	19	19th.
	Hamilton	74	61	76	68		8	7	2	26				35	78		5	2		1	23	2	1	18	26	78	1.2	1.3	0.6	1.0	4.	6.	3.	4.3	8	21.40	.8122				.8122						5	21	
	Pembroke	84	63	73	73	12	5	11	9	11	6	7	15	2	78	1	1	1		6	2	3	3	49	12	78	1.6	2.2	1.3	1.7	6.0	5.3	4.4	5.2	13	24.0	2.3553		1	4	2	2.3553						12	7	20th, III. 19th, 21st, 26th, 29th, IV.
	Peterborough	82	56	74	69	2	3	9	1	5	11	7	9	31	78		1	2		2	15	18	7	15	18	78	.73	1.46	.57	.92	4.77	5.3	4.53	4.87	11	50.58	4.910			1	3	4.910						16	12	12th.
	Simcoe	91	84	86	89		8	3	8		21	5	16	36	78		4				16	4	16	18	26	78	.76	1.69	.53	.99	5.11	6.34	2.73	4.72	13		6.871				7	6.871						18	20th.
	Stratford	91	63	87	89	7	2	5	6	2	15	7	4	30	78	2		1	1	2	9	6	6	29	22	78	1.6	3.2	1.4	2.1	5.5	6.6	3.5	5.2	13	43.45	3.7301			1	1	7	3.7301						19	11th.
	Windsor	87	59	87	78																						1.5	2.5	1.6	1.9	3.6	3.7	3.0	3.42	6		5.21				5.21								
September	Barrie	84	67	81	77	5	1	3	12	12	4	8	15	18	78			2	3	1	1	9	8	39	15	78	1.08	2.19	0.9	1.09	7.5	8.	4.	6.5	10		1.5588			2		1.5588						7	19	20th, 30th.
	Belleville	93	79	88	85	3	2	12	14	9	4	26	3	5	78			4		1		16		35	22	78	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.4	5.9	5.6	4.5	5.33	15	52.30	3.147				3.147						13	13	
	Cornwall	72	84	66	67		5				4	42	1	26	78			17				1		60		78	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.97	5.3	5.3	2.3	4.3	13	35.15	4.3858			6		7	13	9th, 10th, 14th, 18th, 20th, 26th.
	Goderich	83	77	86	82	9	6	3	14	23	2	16	5		78	3				11	1	9	2	28	24	78	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.4	6.	5.	5.	6.	10	127.0	3.8191				3.8191						16	10	
	Hamilton	83	67	86	79			5	6	5	27	2	4	35	78			3	5	3	3	28	4	2	16	17	78	1.1	1.3	0.5	.97	5.3	7.6	4.2	5.7	13	40.35	4.6081			1	8	4.6081						8	18	20th.
	Pembroke	85	64	73	74	8	4	6	19	9	10	7	13	17	78					4	8	5	1	39	7	78	1.1	1.3	0.5	.97	5.3	7.6	4.2	5.7	13	40.35	4.6081			1	8	4.6081						8	18	20th.
	Peterborough	87	61	84	77	1	4	2	8	7	3	15	4	34	78	1	3			5	3	7	17	16	20	78	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.9	7.2	6.8	5.3	6.4	17		1.5370	1	1.		6.1	1.5470		2		4	2	12	7	20th, 30th, II. 5th, 7th, 19th, 21st, IV.
	Simcoe	89	68	92	83		5	4	4	2	18	1	7	27	78		4	2	3	2	17	3	11	21	13	76	1.15	2.92	0.65	1.24	6.35	8.14	4.5	6.32	13	78.11	2.117			2	2	2.117						12	12	5th, 30th.
	Stratford	92	74	91	86	1	1	10	9	8	8	8	17	27	78	2	4		4	7	6	8	8	22	18	779	0.80	1.61	0.46	0.96	7.04	7.56	5.46	6.67	18		4.7204		1	1		4.7204						14	11	20th, III. 17th, IV.
	Windsor					6	6	11	7	19	9	13	7	4	78	2	3	5		4	7	6	8	23	14	78	1.5	3.2	1.0	1.9	6.6	7.6	5.3	6.5	17	81.45	4.0418			1		4.0418						13	16	30th.
																1.5	1.9	1.4	1.6	5.4	6.5	5.6	5.85	12					1		17	8	20th.
October	Barrie																																															
	Belleville	88	76	88	84	11	3	11	1	18	3	24	5	5	81				1	1		18		26	25	81	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.2	4.7	5.8	5.8	5.44	8	34.	2.627	2	20.	4.5	3.077						17	10	
	Cornwall																																															
	Goderich	79	70	78	76	12	7	8	2	11	11	29	11	7	81	7	1	5	2	2	7	24	9	7	8	81	2.0	1.88	1.88	1.92	7.5	7.0	5.2	6.6	12	34.15	1.1328			2		1.1328						10	15	14th, 16th.
	Hamilton	82	64	82	76		5	5		2	2	3		4	81	1	5	1			2	24	16	8	81	1.1	1.3	0.7	1.03	5.9	6.8	4.0	6.2	13	46.30	2.6068	2	8.	.0377	2.7345						7	13	23rd
	Pembroke	86	65	83	78	11	6	4	14	10	14	6	14	2	81	2				4	8	6	17	52	2	81	2.4	2.0	1.8	2.1	6.7	7.0	7.0	6.9	12	28.	.9069	3	32.	1.5	1.0569			6	1	17	7	6th, 14th, 16th, 17th, 22nd, 23rd.
	Peterborough	86	66	83	78	3	5	7	3	4	6	6	11	36	81	3		1	1		13	16	17	15	15	81	1.1	1.3	0.5	.97	5.3	7.6	4.2	5.7	13	40.35	4.6081			1	8	4.6081						8	18	20th.
	Simcoe	84	67	85	78																						2.1	2.04	0.74	1.3	5.4	6.6	4.7	5.6	8	65.33	1.308	2	15.17	5.4	1.968			2	3	11	11	14th, 22nd.
	Stratford	88	74	85	82	3	5	11	9	17	8	8	21	8	81	2	4			4	7	4	8	33	17	81	0.96	1.85	0.92	1.24	5.6	6.8	5.4	5.93	8		5.4115	1				5.4115			1	1	12	12	16th.
	Windsor	85	61	76	74	12	5	13	3	5	14	17	6	8	81	2	6	1	2		4	5	7	4	8	81	2.4	3.1	1.9	2.47	6.9	6.8	6.1	6.6	8	55.45	2.7261	3	6.	0.5	2.7761			1	1	16	14	16th.
																1.9	2.2	2.2	2.1	6.1	6.8	5.8	6.2	4		1.432	1		1	2	1.432					17	7	
November	Barrie	90	77	90	86	5	4	13	6	1	1	8	6	12	20	75						3	4	64	4	75	1.63	1.69	1.72	1.67	9.	8.	7.	8.	10		3.1946	8		1		3.9746						15	9	19th.
	Belleville	89	83	88	87	8	9	22	1	5	1	17	6	6	75	2	1	3			1		8	2	45	13	75	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	6.6	7.0	7.4	6.99	10	64.	4.210	5	18.	6.1	4.320						19	6	
	Cornwall																																															
	Goderich	85	77	82	81	10	1	8	9	14	12	10	9	2	75	4	1	3	5	4	6	6	8	27	11	75	2.6	1.84	2.44	2.29	8.64	8.48	6.76	7.96	15	79.	2.2777	5	6.	2.750	5.0527						16	9	
	Hamilton	85	71	85	80																						0.9	1.0	0.8	0.9	7.4	7.7	7.4	7.5	11	66.	3.3379	5	29.	4.0	3.7379						19	6	
	Pembroke	87	77	87	84	3	9	11	13	16	1	3	5	19	3	75	2							55	2	75	2.0	1.3	2.8	1.8	8.7	7.5	7.6	7.95	4	20.	.8313	13	56.30	9.75	1.8963			2	1	19	4	9th, 15th.
	Peterborough	87	75	86	83	5	8	13	4	2	1	11	11	21	75	2	4			3	6	4	5	14	4	75	1.24	1.61	1.08	1.32	8.36	7.72	6.76	7.61	14	125.14	3.787	4	51.39	4.6	4.187			4	4	15	6	
	Simcoe	80	72	86	81	3	11	4	5	2	11	6	22	11	75	1	3	2	1	1	1	6	8	16	29	75	0.95	1.44	0.96	1.12	8.36	7.56	7.0	7.64	12	113.	7.9447	7		8.5	8.7947			2		18	5	12th, 23rd.
	Stratford	87	73	87	82	7		10	5	2	12	13	11	15	75	5			1	1	4	8	11	38	7	75	2.2	3.1	2.4	2.6	9.2	8.5	7.5	8.4	9	118.	3.7427	7	38.45	6.0	4.3427					20	16	
	Windsor	84	70	81	78	1	2	5		8	4	19	13	18	75	5	1	2		1	3		14	14	29	7	75	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.4	8.0	7.4	7.5	7.6	8		2.664	5		Inap.	2.664								
December	Barrie	92	59	93	81	5	4	7	7	1	8	2	23	12	20	81	1						1	6	3	81	2.	1.	2.	1.	9.	9.	6.	8.	15		24.35				2.435						19	8	
	Belleville	93	90	92	92	12	4	15	1	1	2	2	25	12	2	81				2			1	6	3	81	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.1	6.3	6.8	7.7	6.51	1	1.	.052	8	52.	29.2	2.972						22	5	
	Cornwall																																															
	Goderich	86	79	84	83																						3.07	2.48	2.02	2.82	9.63	8.66	9.03	9.11	2	3.	.1528	22	162.	55.75	5.7278						24	4	
	Hamilton	89	75	85	83	11	6	18			5	1	32	8	81	3	2	3			22	2	4	41	4	81	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	8.1	7.6	7.7	7.8	1	2.	.0537	10	75.	17.	1.7637			2				10th, 17th.
	Pembroke	82	61	85	83		4	10	6		4	12	37	1	81	1	1	1			2	3	7	61	6	81	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.77	7.7	7.1	6.7	7.2				16	77.	22	2.2		2	2	18	5	14th, 18th.
	Peterborough	85	73	84	81	4	4	7	2	1	3	1	15	21	22	81				2	15	9	9	39	3	81	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.53	7.37	8.03	8.4	7.94				16	133.1	16.2	1.830		2	2	23	2		
	Simcoe	84	79	82	82	7	3	7	1		11	11	17	16	81		1				2	9	9	39	3	81	1.4	1.5	0.8	1.2	7.2	8.2	6.3	7.23	1		21.	15		2	2.1		2	2	15	9	10th.
	Stratford	93	86	91	90	6	3	9	2	3	8	30	8	14	81	1	9			1	1	5	14	9	6	81	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.8	9.2	8.7	8.3	8.7	1	2.0	.0446	14	126.30	42.2	4.2646			1		23	6	10th.
	Windsor	81	79	81	80	5	4	9	1	5	11	24	14	8	81	1	6	3	1	2		1	5	14	9	81	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.9	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	1			6	34.30	16.425	1.6245			1	1	18	8	

AURORAS.

Class II	Class III.	Class IV.	Sky unfavorable, obs. doubtful.	Sky unfavorable, obs. impossible.	Sky favorable, none seen.	When Observed.
.....	1	2	.....	13	10	10th, I. 13th, III. 11th, 14th, IV.
.....	.....	.....	.....	17	10	
.....	1	2	.....	7	17	14th, III. 10th, 11th, IV.
.....	.....	.....	.....	8	19	
.....	.....	.....	.....	11	15	10th.
1	.....	.....	2	20	3	10th, I. 14th, II.
.....	.....	4	1	6	16	7th, 10th, 11th, 14th.
.....	1	1	.....	6	19	10th, III. 14th, IV.
1	.....	1	.....	13	16	10th, II. 14th, IV.
1	1	1	.....	1	23	10th, II. 20th, III. 11th, IV.
.....	.....	.....	.....	7	19	
.....	.....	.....	.....	11	15	
1	.....	11	.....	7	8	9th, II. 3rd, 5th, 8th, 13th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 24th, 25th, 27th, IV.
.....	.....	1	.....	6	19	19th.
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	21	
.....	1	4	2	12	7	20th, III. 19th, 21st, 26th, 29th, IV.
.....	.....	1	3	10	12	12th.
.....	.....	1	.....	7	18	20th.
.....	.....	1	.....	11	19	11th.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	2	.....	.....	7	19	20th, 30th.
.....	.....	.....	.....	13	13	
.....	.....	6	.....	7	13	9th, 10th, 14th, 18th, 20th, 26th.
.....	.....	.....	.....	16	10	
.....	.....	1	.....	8	18	20th.
2	.....	4	2	12	7	20th, 30th, II. 5th, 7th, 19th, 21st, IV.
.....	.....	2	2	10	12	5th, 30th.
.....	1	1	.....	14	11	20th, III. 17th, IV.
.....	1	.....	.....	13	16	20th.
.....	.....	1	.....	17	8	20th.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	17	10	
.....	.....	2	.....	10	15	14th, 16th.
.....	.....	1	.....	14	12	23rd

67.1	7	19.4	23	47.7	7	60.13	25	28.36	.202	.251	.235	.229

TABLE K.—THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR ONTARIO, 1868.

ABSTRACT No. 1.—GROSS ATTENDANCE OF STUDENTS, CERTIFICATES, &c.

THE SESSIONS.	Applicants for Admission.			Rejected.			Admitted.			Who had been Teachers before.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
From the 1st to the 38th Session, inclusive	5736	3037	2699	602	311	291	5134	2726	2408	2596	1826	770
Thirty-ninth Session, 1868	137	65	72	14	7	7	123	58	65	60	43	17
Fortieth Session, 1868	151	55	96	11	5	6	140	50	90	56	39	17
Grand Total	6024	3157	2867	627	323	304	*5397	2834	2563	2712	1908	804

77

ABSTRACT No. 1.—GROSS ATTENDANCE OF STUDENTS, CERTIFICATES, &c.—*Continued.*

THE SESSIONS.	Who Attended formerly.			Who Left.						Who Received Provincial Certificates.		
				Regularly.			Irregularly.					
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
From the 1st to the 38th Session, inclusive	1723	731	992	975	589	386	290	215	75	2545	1294	1251
Thirty-ninth Session, 1868	40	14	26	29	18	11	7	4	3	70	34	36
Fortieth Session, 1868	64	26	38	30	14	16	1	1	.....	97	33	64
Grand Total	1827	771	1056	1034	621	413	298	220	78	†2712	1361	1351

* Of this number 49 were admitted by fees, 420 received "Certificates of Standing in Class," from the Masters, before Provincial Certificates were issued, and 2,194 received weekly aid, amounting to $44,369.50. But of the whole number of admissions, a very large proportion have attended two or three Sessions—some even four and five—so as greatly to reduce the aggregate of individual attendance. And the same is true, in a lesser degree, of the number of Provincial Certificates in the aggregate of the last triple column†—the number of these actually valid on the 31st of December, 1868, being 1,667, of which a considerable number have lapsed by deaths, and become otherwise unavailable by removals.

TABLE K.—THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR ONTARIO, 1868.—*Continued.*

ABSTRACT No. 2.—COUNTIES WHENCE TEACHERS IN TRAINING AT THE NORMAL SCHOOL CAME.

THE SESSIONS.	Glengarry.			Stormont.			Dundas.			Prescott.			Russell.			Carleton.			Grenville.			Leeds.			Lanark.			Renfrew.			Frontenac.			Addington.			Lennox.			Prince Edward			Hastings.			Northumberland.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
From the 1st to the 38th Session, inclusive	36	18	18	39	25	14	23	19	4	22	13	9	15	9	6	68	59	9	41	31	10	61	36	25	96	85	11	14	12	2	47	21	26	32	26	6	25	16	9	110	94	16	73	64	9	79	59	20
Thirty-ninth Session, 1868	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	2	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	3	1	2
Fortieth Session, 1868	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	4	...	4
Grand Total	37	18	19	39	25	14	23	19	4	22	13	9	17	11	6	73	62	11	43	33	10	64	39	25	97	86	11	17	15	2	49	21	28	32	26	6	25	16	9	114	96	18	76	64	12	86	60	26

ABSTRACT No. 2.—COUNTIES WHENCE TEACHERS IN TRAINING AT THE NORMAL SCHOOL CAME.—*Continued.*

THE SESSIONS.	Durham.			Peterboro'.			Victoria.			Ontario.			York.			Peel.			Simcoe.			Halton.			Wentworth.			Brant.			Lincoln.			Welland.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
From the 1st to the 38th Session, inclusive	191	135	56	36	29	7	38	30	8	222	144	78	1628	556	1072	165	123	42	100	72	28	136	61	75	297	75	222	128	64	64	114	58	56	132	69	63
Thirty-ninth Session, 1868	6	4	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	6	4	2	31	7	24	4	3	1	3	1	2	1	1	...	7	...	7	2	...	2	3	2	1	4	2	2
Fortieth Session, 1868	13	6	7	4	1	3	1	1	...	6	2	4	39	7	32	4	1	3	1	1	...	1	...	1	11	1	10	4	...	4	.....	...	...	4	...	4
Grand Total	210	145	65	42	31	11	39	31	8	234	150	84	1698	570	1128	171	127	44	104	74	30	138	62	76	315	76	239	134	64	70	117	60	57	138	69	69

TABLE K.—THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR ONTARIO, 1868.—*Concluded.*

ABSTRACT No. 2.—COUNTIES WHENCE TEACHERS IN TRAINING AT THE NORMAL SCHOOL CAME.—*Concluded.*

THE SESSIONS.	Haldimand.			Norfolk.			Oxford.			Waterloo.			Wellington.			Grey.			Perth.			Huron.			Bruce.			Middlesex.			Elgin.			Kent.			Lambton.			Essex.			Grand Total.
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	
From the 1st to the 38th Session, inclusive	70	42	28	87	50	37	166	6	70	56	43	13	112	71	41	33	17	16	82	60	22	66	55	11	33	26	7	251	131	120	87	65	22	56	29	27	49	28	21	18	10	8	5134
Thirty-ninth Session, 1868	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	2	2	2	2	...	2	2	...	5	5	...	6	4	2	2	2	...	2	2	...	5	2	3	3	2	1	2	2	...	3	2	1	1	...	1	123
Fortieth Session, 1868	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	2	4	1	1	...	1	...	1	3	3	...	3	2	1	2	2	...	3	3	...	13	5	8	3	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	140
Grand Total	73	42	31	87	50	37	176	100	76	59	46	13	115	73	42	41	25	16	91	66	25	70	59	11	38	31	7	269	138	131	93	69	24	59	32	27	53	30	23	19	10	9	5397*

* See Note to Abstract No. 1, page 77.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—RELIGIOUS PERSUASION OF THE STUDENTS ATTENDING THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

THE SESSIONS.	Total Number of Students admitted.			Church of England.			Roman Catholic.			Presbyterians.			Methodists.			Baptists.			Congregationalists.			Lutherans.			Quakers.			Universalists.			Unitarians.			Disciples.			Other persuasions.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
From the 1st to the 38th Session, inclusive	5134	2725	2409	877	417	460	229	102	127	1412	775	637	1799	965	834	408	236	172	212	80	132	4	4	...	40	31	9	4	4	...	8	4	4	26	12	14	115	95	20
Thirty-ninth Session, 1868	123	58	65	19	5	14	5	1	4	39	19	20	46	27	19	8	4	4	4	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fortieth Session, 1868	140	50	90	34	9	25	5	2	3	49	20	29	40	16	24	5	2	3	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...
Grand Total	5397	2833	2564	930	431	499	239	105	134	1500	814	686	1885	1008	877	421	242	179	220	81	139	5	5	...	10	31	9	4	4	...	9	4	5	29	13	16	115	95	20

* See Note to Abstract No. 1, page 77.

TABLE L.—The other Educational Institutions of Ontario.

TOTALS.	COLLEGES.				ACADEMIES AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.					TOTAL.		
	Number of Colleges.	Number of Students.	Annual Income or Legislative Aid.	Amount received from Fees.	Number of Academies and Private Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of months open.	Number of Teachers.	Amount received from Fees.	Total Colleges, Academies and Private Schools.	Total Students and Pupils.	Total amount received from Fees or Legislative Aid.
			$ cts.	$ cts.					$ cts.			$ cts.
Total Counties	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	1657	8	107	6410 50	87	1657	6410 50
" Cities	11	1320	115000 00	42000 00	67	2235	11	104	52500 00	78	3555	209500 00
" Towns	5	610	44000 00	11000 00	93	2151	10	135	20843 00	98	2761	75843 00
" Villages	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	612	9	41	2397 00	35	612	2397 00
Grand Total, 1868	16	1930	159000 00	53000 00	282	6655	10	387	82150 50	298	8585	294150 50
" 1867	16	1930	159000 00	53000 00	312	6743	10	405	82557 00	328	8673	294557 00
Increase	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	88	.....	18	406 50	30	88	406 50

TABLE M.—STATEMENT No. 1.—The Free Public Libraries of Ontario.

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1868.

COUNTIES AND NAMES OF COMMON SCHOOL LIBRARIES.	MONEYS.			Total number of Volumes supplied in 1868.
	Amount of Local Appropriation for 1868.	Amount of Legislative Apportionment for 1868.	Value of Books sent in 1868.	
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Lanark:				
Dalhousie, Township	395 00	395 00	790 00	1042
Frontenac:				
Pittsburgh, No. 12	50 00	50 00	100 00	95
Northumberland:				
Alnwick, " 3	25 00	25 00	50 00	70
Durham:				
Clarke, " 5	16 00	16 00	32 00	42
Manvers, " 1	38 00	38 00	76 00	104
Do " 6	31 00	31 00	62 00	83
Victoria:				
Ops, " 4	10 00	10 00	20 00	28
Ontario:				
Thorah, Township	20 00	20 00	40 00	47
Scott, No. 1	25 00	25 00	50 00	64
Uxbridge, " 1	28 00	28 00	56 00	201
York:				
Markham, " 8	100 00	100 00	200 00	246
York " 21	20 00	20 00	40 00	59
Halton:				
Esquesing, " 5	10 00	10 00	20 00	26
Trafalgar, " 13	28 80	28 80	57 60	96
Do " 15	7 50	7 50	15 00	22
Wentworth:				
Ancaster and Flamboro' W., No. 3, U. S. S.	22 00	22 00	44 00	82
Barton, No. 2	21 60	21 60	42 00	184
Do " 7	30 00	30 00	60 00	108
Saltfleet, " 5	20 10	20 40	40 80	68
Brant:				
Burford, " 19	30 00	30 00	60 00	75
Scotland, Grammar School	16 00	16 00	32 00	50
Welland:				
Fonthill, "	20 00	20 00	40 00	39
Norfolk:				
Townsend, No. 8	35 00	35 00	70 00	119
Walsingham, " 15	25 00	25 00	50 00	87
Do " 19	25 00	25 00	50 00	79
Waterloo:				
Dumfries North, " 19	25 00	25 00	50 00	77
Wellington:				
Garafraxa, " 15	50 00	50 00	100 00	146
Guelph. " 4½	20 00	20 00	40 00	68
Puslinch, " 6	26 00	26 00	52 00	72
Grey:				
Melancthon, " 4	10 31½	10 31½	20 63	38
Sydenham, " 8	18 00	18 00	36 00	50
Perth:				
Elma, " 1	25 00	25 00	50 00	75
Do " 4	8 00	8 00	16 00	32
Downie, " 4	21 00	21 00	42 00	49
Hibbert and Logan, " 1, U. S. S	7 00	7 00	14 00	27
Mornington, " 5	20 00	20 00	40 00	60
Huron:				
Ashfield, " 12	10 70	10 70	21 40	25
Colborne, " 6	12 00	12 00	24 00	36
Goderich, " 10	10 00	10 00	20 00	40
Bruce:				
Amabel and Albemarle, Townships	50 00	50 00	100 00	142
Brant, No. 10	5 45	5 45	10 90	24
Bruce, " 12	10 08	10 08	20 16	29

TABLE M.—STATEMENT No. 1.—The Free Public Libraries of Ontario.—*Continued.*

THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1868.

COUNTIES AND NAMES OF COMMON SCHOOL LIBRARIES.		MONEYS.			Total number of Volumes supplied in 1868.
		Amount of Local Appropriation for 1868.	Amount of Legislative Apportionment for 1868.	Value of Books sent in 1868.	
Bruce—Continued:		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
Carrick,	No. 10	10 00	10 00	20 00	86
Culross,	" 9	16 00	16 00	32 00	46
Huron,	" 7	10 00	10 00	20 00	29
Do	" 9	5 00	5 00	10 00	18
Middlesex:					
London,	" 23	79 45	79 45	158 90	194
McGillivray,	" 6	10 00	10 00	20 00	49
Kent:					
Camden,	" 9	25 00	25 00	50 00	103
Lambton:					
Sarnia,	" 2	25 00	25 00	50 00	33
Essex:					
Gosfield,	" 2	20 00	20 00	40 00	68
Do.	" 4	10 00	10 00	20 00	42
Tilbury West,	" 3	42 00	42 00	84 00	126
Cities:					
Toronto,	County Jail	25 00	25 00	50 00	152
Do	Normal and Model Schools	200 00	200 0	400 00	640
Towns:					
Belleville,	B. S. T	13 00	13 00	26 00	33
Goderich,	B. S. T	25 99	25 99	51 98	74
Perth,	B. S. T	200 00	200 00	400 00	506
St. Mary's,	U. S	15 98	15 98	31 96	33
Whitby,	U. S	5 37½	5 37½	10 75	3
Villages:					
New Edinburgh,	B. S. T	35 00	35 00	70 00	87
Oil Springs	B. S. T	60 00	60 00	120 00	145
Total		2210 04	2210 04	4420 08	6573

TABLE M.—STATEMENT No. 2.—The Free Public Libraries of Ontario.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.							OTHER PUBLIC LIBRARIES				TOTAL.	
	MONEYS.							*Sunday School Libraries.*		*Other Public Libraries.*		*Total School and Public Libraries in Ontario.*	
	Amount of local appropriation for 1868	Amount of legislative apportionment for 1868	Value of Books sent in 1868.	Value of books sent in former years.	Total value of books sent.	No. of libraries, exclusive of sub-divisions.	Total number of volumes in libraries.	Libraries.	Volumes.	Libraries.	Volumes.	Libraries.	Volumes.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.								
Glengarry				350 70	350 70	3	650	9	1090	.....	.....	12	1740
Stormont				601 22	601 22	4	1225	15	1480	2	310	21	3015
Dundas				800 00	800 00	4	1401	25	2133	1	82	30	3616
Prescott				1031 06	1031 06	5	1988	26	3676	3	1650	34	7314
Russell				652 37	652 37	4	1270	10	900	1	800	15	2970
Carleton				1973 02	1973 02	15	4009	27	3478	2	180	44	7667
Grenville				876 00	876 00	5	1809	29	3924	1	579	35	6312
Leeds				1139 10	1139 10	19	2212	69	6567	3	350	91	9129
Lanark	395 00	395 00	790 00	4357 80	5147 80	39	9861	56	7000	30	5500	125	22361
Renfrew				1563 72	1563 72	18	2950	29	2136	3	850	50	5936
Frontenac	50 00	50 00	100 00	654 77	754 77	8	1391	30	3683	3	950	41	6024
Addington				430 00	430 00	2	692	25	4153	2	630	29	5475
Lennox				720 00	720 00	2	1556	14	1282	4	350	20	3188
Prince Edward				1237 60	1237 60	11	2303	38	4361	3	900	52	7564
Hastings				2811 84	2811 84	21	5336	55	6019	3	957	79	12312
Northumberland	25 00	25 00	50 00	4296 26	4346 26	33	8684	78	9471	6	2580	117	20735
Durham	85 00	85 00	170 00	1246 57	1416 57	21	3200	57	7393	3	450	81	11043
Peterborough				3313 56	3313 56	24	6892	31	3150	6	1319	61	11361
Victoria	10 00	10 00	20 00	570 24	590 24	45	3457	26	2275	3	360	74	6092
Ontario	73 00	73 00	146 00	4779 12	4925 12	28	8617	46	8286	6	2900	80	19803
York	120 00	120 00	240 00	8550 38	8790 38	73	15263	95	12513	23	5645	191	33421
Peel				4613 66	4613 66	52	8149	48	6828	3	680	103	15657
Simcoe				3963 85	3963 85	40	7202	52	5911	7	2156	99	15269
Halton	46 30	46 30	92 60	1283 84	1376 44	15	2132	33	7630	11	3126	59	12888
Wentworth	93 40	93 40	186 80	1770 00	1956 80	17	4011	53	8500	9	2366	79	14877
Brant	46 00	46 00	92 00	971 80	1063 80	15	2370	47	6794	3	2276	65	11440
Lincoln				2634 50	2634 50	23	4524	41	5427	3	2700	67	12651
Welland	20 00	20 00	40 00	964 00	1004 00	13	1952	51	6995	4	1516	68	10463
Haldimand				3201 10	3201 10	33	5595	50	5265	3	2370	86	13230

TABLE M.—STATEMENT No. 2.—The Free Public Libraries of Ontario.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES—*Continued.*	THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES SUPPLIED BY THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.							OTHER PUBLIC LIBRARIES.				TOTAL.	
	MONEYS.							*Sunday School Libraries.*		*Other Public Libraries.*		*Total School and Public Libraries in Ontario.*	
	Amount of local appropriation for 1868	Amount of legislative apportionment for 1868.	Value of books sent in 1868.	Value of books sent in former years.	Total value of books sent.	No. of libraries, exclusive of sub-divisions.	Total number of volumes in libraries.	Libraries.	Volumes.	Libraries.	Volumes.	Libraries.	Volumes.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.								
Norfolk	85 00	85 00	170 00	1190 36	1360 36	17	2398	66	6831	5	1200	88	10429
Oxford				5195 04	5195 04	47	9971	88	10964	5	990	140	21865
Waterloo	25 00	25 00	50 00	1940 87	1990 87	14	3645	21	3062	12	1660	47	8367
Wellington	96 00	96 00	192 00	4484 67	4676 67	51	8027	53	6825	10	2607	114	17459
Grey	28 31½	28 31½	56 63	3105 96	3162 59	34	6015	37	3287	16	1963	87	11265
Perth	81 00	81 00	162 00	2989 02	3151 02	32	5817	40	4141	15	1788	87	11746
Huron	32 70	32 70	65 40	5987 10	6052 50	56	9664	52	4484	15	2059	123	16207
Bruce	106 53	106 53	213 06	1438 32	1651 38	26	2942	33	3910	2	480	61	7332
Middlesex	89 45	89 45	178 90	4246 46	4425 36	53	7523	66	8583	12	4692	131	20798
Elgin				1868 14	1868 14	15	3475	57	5563	8	1205	80	10183
Kent	25 00	25 00	50 00	3710 00	3760 00	33	7258	54	4718	8	1626	95	13602
Lambton	25 00	25 00	50 00	3213 41	3263 41	20	4471	37	3948	8	1390	65	9309
Essex	72 00	72 00	144 00	1304 00	1448 00	8	2665	13	3350	10	1040	31	7055
Totals	1629 69½	1629 69½	3259 39	102031 43	105290 82	998	194572	1782	217366	277	67232	3057	479170
Total Counties	1629 69½	1629 69½	3259 39	102031 43	105290 82	998	194572	1782	217366	277	67232	3057	479170
" Cities	225 00	225 00	450 00	10405 71	10855 71	10	16788	75	26310	18	5445	103	97548
" Towns	260 34½	260 34½	520 69	7484 81	8005 50	39	10522	201	53208	50	34681	290	98501
" Villages	95 00	95 00	190 00	3131 98	3321 98	23	5728	144	29963	39	17317	296	53008
Grand Total for 1868	2210 04	2210 04	4420 08	123053 93	127474 01	1070	227610	2202	326937	384	173680	3656	728227
" " 1867	1702 42	1702 42	3404 84	119649 10	123053 93	1035	221037	2139	324822	384	173530	3558	719389
Increase	507 62	507 62	1015 24	3404 83	4420 08	35	6573	63	2115	.....	150	98	8838
Decrease													

TABLE M.—STATEMENT No. 3.—The Free Public Libraries of Ontario.—*Concluded.*

The following is a statement of the number and classification of Public Library and Prize Books sent out from the Depository of the Ontario Education Department, from 1853 to 1868, inclusive.

Number of volumes sent out during the years	Total Volumes of Library Books.	History.	Zoology and Physiology.	Botany.	Phenomena.	Physical Science.	Geology.	Natural Philosophy and Manufactures.	Chemistry.	Agricultural Chemistry.	Practical Agriculture	Literature.	Voyages.	Biography.	Tales and Sketches—Practical Life.	Fiction.	Teachers' Library.	Prize Books.	Grand Total Library and Prize Books.
1853	21922	4158	1602	287	906	526	234	940	132	192	807	2694	1141	2917	5178	.....	208	.....	21922
1854	66711	10633	5532	1030	2172	1351	636	4780	629	321	3235	5764	4350	6393	19307	.....	578	.....	66711
1855	28659	5475	2053	318	558	663	200	1808	207	76	1452	3361	2926	3081	6049	.....	432	.....	28659
1856	13669	2498	652	118	397	287	77	660	55	31	418	1523	1019	1844	3832	.....	258	.....	13669
1857	29833	5295	1763	321	632	817	195	1729	134	67	1257	2391	2253	3516	9219	.....	244	2557	32390
1858	7587	1567	503	86	152	98	61	276	27	2	186	713	843	744	2245	.....	84	8045	15632
1859	9308	1670	551	136	209	192	130	432	87	18	360	1169	714	1127	2401	.....	172	12089	21397
1860	9072	1561	475	144	223	200	100	526	61	17	339	852	797	1115	2520	.....	142	20194	29266
1861	6488	1273	302	59	101	72	64	223	36	2	172	601	760	880	1826	.....	117	26931	33419
1862	5599	927	244	45	99	43	75	211	45	24	165	412	661	830	1706	.....	112	29760	35359
1863	6274	707	304	42	97	80	67	282	26	6	202	547	652	864	2286	.....	112	32890	39164
1864	3361	552	140	11	47	38	28	134	7	.....	87	321	290	451	1198	.....	57	33381	36742
1865	3882	611	168	20	62	53	26	131	3	.....	110	328	534	553	1225	.....	58	44601	48483
1866	6856	1144	217	56	125	81	55	282	26	19	291	652	776	784	2200	.....	148	58871	65727
1867	5426	1003	125	20	78	65	15	189	7	.....	118	524	595	650	1971	.....	66	64103	69529
1868	6573	1106	214	39	86	51	42	195	26	.....	132	554	979	736	2211	150	52	54715	61288
Totals	231220	40180	14845	2732	5944	4617	2005	12798	1508	775	9271	22406	19290	26485	65374	150	2840	388137	619357

Deduct Volumes returned for exchange, &c	616
	618741
Volumes sent to Mechanies' Institutes, &c., not included in the above	9268
Grand Total, Library and Prize Books, despatched up to the 31st December, 1868	628009

TABLE N.—The Grammar and Common Schools of Ontario, 1868.

SUMMARY OF MAPS, APPARATUS AND PRIZE BOOKS SUPPLIED TO COUNTIES, CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES DURING THE YEAR.

COUNTIES.	Moneys.		Maps of:									Apparatus.			Object Lessons.	Prize Books
	Local Contributions.	Legislative Apportionment.	Total.	World.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	America.	B. N. America and Canada.	Great Britain and Ireland.	Single Hemispheres.	Classical and Scriptural.	Other Charts and Maps.	Globes.	Sets of Apparatus.	Other School Apparatus, pieces.	Historical and other Lessons in sheets.	No. of Volumes.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.															
Glengarry	46 00	46 00	92 00		1			2	2					1		1		213
Stormont	45 27	45 27	90 54	2	1			2	2	1		1	2	1			3	162
Dundas	30 75	30 75	61 50	1	1	1	1	1	1								2	176
Prescott	39 51	39 51	79 02	1	2	2	2	1	2	1		1	4				51	64
Russell	24 00	24 00	48 00	1	1	1	1	1	1									120
Carleton	225 55	225 55	451 10	3	8	5	5	3	8	4	4	3	3	1			64	824
Grenville	52 70	52 70	105 40	3	3	1	2	1	4		2						17	233
Leeds	113 37½	113 37½	226 75	3	2	2	2	2	2								6	640
Lanark	324 50	324 50	649 00	1	6	4	4	4	4	2	6	6	1	1		1	23	1154
Renfrew	141 91	141 91	283 82	3	3	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	3	1		3	61	767
Frontenac	115 34	115 34	230 68	2	4	2	1	2	2				2	1		1	54	593
Addington	69 95	69 95	139 90	2		2			2					1			43	299
Lennox	20 70	20 70	41 40	1		1	1	1	1									102
Prince Edward	55 00	55 00	110 00		1	1	1	1	1					1				279
Hastings	150 25½	150 25½	300 51	2	6	4	4	5	5	3	4	6	5	2		1	64	497
Northumberland	181 17½	181 17½	362 35	1	4	2	2	3	3	4	6	6	10	1	1	5	168	758
Durham	177 82	177 82	355 64	1	1	2	2	3	1	3	3	3	1	2	1	1	15	833
Peterborough	85 28½	85 28½	170 57	1	5	2	2	4	4	3	4	3	1	1	1	1	69	247
Victoria	275 17	275 17	550 34	2	4	3	3	3	4	1	6	3	5			1	80	1346
Ontario	367 01½	367 01½	734 03	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	1	4	6	1	15	239	1839
York	493 66	493 66	987 32		7	4	4	4	2	2	4	4	3	3	1	2	60	2579
Peel	265 00	265 00	530 00	2	1	8	8	1	4	7	10		4	1	1	10	38	1461
Simcoe	615 91½	1231 83	708 72	3	5	4	4	3	4	4	4	10	6	3	3	13	46	3146
Halton	354 36	354 36	639 24	2	5	4	4	4	3	5	6	4	22	3	3		2	1403
Wentworth	319 62	319 62	226 66	2	4	5	4	3	4	5	6	4	10	2	4	6	19	1282
Brant	113 33	113 33	238 50	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	5	2	1	2	64	424
Lincoln	119 25	119 25	178 60	1	1	4	4	1	4		2	1	1	1	1	1	112	428
Welland	89 30	89 30		3	4								5			9		214

| | | |

TABLE O.—The Superannuated or Worn-out Common School Teachers.

No.	NAME.	Age in 1868.	Years of Teaching in Ontario.	Amount of Pension for 1868.*	Amount of cash paid pensioners from 1st Jan'y to 30th Dec.	Period for which the payments were made.		
				$ cts.	$ cts.			
4	Magnus Swanson	85	18	27 00	21 20	Last half 1867, first half 1868.		
6	Donald Currie	80	18	27 00	33 60	do	do	second ½ 1868.
11	Thomas J. Graffe	61	18	27 00	33 60	do	do	do
13	James Benton	72	25	37 50	49 00	do	do	do
15	James Breakenridge †	64	32	48 00	122 00	do	do	do
17	Robert C. Mills	82	23	34 50	28 20	do	do	
19	Peter Stewart	85	22	33 00	42 40	do	do	do
20	David Thompson	79	28	26 70	49 20	do	do	
21	John Price	76	24	36 00	46 80	do	do	do
22	William Gordon	81	30	21 00	38 00	do	do	
31	John McKenzie	76	17½	12 25	10 25	do		
36	Donald McDonald	82	13	19 50	14 20	do	do	
42	W. R. Thornhill	70	22	33 00	42 40	do	do	do
43	William Irvine	86	17½	12 25	10 25	do		
45	John Fletcher	59	18	27 00	33 60	do	do	do
46	John B. Emons	72	27	40 50	53 40	do	do	do
47	John Nowlan	77	24	36 00	46 80	do	do	do
49	George Reynolds	73	28½	42 75	56 70	do	do	do
54	Alexander Miller	82	28½	42 75	56 70	do	do	do
55	John Donald	69	20½	30 75	39 10	do	do	do
56	Angus McDonell	73	33½	50 25	67 70	do	do	do
57	James Forde	66	18	27 00	33 60	do	do	do
59	Gilbert McAulay	88	18	12 60	10 60	do		
60	Gideon Gibson	83	19	28 50	35 80	do	do	do
63	Donald McDougall	68	14	21 00	24 80	do	do	do
71	Thomas White	78	23¾	35 63	46 26	do	do	do
72	Rev. Joshua Webster	74	22	33 00	42 40	do	do	do
73	Norman McLeod	76	16	24 00	29 20	do	do	do
75	M. Kineborough	88	31	46 50	62 20	do	do	do
78	William Foster	68	22	33 00	42 40	do	do	do
79	William Glasford	58	18½	27 75	34 70	do	do	do
81	William Powers	69	30	21 00	19 00	do		
82	John Vert	58	21½	32 25	41 30	do	do	do
83	William Benson	71	23	34 50	44 60	do	do	do
84	William Kearns	76	25	37 50	49 00	do	do	do
86	James Leys	76	17	25 50	31 40	do	do	do
87	John Healy	79	26	39 00	51 20	do	do	do
88	Hector McRae	72	20	30 00	38 00	do	do	do
92	Emily Cozens	63	27	40 50	53 40	do	do	do
93	William Dermott	70	13	19 50	22 60	do	do	do
96	Walter Hick	80	25	36 50	49 00	do	do	do
97	John Higginbotham	77	22	33 00	42 40	do	do	do
101	William Leonard	83	13	19 50	22 60	do	do	do
107	Daniel Wing	65	26	39 00	51 20	do	do	do
110	Martin Devereux	71	23	34 50	44 60	do	do	do
111	Michael O'Kane	76	20½	30 75	39 10	do	do	do
114	Alexander Jenkins	74	18	27 00	33 60	do	do	do
115	Isabella Kennedy	66	22	33 00	42 40	do	do	do
117	William Miller	82	10	15 00	16 60	do	do	do
118	Robert Beattie	73	20½	30 75	39 10	do	do	do
119	John L. Biggar	76	25	37 50	49 00	do	do	do
120	William Corry	78	17	25 50	31 40	do	do	do
121	Marianne Ederington	57	20	30 00	38 00	do	do	do
122	Peter Fitzpatrick	76	23	34 50	44 60	do	do	do
123	James Guthrie	77	14	9 80	15 60	do	do	
126	James Kehoe	68	19	28 40	89 45	For 1865 to 1868.		
127	William Leahy	79	12	8 40	12 80	Last half 1867, first half 1868.		
128	James McQueen	61	22½	33 75	43 60	do	do	second ½ 1868.
129	John Miskeily	70	12½	18 75	21 50	do	do	do

*The pensions are subject to a deduction, before payment, of $4 for annual subscription required by law.

†Half of this pensioner's allowance was attached by the County Judge.

TABLE O.—The Superannuated or Worn-out Common School Teachers.—*Cont'd.*

No.	NAME.	Age in 1868.	Years of Teaching in Ontario.	Amount of Pension for 1868.	Amount of cash paid pensioners from 1st Jan'y to 30th Dec.	Period for which the payments were made.		
				$ cts.	$ cts.			
132	Nicholas Fagan	74	13	19 50	22 60	Last half 1867,	first half 1868,	second ½ 1868.
135	Andrew Power	50	17	25 50	31 40	do	do	do
136	James Ramsay	63	17	25 50	31 40	do	do	do
137	Catharine Snyder	59	18	27 00	33 60	do	do	do
139	John Tucker	75	21	31 50	40 20	do	do	do
140	John Brown	70	26	39 00	51 20	do	do	do
141	John Monaghan	64	15	22 50	27 00	do	do	do
142	Richard Youmans	64	20	30 00	38 00	do	do	do
144	William Ferguson	68	24	36 00	46 80	do	do	do
145	Thomas Flanagan	71	20	30 00	38 00	do	do	do
146	Patrick Jones	79	36	54 00	73 20	do	do	do
147	Jesse Loomis	77	19	13 30	11 30	do		
148	Edward Ryan	77	25	37 50	49 00	do	do	do
149	Daniel Sheehan	84	20	30 00	38 00	do	do	do
155	Alexander Middleton	69	20	30 00	38 00	do	do	do
156	George Miller	85	12	8 40	6 40	do		
157	Jeremiah O'Leary	68	22	14 70	12 70	do		
159	Archibald McCormick	71	16	20 00	18 40	do	do	
161	Thomas Baldwin	70	13	19 50	22 60	do	do	do
162	James Bodfish	65	20	30 00	38 00	do	do	do
163	Anne Jackson	77	21	31 50	40 20	do	do	do
166	William Hildyard	62	19	28 50	35 80	do	do	do
167	Michael Murphy	80	7	10 50	2 90	do		
168	John McKenna	59	18½	27 75	34 70		do	do
169	Mary Richards	73	33	49 50	66 60	do	do	do
170	W. B. P. Williams	64	9	13 50	13 80			do
171	Julius Ansley	64	18	27 00	33 60	do	do	do
172	Thomas Baker	73	19	28 50	35 80	do	do	do
173	Thomas Buchanan	63	20	30 00	38 00	do	do	do
174	Matthew M. Hutchins	61	22	33 60	42 40	do	do	do
178	Helen McLaren	59	21	31 50	40 20	do	do	do
179	Ralph McCallum	59	23	34 50	44 60	do	do	do
180	Edward Potts	73	23	34 50	44 60	do	do	do
182	Daniel D. Barrett	64	19	28 50	35 80	do	do	do
183	William Clarke	72	12	18 00	20 40		do	do
184	John Dods	63	21	31 50	40 20	do	do	do
186	P. G. Mulhern	68	29	43 50	57 80	do	do	do
188	Thomas Sanders	76	30	45 00	60 00	do	do	do
189	George Townley	79	19	13 30	22 60	do	do	
190	George Weston	70	22½	33 75	43 50	do	do	do
192	Edmund Bradburne	60	25	21 00	19 00	do		
193	Robert Hamilton	75	16	24 00	29 20		do	do
194	John McDonnell	68	14	21 00	24 80	do	do	do
195	John McGarvey	79	20	30 00	38 00	do	do	do
196	Joseph D. Thomson	59	14	21 00	24 80	do	do	do
198	Henry Bartley	61	23	34 50	44 60	do	do	do
199	John Cameron	64	15	22 50	27 00	do	do	do
200	Melinda Clarke	58	15½	23 25	28 10	do	do	do
201	James Brown	63	27½	41 25	54 50	do	do	do
202	Daniel Callaghan	71	30	45 00	60 00	do	do	do
204	John McNamara	79	13	19 50	22 60	do	do	do
206	James Robinson	53	18	27 00	33 60	do	do	do
207	Jane Tyndall	64	21	31 50	40 20	do	do	do
208	William Bell	67	11	16 50	18 20	do	do	do
209	William Brown	50	13	19 50	22 60	do	do	do
210	James Armstrong	55	25	37 50	49 00	do	do	do
211	Caroline F. Mozier	59	27	40 50	53 40	do	do	do
212	Eliza Barber	50	18½	27 75	34 70	do	do	do
214	James McFarlane	62	27	40 50	53 40	do	do	do
216	J. C. VanEvery	65	20	30 00	38 00	do	do	do
217	Benjamin Woods	68	29	43 50	57 80	do	do	do
218	John Younghusband	73	33½	50 25	67 70	do	do	do
220	Angus McGillis	56	23	34 50	44 60	do	do	do

TABLE O.—The Superannuated or worn-out Common School Teachers.—*Concl'd.*

No.	NAME.	Age in 1868.	Years of Teaching in Ontario.	Amount of pension for 1868.	Amount of cash paid Pensioners from 1st July to 30th Dec.	Period for which the payments were made.
				$ cts.	$ cts.	
221	Richard Campbell	68	31	46 50	62 20	Last half 1867, first half 1868, second ½ 1868.
222	James Mahon	58	20	30 00	38 00	do do do
224	Duncan Calder	70	25	37 50	49 00	do do do
227	Thomas Morrison	64	28	42 00	55 60	do do do
228	John Douglass	73	22	33 00	42 40	do do do
229	Daniel McGill	63	28	42 00	55 60	do do do
230	John Lenaten	73	12	18 00	20 40	do do do
231	Anna McKay	65	18	27 00	33 60	do do do
232	Sidney Russell	65	15	22 50	27 00	do do do
233	Patrick Shirreff	68	26	39 00	51 20	do do do
234	Robert Jordan	73	28	42 00	55 60	do do do
235	David Kee	53	17	25 50	31 40	do do do
237	Thomas Dorothey	57	34	51 00	68 80	do do do
238	Thomas Whitfield	59	32½	48 75	65 50	do do do
239	William Beaton	71	16	24 00	*100 00	Year 1867, do do
240	John Robinson	66	17	25 50	*107 50	do do do
241	Archibald C. Boyd	43	15	†12 00	10 00	do
242	James Briggs	57	37	*222 00	130 00	For 1868.
243	James Denman	66	37½	*225 00	131 00	do
244	Adam Gillespie	70	24	*144 00	96 00	do
246	Charles Judge	58	17	*102 00	86 00	do
	Net amount of Pensions paid in 1868.....				5957 31	

NOTE.—In the above table, where the number is omitted, the pensioner is either dead, has resumed teaching, or has withdrawn.

*Pensioners receive, for the first year in which they are placed on the list, an amount at the rate of $6 per year of service. After the first year they receive a smaller amount, as the fund does not admit of continuing the high rate.

† For half year.

TABLE O.—General Abstract.

COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE FOREGOING SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS APPLIED.				RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.		NATIVES OF	
Glengarry	16	Simcoe	10	Church of England and Episcopalian	83	Ireland	116
Stormont	10	Halton	3	Church of Scotland and Presbyterian	64	Scotland	68
Dundas	7	Wentworth	8	Church of Rome	38	England	28
Prescott	6	Brant	3	Methodist	34	Ontario	17
Carleton	12	Lincoln	8	Baptist	7	United States	11
Grenville	10	Welland	4	Congregationalist	3	Quebec	2
Leeds	14	Haldimand	1	"Protestant"	2	Wales	1
Lanark	20	Norfolk	4	Universalist	2	Nova Scotia	2
Renfrew	2	Oxford	3	Society of Friends	1	New Brunswick	1
Frontenac	7	Wellington	7	Christian Disciple	1	Total	246
Addington	4	Grey	2	Second Advent	1		
Prince Edward	6	Perth	2	Not given	10		
Hastings	7	Huron	4	Total	246		
Northumberland	8	Bruce	1				
Durham	3	Middlesex	5				
Peterborough	8	Elgin	4				
Victoria	5	Kent	4				
Ontario	5	Essex	3				
York	11	Lambton	1				
Peel	8						
Total	246						

Of the 246 Teachers admitted to the Fund, 103 either died during or before 1868, were not heard from, resumed teaching, or withdrew from the Fund.
Of the remaining 143, the average length of service as Common School Teachers in Ontario was 21½ years
The average age of each pensioner in 1868 was 69 years.
Of the 246 Teachers admitted to the Fund, there have been 234 males and 12 females.

TABLE P.—Educational Summary for Ontario.

COUNTIES.	COMMON SCHOOLS.			GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.			OTHER INSTITUTIONS.			Amount expended for superannuated Teachers, Normal School, &c.	GRAND TOTAL.			Balance Unexpended.	Total amount available for Educational purposes during 1868.
	Number of Common Schools.	Number of Common School Pupils.	Amount expended for Common School purposes during 1868.	Number of Grammar Schools.	Number of Grammar School Pupils.	Amount expended for Grammar School purposes during 1868.	Number of other Educational Institutions.	Number of their Pupils.	Amount received by other Educational Institutions during 1868.		Total number of Educational Institutions.	Total number of Pupils attending them.	Total amount expended for Educational purposes during 1868.		
			$ cts.			$ cts.			$ cts.	$ cts.			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Glengarry	75	5346	13692 88	2	66	1229 00	3	123	1500 00	360 10	80	5510	16781 98	1509 56	18291 54
Stormont	70	5139	11558 73	1	44	1022 59	2	40	200 00	184 00	73	5223	12965 32	1640 80	14606 12
Dundas	76	5676	17587 35	2	129	1752 50	2	45	150 00	185 20	80	5850	19675 05	1313 49	20988 54
Prescott	71	4145	9879 19	2	75	1170 40				99 00	73	4220	11148 59	952 50	12101 09
Russell	29	1830	5190 75	1	34	720 62					30	1864	5911 37	93 00	6004 37
Carleton	114	7892	22990 96	2	58	1024 00				400 16	116	7950	24415 12	4185 45	28600 57
Grenville	89	6182	17697 55	2	113	1608 13	4	82	314 00	256 40	95	6377	19906 08	1353 93	21260 01
Leeds	154	9893	29599 01	3	174	3142 50	3	60	800 00	270 10	160	10127	37202 61	3898 98	41101 59
Lanark	122	8036	25985 38	4	208	3892 33	2	30	100 00	293 20	128	8034	40270 91	4836 37	45107 28
Renfrew	99	5934	17920 69	3	137	1972 18	2	36	95 00	236 00	104	5867	20224 87	2648 79	22873 66
Frontenac	120	7165	22923 32				1	18	108 00	291 00	130	7183	23322 32	2774 38	26096 70
Addington	74	4673	14061 00	1	72	1475 24				189 20	75	4745	15725 44	2340 03	18065 47
Lennox	45	2775	9611 23	1	40	1611 28	3	75	300 00	400 16	49	2890	11552 51	126 26	11678 77
Prince Edward	83	6193	22517 98	1	38	1888 57	1	290	2143 00	256 40	95	6321	26795 75	1804 82	28600 57
Hastings	139	12488	41970 60	3	172	3468 68	6	364	22242 00	270 10	148	12924	67862 18	6020 68	73882 86
Northumberland	121	11059	46726 91	2	231	3747 73	12	378	31040 00	293 20	148	11668	81713 14	1958 26	83671 40
Durham	103	10094	40459 15	3	219	4782 92	8	205	925 00	236 00	114	10518	46242 37	4806 09	51048 46
Peterborough	101	7923	27928 54	2	171	3775 58	5	100	288 00	291 00	108	8194	32120 12	4516 65	36636 77
Victoria	108	7654	30380 74	3	158	3366 77	2	40	120 00	189 20	113	7862	33163 51	3771 96	36935 47
Ontario	117	13281	54417 39	5	312	6588 91	11	238	551 50	96 00	133	13829	61616 90	6648 57	68265 47
York	149	16437	74116 36	4	166	4025 24	13	207	791 00	59 10	166	16810	79130 00	5661 87	84791 87
Peel	79	7661	30517 51	2	125	1483 22		41	310 00	197 40	81	7827	32460 23	3021 97	35482 20
Simcoe	166	16190	55884 06	3	118	2842 63	6	96	330 00	149 50	175	16404	58358 69	5967 22	65325 91
Halton	61	6172	25201 74	2	78	1526 59	6	51	624 00	302 00	69	6301	27378 33	1190 16	28568 49
Wentworth	78	8273	36463 94	3	183	2561 17	3	40	80 00	26 00	84	8496	39213 11	4394 75	43607 86
Brant	69	8094	38857 03	4	189	5470 12	9	257	1305 00	108 00	82	8540	45833 95	4608 10	50442 05
Lincoln	78	7186	29922 34	5	227	4593 71	9	272	1801 00	201 80	92	7685	36392 90	5315 45	41708 35
Welland	91	6765	27929 70	4	264	3947 65	2	80	100 00	75 85	97	7109	32057 85	5369 26	37427 11
Haldimand	78	7175	26003 18	2	82	1208 08	5	98	418 00	76 80	85	7325	27706 06	4173 79	31879 85

| | | |

TABLE P.—Educational Summary for Ontario.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	COMMON SCHOOLS.			GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.			OTHER INSTITUTIONS.			Amount expended for Superannuated Teachers, Normal School, &c.	GRAND TOTAL.			Balance Unexpended.	Total amount available for Educational purposes during 1868.
	Number of Common Schools.	Number of Common School Pupils.	Amount expended for Common School purposes during 1868.	Number of Grammar Schools.	Number of Grammar School Pupils.	Amount expended for Grammar School purposes during 1868.	Number of other Educational Institutions.	Number of their Pupils.	Amount received by other Educational Institutions during 1868.		Total number of Educational Institutions.	Total number of Pupils attending them.	Total amount expended for Educational purposes during 1868.		
			$ cts.			$ cts.			$ cts.	$ cts.			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Grammar School Inspection						2000 00				Legislative Grant for maps, &c., for Normal and Model Schools ..... 476 98 Co. Jail, Toronto, &c., &c. 203 70					
Grand Total, 1868	4480	419889	1588434 93	101	5649	119446 90	301	9385	204150 50	21966 56	4882	434933	2027198 89	212440 52	2239639 41
Do 1867	4422	401643	1473188 76	102	5696	126180 70	331	9473	204577 00	26096 92	4855	416312	1920023 38	207545 21	2127568 59
Increase	58	18256	115246 17	1	47	6533 80	30	88	406 50	1130 36	27	18121	107175 51	4895 31	112070 82
Decrease															

TABLE Q.—A General Statistical Abstract, exhibiting the comparative State and Progress of Education in Ontario, as connected with Universities, Colleges, Academies, Private, Grammar, Common, Normal and Model Schools, from the year 1842 to 1868, inclusive, compiled from Returns in the Educational Department.

No.	SUBJECTS COMPARED.	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848
1...	Population of Ontario	486055	No Reports for this year were received in consequence of a change in the School Law.	.....	622570	.....	.....	725879
2...	Population between the ages of five and sixteen years	141143		183539	202913	204580	230975	241102
3...	Colleges in operation	5		5	5	5	6	6
4...	County Grammar Schools	25		25	31	32	32	33
5...	Academies and Private Schools reported	44		60	65	80	96	117
6...	Normal and Model Schools for Ontario	.....		.....	.....	.....	2	2
7...	Total Common Schools in operation as reported	1721		2610	2736	2589	2727	2800
8...	Total Roman Catholic Separate Schools	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9...	Free Schools reported in operation (included in No. 7, above)	No Reports		No Reports	No Reports	No Reports	No Reports	No Reports
10...	Grand Total Educational establishments in operation in Ontario	1795		2700	2837	2706	2863	2958
11...	Total Students attending Colleges and Universities	No Reports		No Reports	No Reports	No Reports	700	740
12...	Total Pupils attending County Grammar Schools	"		"	"	"	1000	1115
13...	Total Pupils attending Academies and Private Schools	"		"	"	"	1831	2345
14...	Total Students and Pupils attending Normal and Model Schools for Ontario	"		"	"	"	.....	256
15...	Total Pupils attending the Common Schools of Ontario	63978		96756	110002	101912	124829	130739
16...	Total Pupils attending the Roman Catholic Separate Schools	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17...	Grand Total, Students and Pupils attending Universities, Colleges, Academies, Grammar, Private, Normal, Model and Common Schools	65978		96756	110002	101912	128360	135195
18...	Total amount paid for the Salaries of Common and Separate School Teachers in Ontario*	$166000		$206856	$286056	$271624	$310396	$344276
19...	Total amount paid for the erection or repairs of Common and Separate School Houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus, Books, Fuel, Stationery, &c*	No Reports		No Reports	No Reports	No Reports	No Reports	No Reports
20...	Grand Total paid for Common and Separate School Teachers' Salaries, the erection and repairs of School Houses, and for Libraries and Apparatus*	"		"	"	"	"	"
21...	Total amount paid for Grammar School Masters' Salaries*	"		"	"	"	"	"
22...	Total amount paid for the erection or repairs of Grammar School Houses*	"		"	"	"	"	"
23...	Amount received by other Educational Institutions, &c	"		"	"	"	"	"
24...	Grand Total paid for Educational purposes in Ontario*	"		"	"	"	"	"
25...	Total Common School Teachers in Ontario	.....		.....	2860	2925	3028	3177
26...	Total Male do do	.....		.....	.....	.....	2365	2507
27...	Total Female do do	.....		.....	.....	.....	663	670
28...	Average number of months each Common School has been kept open by a qualified Teacher, including legal holidays	.....		7¾	8	8½	8½	9

TABLE Q.—*Continued.*

No.	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858
1...	.....	803193	950551	953239	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2...	253364	259258	258607	262755	268957	277912	297623	311316	324888	360578
3...	7	7	7	8	8	9	10	12	12	12
4...	39	57	54	60	64	64	65	61	72	75
5...	157	224	175	181	186	206	307	267	276	301
6...	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	4
7...	2871	3059	2985	2992	3093	3200	3284	3391	3631	3772
8...	.....	.....	16	18	32	44	41	81	100	94
9...	No Reports	252	855	901	1052	1117	1211	1263	1707	1936
10...	3076	3349	3239	3262	3386	3526	3710	3815	4094	4258
11...	773	684	632	751	756	806	1100	1335	1335	1335
12...	1120	2070	2191	2643	3221	4287	3726	3386	4073	4459
13...	3648	4663	4557	5684	4440	5473	7584	6220	6523	6372
14...	400	370	356	645	735	622	643	772	746	777
15...	138465	151891	168159	179587	194736	204168	222979	243035	262673	283692
16...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4885	7210	9964	9991
17...	144406	159678	175895	189310	203888	215356	240917	262858	285314	306626
18...	$353912	$353716	$391308	$128948	$489764	$578868	$680108	$779680	$860232	$777616
19...	No Reports	$56756	$77336	$100366	$128072	$175472	$219164	$298428	$351926	$265519
20...	"	$410472	$468644	$529314	$617836	$754340	$899272	$1078108	$1212158	$1043135
21...	"	No Reports	Included in other Educational Institutions.				$46255	$47659	$57552	$52940
22...	"	"					$5711	$8311	$10708	$2868
23...	"	"	$131336	$147956	$150104	$174016	$204754	$192014	$214849	$219979
24...	"	"	$599080	$677270	$767940	$928356	$1155992	$1326092	$1495267	$1318922
25...	3209	3476	3277	3388	3539	3539	3565	3689	4083	4202
26...	2505	2697	2551	2541	2601	2508	2568	2622	2787	2965
27...	704	779	726	847	938	1031	997	1067	1296	1237
28...	$9\frac{1}{20}$	$9\frac{1}{17}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{5}$	$9\frac{2}{3}$	$9\frac{2}{3}$	$9\frac{2}{3}$	10	10	$10\frac{1}{3}$

* Balances due, but not collected, were included until 1858, but from that date Nos. 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 24 represent actual payments only. If we add to the Grand Total [24] the unexpended balances, we should have an available sum of $2,239,639 for Educational purposes during 1868; and for 1867, $2,127,569, the increase in 1868 being $112,070.

TABLE Q.—*Concluded.*

No.	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868
1...	.....	.....	1396091	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2...	362085	373589	384980	403302	412367	424565	426757	431812	447726	464315
3...	13	13	13	13	16	16	16	16	16	16
4...	81	88	86	91	95	95	104	104	102	101
5...	321	305	337	342	340	257	260	298	312	282
6...	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3
7...	3848	3854	3910	3995	4013	4077	4151	4222	4261	4318
8...	105	115	109	109	120	147	152	157	161	162
9...	2315	2602	2903	3111	3228	3459	3595	3741	3838	3986
10...	4372	4379	4459	4554	4587	4595	4686	4800	4855	4882
11...	1373	1373	1373	1373	1820	1820	1820	1930	1930	1930
12...	4381	4546	4765	4982	5352	5589	5754	5179	5696	5649
13...	6182	6408	7361	6784	6653	5718	5965	6462	6743	6655
14...	718	700	700	700	700	700	800	800	800	800
15...	288598	301104	316287	329033	344949	354330	365552	372320	382719	399305
16...	12994	14708	13631	14700	15859	17365	18101	18575	18924	20594
17...	314246	328839	344117	357572	375333	385522	397992	405267	416812	434933
18...	$859325	$895591	$918113	$959776	$987555	$996956	$1041052	$1066880	$1093516	$1146543
19...	$250721	$264183	$273305	$272217	$266892	$288362	$314827	$320353	$379672	$441891
20...	$1110046	$1159774	$1191418	$1231993	$1254447	$1285318	$1355879	$1387233	$1473188	$1588434
21...	$61564	$64005	$71034	$73211	$76121	$75854	$81562	$87055	$94820	$95848
22...	$7930	$6037	$4234	$7502	$3470	$6139	$5251	$17653	$19190	$10267
23...	$210042	$218332	$209421	$222534	$287768	$269668	$274514	$328065	$332825	$332650
24...	$1389582	$1448448	$1476107	$1535240	$1621806	$1636979	$1717206	$18200066	$1920023	$2027199
25...	4235	4281	4336	4406	4504	4625	4721	4789	4890	4996
26...	3115	3100	4031	3115	3094	3011	2930	2925	2849	2777
27...	1120	1181	1305	1291	1410	1614	1791	1864	2041	2219
28...	10½	10½	10¾	10⅞	10⅞	11 1/10	11⅕	11 1/10	11 1/10	11½

NOTE.—The Returns in the foregoing Table, up to the year 1847, are not very complete, but since that period they have been sufficiently so to establish data by which to compare our yearly progress in Educational matters. The Returns are now pretty extensive, and embrace all Institutions of Learning from the Common School up to the University; but hitherto the sources of information regarding this latter class of Institutions have been rather private than official, which should not be the case. The Annual Report of a Department of Public Instruction should present, in one comprehensive tabular view, the actual state and progress of all our Educational Institutions —Primary, Intermediate and Superior.

TABLE R.—The Accounts of the Education Department 1868.

Statement No. 1.—The Legislative Grant to Common Schools.

(U. C. Consolidated Statutes, 22 Victoria, Chapter 64, Section 106.)

Receipts.	Amount.		Expenditure.	Amount.	
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance, 1st January, 1868, as per account of 1867		632 00	By sundry payments from 1st January to 31st December, 1868.		
To Proportion of Warrants for this service		160000 00	Cities	7892 00	
Amount of Cheque 555, March, 1865, outstanding and drawn from Bank of Montreal, 30th March, 1868, to close old account		16 92	Towns	10428 80	
			Villages	7333 00	
			Counties	135698 00	
					161351 80
		160648 92	Receipts remitted to Hon. Provincial Treasurer		16 92
Balance 31st December		719 80			
		161368 72			161368 72

Statement No. 2.—The Roman Catholic Separate School Apportionment.

(U. C. Consolidated Statutes, 22 Victoria, Chapter 65, Sections 33 and 34.)

Receipts.	Amount.		Expenditure.	Amount.	
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance 1st January, 1868		4004 30	By sundry payments from 1st January to 31st December, 1868, on account of 1867 and 1868, as detailed in Table F.		
Proportion of Warrant for this service		10000 00	Cities	3273 00	
			Towns	2471 66	
			Villages	516 00	
			School Sections	2883 34	
					9144 00
			Payments in 1869 on account of 1868:		
			Cities	1489 00	
			Towns	1026 00	
			Villages	278 00	
			School Sections	1347 50	
					4140 50
			Balance 31st December, 1869		719 80
		14004 30			14004 30

TABLE R.—The Accounts of the Education Department, 1868.—*Continued.*

Statement No. 3.—The Poor School Fund.

(U. C. Consolidated Statutes, 22 Victoria, Chapter 64, Section 120.)

Receipts.	Amount.		Expenditure.	Amount.	
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To balance 1st January, 1868, as per account of 1867		239 00	By payments to various Counties, in aid of the following Schools, from 1st January to 31st December, 1868.		
Cash returned from Co. Peterboro'...	14 00		*Lanark:*		
" " Victoria.....	20 00		5, Dalhousie, $20.....	20 00	
		34 00	*Renfrew:*		
Proportion of Warrant for this service		2000 00	5, Alice, $25; 3, Griffith, $15; Petewawa, $30; 8, Ross, $15; 4, Sebastopol, $20; 4, Westmeath, $15; 11, Westmeath, $10	130 00	
			Frontenac:		
			Barrie, 4 schools, each $12.50; 4, Bedford, $20; 1, 3, 4, Oso, $11 each; 2, Oso, $12; 6, 7, Oso, each $15.....	145 00	
			Addington:		
			1, Anglesea, $20; 3, 5, 8, Anglesea and Kaladar, $20 each; 1, 2, 5, Denbigh and Abinger, $30; 4, Kaladar, $35	145 00	
			Hastings:		
			Bangor, $15; 1, Dungannon, $15; Faraday, $20; 4, 20, 21, Hungerford, $15 each; 1, McClure and Herschel, $20; 3, Tudor, Wollaston and Lake, $25; 5, Tudor and Lake, $15	155 00	
			Peterborough:		
			10, Belmont and Methuen, $20; 2, Burleigh, $27; 1, Galway, $5; 4, Galway, $5; 4, Lutterworth, $14; 1, 2, 9, Minden, each $14; 1, Snowdon, $20.....	133 00	
			Victoria:		
			4, Bexley and Laxton, $25; 7, Carden, $15; 7, Anson, $20; 2, Digby, $15; 1, Draper, $20; 3, Draper, $15; 9, Fenelon, $10; 5, Laxton, $10; 5 schools, Laxton, $50; 4, Lutterworth, $14; 1, Macaulay, $20; 3, Macaulay, $15; 5, Somerville, $15; 1, Stephenson, $15; Watt, $20.....	279 00	
			Simcoe:		
			Macaulay, Mr. Lambert's school, $15; 1 and 2, Morrison, each $15; 1, Muskoka, $15; 2, Muskoka, $15; Watt, $20; 13, Oro, $20...	115 00	
			Norfolk:		
			2, Charlotteville, $30.....	30 00	
			Grey:		
			6, Artemesia, $15; 10, Proton, $25; 8, 11, 13, Keppel, $50.....	90 00	
			Huron:		
			8, Huron, $15	15 00	
			Bruce:		
			1 and 5, Amabel, 10 each, $20; 10, Bruce, $15; 5 and 6 Elderslie, $20 each; 4, Kincardine and Bruce, $15; 14, Kincardine, $20.	110 00	
			Algoma District:		
			Sault S. Marie, $50; Korah, $25.	75 00	
			Parry Sound, $50.....	50 00	
			Receipts remitted Hon. Provincial Treasurer	.....	1492 00
				.....	34 00
					1526 00
			Balance, 31st December, 1868...	.....	747 00
		2273 00			2273 00

TABLE R.—THE ACCOUNTS OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, 1868.—*Continued.*

STATEMENT No. 4.—The Normal and Model Schools.

(U. C. Consolidated Statutes, 22 Victoria, Chapter 64, Sections 119 and 120.)

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.		EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.	
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	
To balance 1st January, 1868, as per account of 1867		1328 57	By salaries and wages, including Rev. Dr. Ormiston's travelling expenses	10580 11	
" proportion of warrants for this service		17000 00	" Books, apparatus and requisites	1952 92	
" Model School Fees and other receipts		4127 52	" Printing and advertising	209 67	
			" Light, water and fuel	1260 91	
			" Insurance	512 20	
			" Furniture, repairs to roof and yards, and contingencies	2556 78	
					17072 59
			Expenses of grounds, and gardener's wages		404 32
			Expended on fittings, &c., of heating apparatus		851 66
					18328 57
			Amount of cash receipts remitted Hon. Provincial Treasurer		4127 52
		22456 09			22456 09

STATEMENT No. 5.—Public School Libraries, Maps and Apparatus, and Prize Books

(U. C. Consolidated Statutes, 22 Victoria, Chapter 64, Section 20.)

RECEIPTS.	AMOUNT.		EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.	
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Balance 1st January, 1868, as per account of 1867		186 25	Purchases and expenses	30079 92	
Net amount received from Municipalities, School Sections, &c., for libraries, as per Table M, being half price of books supplied	2210 04		Museum acct. for proportion of purchases charged that acct. in 1867, but now transferred to Depository	2106 33	
					32186 25
Net amount received from Municipalities, School Sections, &c., for maps, apparatus and prizes, as per Table N, being half price of articles supplied	12961 90		Receipts remitted Hon. Provincial Treasurer		19705 26
Sales in Depository of Books for Sunday Schools and Mechanics' Institutes, and of text books and other School requisites, at catalogue prices and for school purposes only, during the year $4826 80					
Less expenses covered by Warrant received in 1869 293 48	4533 32				
		19705 26			
Proportion of warrants for this service	30800 00				
Proportion of warrants transferred from Museum acct.	1200 00				
		32000 00			
		51891 51			51891 51

TABLE R.—The Accounts of the Education Department, 1868.—*Continued.*

Statement No. 6.—The Superannuated Teachers.

(U. C. Consolidated Statutes, 22 Victoria, Chapter 64, Section 120.)

Receipts.	Amount.		Expenditure.	Amount.	
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To balance 1st January, 1868, as per account of 1867	.....	1953 87	By payment of pensions on account of 1867 and 1868, as per Table O..	5957 31	
To proportion of warrants for this service	.....	4200 00	Amount of subscriptions repaid teachers withdrawing from the fund	177 00	
To subscriptions from teachers during the year	408 00				6134 31
To interest on investment	190 00		Amount of cash receipts remitted to Hon. Provincial Treasurer	.....	598 00
		598 00			6732 31
			Balance returned Hon. Provincial Treasurer	.....	19 56
		6751 87			6751 87

Statement No. 7—The Departmental Library and Museum.

(U. C. Consolidated Statutes, 22 Victoria, Chapter 64, Section 120.)

Receipts.	Amount.		Expenditure.	Amount.	
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To proportion of warrants for this service	4000 00		By Balance 1st January, 1868, as per account of 1867		184 39
Less transferred to Libraries, Maps, and Apparatus account	1200 00	2800 00	Books, Periodicals, Documents, Binding, &c., in Toronto	352 44	
			Books in Montreal	33 07	
Transfer from Libraries, Maps, and Apparatus account, being amount charged Museum account, 30th June, 1867, part of $6285.91, for expenditure in England, of which $2106.33 was incurred for articles for Depository	.....	2106 33	do New York	97 79	
			Articles for Museum in London, including $515 59 glass for show cases	647 25	
			Customs' duty on importations	362 58	
			Insurance	247 33	
			Freight, Metal Show Cases, Fresco, Painting, Carpentering, Plastering, Fittings, and Repairs	2981 48	
Balance of credit on England unexpended and refunded	138 35				4721 94
Cash received for broken stationery	5 00		Receipts remitted Hon. Provincial Treasurer	.....	143 35
		143 35			
		5049 68			5049 68

TABLE R.—The Accounts of the Education Department, 1868.—*Continued.*

Statement No. 8.—The Journal of Education for Ontario.

(U. C. Consolidated Statutes, 22 Victoria, Chapter 64, Section 120.)

Receipts.	Amount.		Expenditure.	Amount.	
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To balance 1st January, 1868, as per account of 1867	... ...	116 00	On account of printing and mailing the *Journal of Education* for 1868, and expenses of the publication	... ...	1608 56
Proportion of warrants for this service	1800 00		Amount of cash receipts remitted Hon. Provincial Treasurer	... ...	54 90
Sales, subscriptions and advertisements during the year	54 90		Balance, 31st December, transferred to Hon. Provincial Treasurer	... ...	307 44
		1854 90			
		1970 90			1970 99

Statement No. 9.—The Inspection of Grammar Schools.

(U. C. Consolidated Statutes, 22 Victoria, Chapter 64, Section 120.)

Receipts.	Amount.		Expenditure.	Amount.	
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To proportion of warrants for this service	... ...	2000 00	By balance 1st January, 1868, as per account of 1867	... ...	0 02
			Rev. G. P. Young, M.A., Inspector, 1st Jan. to 30th June, 1868	1000 01	
			Rev. J. G. D. Mackenzie, M.A., Inspector, 1st July to 31st December, 1868	999 97	
					1999 98
		2000 00			2000 00

Statement No. 10.—The Grammar School Fund.

(U. C. Consolidated Statutes, 22 Victoria, Chapter 63, Sections 3 and 9. Act 29 Victoria, Chapter 23.)

Receipts.	Amount.		Expenditure.	Amount.	
	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance, 1st January, 1868, as per account of 1867	.....	26940 00	By payments on account of 1866 and 1867, as per Table G	53190 00	
Proportion of warrants for this service, on account of 1867	.....	55000 00	Payments for last half 1868, in Table of 1869	26523 00	
			Payments to Observers at Meteorological Stations, County Grammar Schools, on account of observations in 1866, 1867 and 1868	2227 00	
		81940 00			81940 00

TABLE R.—The Accounts of the Education Department, 1868.—*Concluded.*

Statement No. 11.—Balance Sheet, for the year ending 31st December, 1868.

RECEIPTS.						SERVICE.	PAYMENTS.					
Balance unexpended 1st Jan., 1868.	Cash Receipts for the year 1868.	Warrants.	Transferred.	Over-expended on 31st Dec., 1868.	Total.		Over-expended on 1st Jan., 1868.	Payments by cheque.	Deposited or refunded to credit of the Province.	Transferred.	Balance unexpended 31st Dec., 1868.	Total.
$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
632 00	16 92	160000 00	.....	719 80	161368 72	Common Schools	.....	161351 80	16 92	.....	.....	161368 72
4004 30	.....	10000 00	.....	.....	14004 30	Separate Schools	.....	13284 50	.....	.....	719 80	14004 30
239 00	34 00	2000 00	.....	.....	2273 00	Poor Schools	.....	1492 00	781 00	.....	.....	2273 00
1328 57	4127 52	17000 00	.....	.....	22456 09	Normal and Model Schools	.....	18328 57	4127 52	.....	.....	22456 09
186 25	19705 26	32000 00	.....	.....	51891 51	Libraries, Maps and Apparatus.	.....	30079 92	19705 26	2106 33	.....	51891 51
1953 87	598 00	4200 00	.....	.....	6751 87	Superannuated Teachers	.....	6134 31	617 56	.....	.....	6751 87
.....	143 35	2800 00	2106 33	.....	5049 68	Library and Museum	184 39	4721 94	143 35	.....	.....	5049 68
116 00	54 90	1800 00	.....	.....	1970 90	Journal of Education	.....	1608 56	362 34	.....	.....	1970 90
.....	.....	2000 00	.....	.....	2000 00	Grammar School Inspector	0 02	1999 98	.....	.....	.....	2000 00
26940 00	.....	55000 00	.....	.....	81940 00	Grammar Schools	.....	81940 00	.....	.....	.....	81940 00
35399 99	24679 95	286800 00	2106 33	719 80	349706 07		184 41	320941 58	25753 95	2106 33	719 80	349706 07

PART III.

APPENDICES.

1868.

APPENDICES TO THE ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Normal, Model, Grammar and Common Schools

IN ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1868.

APPENDIX A.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORTS OF THE LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF COMMON SCHOOLS AND BOARDS OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES IN ONTARIO, RELATIVE TO THE STATE AND PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN THEIR RESPECTIVE TOWNSHIPS, CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES, FOR THE YEAR 1868, WITH NOTES BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT.

I. COUNTY OF GLENGARRY.

1. *The Reverend W. K. Anderson, Lochiel.*—I beg leave to report that the state of education in this township is far below the standard that ought to mark it. With a fertile soil and a large population, Lochiel should have progressed more rapidly in educational matters. The present state of things may be accounted for in part by the following facts:—First, the salaries given to teachers are so low that the services of experienced and thorough teachers cannot be secured. Secondly, most of the school-houses are too small, ill furnished, and every way very uncomfortable. During the last half-year, there was not a male teacher in a Common School in the township. The present year begins with three. All the schools of the township have been in operation during the year. Prizes have only been given in the Common and Separate Schools in Alexandria. I think they had a good effect. Both the above-named schools are doing well—the former under the management of Miss Simpson, and the latter under that of Mr. A. Campbell. The revised programme for County Board Examinations is observed. The questions, however, are not printed, but written.

II. COUNTY OF STORMONT.

2. *William Millar, Esquire, Osnabruck.*—In this township, the schools are all on the free system for the present year, which is an improvement. In my remarks of last year, I had hopes of having to report at least two new school-houses, but from causes which it would be unnecessary to mention, the trustees have failed to erect them. I noticed, during my visits in 1868, some improvement in the trustees being more anxious about

supplying maps for the use of their schools, and the trustees of one section set the example, which I hope will be followed by some of the others during the present year. There has been very little inclination among the trustees in general in regard to libraries, although I have endeavoured to impress upon their minds the advantages that their children would derive from such a source, and also the amount of knowledge which the parents and guardians of the youth of the section would participate in. In the sections where the teachers have been engaged for the year and continued, there has been a decided improvement in those schools, but where teachers have been engaged for a few months, there has been very little improvement, if any, and some of the last mentioned not any. The Board of Education has the questions printed for the examination of teachers.

III. County of Dundas.

3. *The Reverend William Ferguson, A.M., Winchester.*—I am happy to say that there is now a desire, in the erection of new school-houses, to make them more like what they ought to be. Stone and brick fabrics are taking the place of log and frame erections. The size is enlarged, and the internal arrangements and ventilation better adapted to secure the convenience and comfort of the pupils. The substitution of the new for the old books will be fully accomplished this year. Our teachers are convinced that our excellent text books are valuable, not only for what they contain, but what they suggest. Approved and appointed text books are essential, not merely to correct the erratic likings of some teachers—the lazy approval of those who are accustomed to stumble on in their beaten round, and to arrest the blind desire after something new, manifested by those who imagine that *good* and *new* are synonymous terms—but as standards by which the educational progress of our country may be truly guaged. I rejoice, that in the examination of candidates for the office of teacher, every succeeding year marks increased knowledge on the part of those who have been engaged in that honourable profession, and larger acquirements and maturity for higher grades, on the part of those who submit themselves, the first time, for examinations. If we have had to bear the imputation of severity from a stern adherence to the requirements of our law, yet the fruit of this wise adherence to our excellent rules is to be seen every day in the steady devotion of the teachers to their duty, and the manifested improvement of the scholars on the unannounced visitations of the Local Superintendent. I have no doubt the Common Schools of the country, guided by the same sound judgment, and managed by the same prudent hands, will more fully accomplish their ever-enlarging task than they have ever yet done.

4. *Andrew Broder, Esquire, Mountain.*—I cannot say that our schools have reached that high standard that our School System designs, yet there is advancement, and a growing interest manifested on the part of the people generally. They are seeing more clearly the importance of education and its results; without this, there can be but little hope of having educated communities. The schools have all been quite active during the year, having in most of them a good attendance and improvement. Some of the houses are not what they should be, but every allowance should be made. The people feel the need of better ones, and are putting forth efforts to improve the present state of things, and already we find new houses, well adapted for school use, taking the place of those older ones, now unfitted for school purposes. Our teachers are generally ladies, there being only three gentlemen teachers in the township—however, many of them are well fitted for their important work. Contrasting the department of the schools under their tuition with those under inferior tuition, shows clearly that to raise the standard of our schools to thoroughness, we must raise the standard of our teachers. This is gradually being done. There are quite a number of children not attending school—the principal cause is the neglect of parents, together with neglect of duty on the part of the trustees and superintendent. I have held lectures in the several sections, showing the importance of education, and the necessity of improving every opportunity that presents itself. The lectures have been well attended, and I have thus got an expression of the township on educational matters that conclusively proves that, when the superintendent shows a willingness to do his duty, he has the co-operation of the trustees, teacher, and people concerned, and I entertain the hope that the schools of this township will yet attain that standing that will do honour to those who are engaged in the important work.

IV. County of Prescott.

5. *Colin Dewar, Esquire, Hawkesbury, East.*—The aggregate attendance is considerably greater than last year, but I regret to say that the number of children not attending any school is also greater. The cause for the most part, is poverty and indifference of parents. There is very little religious instruction given in any of the schools—several of the teachers do not use the Bible at all. I attended the meeting of the County Board in May last; the examination questions were not printed. There are no Common School Libraries, and only one Sunday School with two libraries. I regret that prizes are not more generally provided by the Trustees, as I find a good effect produced by them. I think on the whole that education has made some progress in this township the past year, which perhaps is owing to the fact that two or three very indifferent teachers have been discharged.

5*b*. *The Reverend William Lumsden. M. A., Caledonia, Hawkesbury West, and Hawkesbury Village.*—Nearly all the absentee children in these townships from the Public Schools are French. Great numbers of French attend, and there are, perhaps, a few of other origins, but the cause of their non-attendance is indifference. A wise, thoughtful compulsory law, would be a blessing to the French and to the other inhabitants, who could then legally interfere with the half-vagrant life of many of these children. I am sorry to have to report to you that the County Board examinations have not been conducted, in any case that has come to my knowledge in this County, by printed examinations. I fear, indeed, that they will not be, unless you consent, at least for awhile, not to press the "*Spirit of the Law*," in discouraging some Grammar School Master to imitate the printed method here, which no doubt afterward would be necessarily continued. Toronto is not looked to here as Montreal is, partly on account of its distance. There is need for improvement in the general state of the schools in this part of the Province, and a good time to attempt it is now. The people are in just that stage of improvement that the log shanties are giving way here and there on all sides to substantial homesteads of brick and stone. Improvement is daily becoming more visible. The school houses will follow this—indeed they are doing so. The want of maps, libraries, &c., will be supplied, and there is no place but Toronto to be the future source of these supplies. An Inter-Provincial railway, improved pecuniary circumstances, and a little knowledge and example of what should be done, will change everything in the school line, when it improves at all. Lastly the use of English in the schools is the hope of one who hears Gaelic and French as frequently as English, as the common vernacular of the population.

V. County of Carleton.

6. *The Reverend C. P. Emery, Fitzroy.*—The accompanying report will show considerable progress in matters pertaining to Common Schools in the township of Fitzroy. Our teachers have improved in the art of educating, as distinguished from cramming. The good results are apparent in those that are educated by them. The schools, as a whole, have been well attended during the current year.

7. *The Reverend Richard Gavin, A.M., Gloucester.*—The causes of non-attendance, on the part of the 205 reported, were, I believe, the indifference of parents, and the distance of the children's homes from their several schools. In a few cases, the want of clothing was pleaded as an excuse. Religious instruction is not, so far as I am aware, closely attended to, in one of our schools in the manner prescribed. The two instances, in which there are libraries in schools in this township, are not such as to afford an opportunity of testing their usefulness. The great difficulty in their way in rural districts is in getting readers to be punctual in returning volumes, particularly in summer, when the labours of the field are engrossing. The distribution of prizes, where practised, has no doubt been an incentive to study, but an incentive, I am afraid, it has also been to jealousies, heart-burnings, and discontent. I venture to add that, in my humble opinion, if rewards, certificates of honour, or the like, were given to all the painstaking and faithful scholars, the effect on our schools would be more beneficial.* What I complain of chiefly

* This is also provided for in the system of *merit cards* and *certificates of honour* which have been prepared, and which are furnished to trustees and teachers applying for them, by the Department of Public Instruction.—*Chief Superintendent.*

is that means are not adopted to awaken the dormant intellects of the pupils. In this respect, the majority of our teachers are greatly at fault, and when their defect is pointed out, they do not aim at correcting it. Great allowance should be made for their circumstances. Indeed, considering their qualifications and their discouragements, most of them do better than might have been expected. Some of our teachers have been induced to eke out their livelihood by engaging in additional pursuits. Three have stores, which they attend to after school hours, and two have farms. I mention this in the hope that it may evoke from you your opinion of a practice which is, I think, fitted to interfere very seriously with the prosperity of schools. I am not aware of any provision in the statute which makes it illegal. Until the teachers are better provided for, they can scarcely be blamed. To give, in a few words, an idea of our schools, I take leave to classify them thus:—(1) Four are comparatively well conducted; (2) Six are taught with some care, but not with spirit, nor successfully; (3) Ten are intellectually low, and altogether in a sad condition. I have addressed the pupils, at the close of my visits, on topics suggested by the condition of each school, and have, in accordance with custom, entered these remarks as lectures in the report. I have also delivered, at six prominent places in our township, more carefully prepared lectures on the true idea of education, and how it may be realized by the working of our Common School Act. The meetings, at which these were given, were held at convenient evening hours. They were previously well announced, and were generally well attended.

8. *The Reverend Charles Taggart, Gower North.*—In order to the greater efficiency of the schools, several things are absolutely necessary—1st. Better qualified trustees; 2nd. A better class of school-houses, with the necessary furniture; 3rd. More efficient teachers; 4th. A remodelling of sections, as many of them are too large. A great waking up of parents to the importance of educating their children, and more enterprise among the people. Distance from school and indifference of parents are the principal causes of irregular and non-attendance. In answering the enquiry in column 112, I beg leave to say that the programme for County Board Examinations is observed in general, and the questions are printed. I take the liberty to mention, what I think would promote greater uniformity in the examinations by the several County Boards. If the Department would furnish the County Boards, as often as necessary, with sheets of printed questions for teachers, would it not secure greater uniformity in the examinations, and lessen the expenses, as each County Board would have the same sheets of questions, and pay its share of the printing expenses? There are no school museums, magic lanterns, nor any other scientific amusements for the pupils of any school in this township. There is but one school library in the township, and it is small; notwithstanding, its influence is manifestly good upon those residing in the section. The *Journal of Education* is highly appreciated, and its influence upon the schools is most beneficial.

VI. County of Grenville.

9. *Robert E. Brown, Esquire, Augusta.*—I think the changes you propose to introduce in the school law would tend, upon the whole, to improve the state of our schools, although some of the suggestions you submitted to the Committee appointed by the Government would give perhaps considerable dissatisfaction. The distance some children have to go to school would render it very difficult, if not impracticable,* for parents to comply with the law, if compelled to send six instead of four months in the year, and fixing the minimum salaries of teachers would induce trustees to enlarge the boundaries of their sections, which would increase the difficulty above mentioned. But electing Township Trustees, and leaving it optional with parents to send their children to any school they choose, would, I am persuaded, induce those who purpose following teaching for a livelihood to fit themselves for the profession. It is reasonable to suppose that trustees would not a second time employ a teacher who, on account of incompetency or incapacity, suffered the teacher in an adjoining section to *steal* his pupils. The appointment of County, instead of Township Superintendents, would be a change for the better, and meet, I think, with general favour.

* All such contingencies are anticipated and provided for in the Draft School Bill referred to.—*Chief Superintendent.*

10. *The Reverend John Howes, Gower South.*—In four of the schools, the Bible or Testament is read, and school opened and closed with prayer. I regret that there are no libraries in any of the schools. The schools generally have been well conducted, and some of them efficiently taught.

VII. County of Leeds.

11. *Charles N. Hagerman, Esquire, Escott Front.*—The schools in this municipality are annually improving. The number of children not attending any school is less than in former years. The causes assigned by Trustees are various, but I shall give but one, and that not emanating from Trustees, viz.: the direct want of a law compelling their attendance. The revised programme at Circuit Board examinations is observed, and the questions are printed. The schools are all free, and the obnoxious rate bill has become a thing of the past. With regard to school libraries the Township is totally deficient, a compulsory law on that subject, in my opinion, would be timely, and would redound to the lasting credit of the Department, and would be an untold benefit to present, rising, and future generations. None of the schools have commenced Museums of Natural History or Botany; neither have they magic lanterns or any other scientific amusements. The *Journal of Education* is regularly received by the Sections, and read, and not allowed to lie at the Post Office for months as in former years. Each Board of Trustees has a proper corporate seal. The schools are mostly opened and closed with prayer, and the Bible and Testament are used to some extent in all. In the sections in which prizes were distributed there appears a desire on the part of pupils to attend regularly, and no desire to skulk the school-room as manifested in other sections.

12. *The Reverend James Gardiner, Yonge and Escott Rear.*—The books used are all authorized by the Council of Public Instruction. The term of compact with the teacher generally expires about Christmas, There is but one library in a tolerably good condition, not much used. No apparatus or School Museum in this Municipality. The schools are generally very small, except No. 6, in union with the Farmersville Grammar School. The scholars *here*, are generally very young, that remain in the Common School; the teachers are changed frequently, and the attendance very irregular—the Sections being small, some of them are quite inadequate to pay for or sustain a good school. The Separate School is almost a failure, and has nearly ruined Section No. 4, wherein it is located. Many of the Trustees are deficient in those qualifications necessary for success in their work. Superintendence will not be of use unless there is more power given to the office, than is now vested there; an efficient administration is difficult, almost impossible; cheap teachers are the favourites generally. Many persons undertake the work who are not "apt to teach." I know not where to find a remedy. Superintendents or some other officials should be empowered to secure repairs, maps, furniture, &c.

VIII. County of Lanark.

13. *The Reverend J. A. Preston, M. A., Beckwith.*—I find that very few children of school age, do not attend any school whatever. Of those who are in this position, the usual cause assigned is *indifference* of parents, but in some few instances *being kept home at work*, and the *distance from the school house*, are the causes alleged. There is only one school in the Township of Beckwith which has a set of apparatus; none have instituted museums or amusements of a scientific character for the pupils. The revised programme is used in the examination of candidates for teacher's certificates, and the standard has been gradually raised for a few years past, until now it has about reached the maximum allowed by law. In this Township a competitive examination of the different schools was held during the past summer, and it is admitted by all parties concerned, that this examination has been of material benefit to the schools. It has also had the effect of increasing the efficiency of the teachers, by creating a laudable ambition to excel, and to promote the proficiency of their pupils, as compared with the pupils of the other schools in the Township. The influence of the *Journal of Education* on the schools is very slight, for the best of all reasons, it is not read. The books in the different libraries are numbered, but as far as I can ascertain, neither covered nor labelled, although some may be; the library books, however, are not made use of to any great extent. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, I think I can

perceive a marked improvement, both in the order and deportment of the scholars, and in their advancement in useful learning. The regulations with respect to religious instruction are not followed to any appreciable extent, nor if they were, do I think that under the circumstances, would they be of so much value, as if incorporated with the daily routine of secular education.

14. *The Rev. J. A. Preston, M.A., Drummond.*—I have little to add to the remarks which I thought it my duty to make in connection with my Annual Report for 1867. The revised programme for the examination of teachers is the basis of examination for all certificates granted. There are few school libraries, and of those few but slight advantage is taken, as far as I can learn. The *Journal of Education* is rarely read, often being allowed to lie for months in the local post offices. Prizes have been distributed in a few school sections, and with the best possible results. We held our usual township competitive examination in July, and it was a great success. The influence for good which this public competition of the schools has produced is very marked and visible. There are no schools in Drummond which have apparatus or a museum or scientific amusements. The books in the libraries are in some cases numbered and labelled, but in very few cases indeed. There has been but one new school-house erected during the past year, a very respectable one in S. S. No. 15. But I regret to say, that many of the school-houses (old log structures), which have stood for upwards of 30 years, are still a standing disgrace to the township, and form a melancholy contrast to the works of prosperity and advancement all around them. Two of them, one in S. S. No. 13 and the other in S. S. No. 8, are built upon the *public road*. They are very dilapidated and utterly unsuitable for the use to which they are put. In the former section steps have been taken (although somewhat tardily), for the erection of a new school-house, while in the latter, which is within 3 miles of the town of Perth, and in a very flourishing section of country, every influence on the part of a majority of the ratepayers, from some of whom a better state of things might be expected, is brought to bear to defeat a desire on the part of a few to remove the present unsightly and unwholesome tenement which was built, I believe 33 years ago, and which, independently of its rude appearance, is altogether too small for the number of pupils who continue somehow to get into it. I hope, ere long, that there will be some remedy for the evils I speak of, and trust that legislation may render our School System still more efficient.

15. *The Rev. William Miller, North Elmsley.*—I would recommend dictation, use of dictionaries—syllabic spelling by all the junior pupils, and dispense with it only among the more advanced. Teachers ought not to confine themselves to the technicalities of textbooks, but explain and illustrate *the subject matter* of the lesson, which would induce the teachers to read and study before communicating to their pupils. With few exceptions no attention is paid to principles. Want of taste in reading is much to be regretted.

16. *The Rev. Alexander Mann, Packenham.*—During the last years, educational affairs in this township were not, in all cases, so satisfactorily conducted as could have been desired. In several schools the duties of the teacher were not so efficiently discharged as to obtain the approval of the inhabitants of the respective sections. The rest, however, were taught with ability and success, and with the approbation of the parties interested. The children of school age, not attending school, were chiefly prevented from doing so by distance from the school-house, or by the necessity of assisting in agricultural labour. In so far as teachers are concerned, the regulations relating to prayer and reading the Scriptures were generally observed. Others, however, did not find it expedient to avail themselves of the provisions of the School Act relative to this matter. It was found more convenient to give religious instruction either in private or in the Sabbath School. The programme for County Board examinations is observed, but the questions are not printed. Some questions are previously prepared and submitted to the candidates in writing, and in addition to this they are tested by *viva voce* questions. None of the schools have commenced a school museum, nor have any of them magic lanterns or other scientific amusements for the pupils. It is evident, from the accompanying report, that libraries have not been answering intended purposes. The case, indeed, could not have been otherwise, seeing that no arrangements were made for supplying those who might be desirous of obtaining books. It does not appear that in any instance a librarian had been appointed. The *Journal of Education*, with the exception of one school section, seems to have been regularly received, and its influence is, doubtless, of a beneficial nature, though I am unable to state anything deserv-

ing of special notice. As regards prizes, few were given. This, I think, is to be regretted, and were they systematically and judiciously given, they could not fail to be productive of good results; were trustees to devote a certain sum annually for this purpose, it would excite an emulation beneficial both to teachers and pupils. But it is vain to expect them to be distributed at regular intervals if the means of procuring them be left to the exertion of the teacher and the voluntary contributions of the public.

17. *The Rev. William McKenzie, Ramsay.*—I have to note in this year's report a larger aggregate attendance on the roll of our Common Schools than ever before, which may be referred to increasing population. But with the larger aggregate the *proportion* of *actual attendance* remains substantially the same as heretofore, not rising above the low figure of two-fifths—the exact number being 560 out of a roll of 1,441. The causes of this partial attendance, which gives an average of only two days a week for all the scholars on our roll, are various; but the chief of all is the indifference of parents, arising from the very inadequate sense many have of the importance of regular attendance to the proper education of their children. For the slightest reason, many parents sanction the absence of their children from school. There are no special means in use for the religious instruction of our scholars, nor am I aware of any Museum of Botany or Natural History in any of our schools, nor yet of any provision of scientific apparatus. There are libraries in every school section in some instances well kept and well used, but on the whole not exerting that influence which might be expected from the number and quality of the books. The *Journal of Education* comes very irregularly, and I do not know of any special influence it has. In a few of the schools, prizes have been distributed, and seemingly with good effect. They tell favourably both on the attendance and diligence of the scholars. I am so convinced of this that I have used my influence to have the distribution of prizes extended and made an annual matter. Where it is judiciously gone about, and where the work of some two or three months decides who are best to be the prize holders, it seems to work only good. There are, however, encouraging signs of progress, as for example in the desire to improve the school-houses. This is leading to the erection of new and much more sufficient buildings, notably among which is a new and handsome stone building for the Common School in Almonte, forming one of the ornaments of the villege, and affording accommodation to four hundred pupils. Wherever these improved school-houses are erected the desire for a more complete apparatus of maps, blackboards, &c., is speedily manifested, and also for teachers of a higher class. And thus the matter grows. In closing, I must not forget to state that the programme for County Board examinations is observed and the questions printed, and it is the desire of the members of the Board to make the examination as thorough as possible, within the limits of the programme.

IX. County of Renfrew.

18. *John McGregor, Esquire, Griffith and Matawatchan.*—I am happy to be able to state that our schools are evidently improving and becoming useful to the community. The three schools under my charge are efficiently conducted and have made favourable progress during the past year. The six children in school section No. 1, Township of Matawatchan, not attending any school are over five miles from the school-house of the section, so that accounts for their not attending any school. The eight children in section No. 1, Township of Griffith, are also too far from the school-house. The two in section No. 3, Griffith—indifference of parents. In the three schools the business of the day was opened and closed with prayer. Prizes have been distributed in all the schools during the year 1868, and I can safely say that the system introduced a spirit of emulation among the pupils of the schools, from the lowest class to the more advanced. I would cheerfully recommend trustees to give the system a fair trial. I regret to say that our school-houses are in a bad state at present, owing to the want of maps, but I trust before long to see all of them supplied with the necessary apparatus, especially as the parents seem to take great interest in the education of the children. There are no libraries in any of the schools. The revised programme for County Board examinations is duly observed, but the questions are not printed. It appears to me that if the system of appointing Local Superintendents could be so changed that the right man in the right place could always be secured, it would be very desirable. I look upon the present school system of Ontario as being admirably adopted to our wants if only carried out in accordance with the well and under-

stood wishes of the people, and that any great change in the same would not be advisable. The female teachers are giving every satisfaction to the trustees and parents, and the latter hope that there will be no change in the present system, especially as regards third class teachers, as they are unable to pay for higher class teachers. The school rate in these townships being about fourteen cents on the dollar, it must be a long time before we can equal older townships in more favoured parts of the Province, but most parties seem willing to put a shoulder to the wheel, and when such is the case such things generally prosper.

19. *John Lane, Esquire, Rolph, Buchanan, Wylie, &c.*—I am sorry to have again to report but one school under my charge in operation at present in the Township of Rolph, whereas, some four years ago, I had four all in good working order. The diminution is owing principally to the poverty of the inhabitants, the sparsely populated state of the townships, and also in a great measure to the apathy of the parents, who, as the sections are consequently large, will not send their children on account of the greater distance some go than others. But I am in hopes that a reaction will take place and that I shall have the pleasure of reporting two, if not three, more schools in my next year's report. The school in No. 3 section is conducted by a very good teacher, and the children have shown a marked efficiency. A great want of maps is felt, but as the trustees have never applied for them, they only are to blame.

20. *The Reverend H. Cameron, Westmeath.*—The state of education in this, as in most other townships, in this section of country is, I think, improving. During the past year, a new school-house was erected in one section, and four others were either enlarged or improved. Several schools have been furnished with short desks after the model of the patent school desk, and I expect others to adopt the same improvement. I have, however, little hope of any very decided improvement in our schools, until some of the measures proposed in the contemplated amendment of the Common School Act become law. The small salaries of teachers and the uncertain character of their position, are some of the great hindrances to education. Few, if any, engage in teaching as a profession. They either make it the stepping-stone to something more permanent and lucrative, or assume it from convenience or necessity, and the result is that more than one-half of our schools are taught by inefficient teachers. It is true they have certificates of qualification from County or Circuit Boards, and some of these of the first class, but, unhappily, they do not possess the ability to communicate their knowledge to their pupils. Candidates with certificates of moral character present themselves for examination, answer satisfactorily the questions proposed, but their ability to teach is a matter with which Boards can have nothing to do. It is true there is a sense in which it may be said that a teacher is born, not made, and some of these young teachers do admirably; but it is surely not too much to ask of them, who are the educators of the rising generation, that they be properly trained for this work, either in the Normal School or in some other school under the control of the different Boards of Examiners. Not a few enter on teaching who have very erroneous ideas of the work. After a year's engagement they leave their schools worse than they found them, and go from section to section, and from township to township, until they grow old in the work of school destruction. It might be supposed that trustees would not engage such useless persons. Perhaps they would not if they knew them, but trustees often incur great risks by advertising for teachers, and giving the *keeping* of the school to the lowest tender. So long as lowness of salary is the chief qualification in the eyes of trustees, we cannot hope for much talent or great efficiency among teachers. You will see from my report that the attendance has not been regular. The causes assigned by some teachers and trustees are, distance from school and indifference of parents. These, in some cases, I know to be too true, but I am far from thinking that these are the main causes of irregular attendance. Miserable, ill-ventilated school-houses, harsh, careless or uninteresting teachers are often, if the secret were known, the great giants in the way. If children do not feel comfortable at school, no matter what the cause of discomfort is, and however anxious parents may be that their children should be educated, there will be great irregularity in the attendance. But on the other hand, let the school be attractive, and children, in their desire to attend, will sometimes overcome distance, and even the indifference of parents. Our school library is well read in some sections, and with good results, but in other sections the books are seldom called for. There is considerable discontent occa-

sioned, in some sections, by the mode of apportioning the government grant and equivalent. There are eleven schools in the township, and two of them draw more than two-fifths of the whole grant. This is felt to be a grievance by the weak sections, whose per centage for school purposes is often much higher than is larger sections, and after all they are not able to give an adequate salary for a good teacher. It is true they sometimes get ten or fifteen dollars out of the Poor School Fund, but even that does not place them on an equality with larger sections. As the boundaries of sections are purely a matter of circumstance or convenience, I think it would be only fair that every section should have an equal amount of both the government grant and equivalent, especially as the work done in the larger sections is not greater, in proportion to the population, than in the smaller; or, let all sections be made of an equal size, irrespective of any circumstance, and the result would be almost as favourable to the weak sections.

21. *The Reverend C. R. Bell, M.B., Wilberforce.*—I find in this township, as in many others, that the School Act is very little known or understood by the trustees and teachers of the schools, and I always impress upon the minds of the trustees the necessity of obtaining a school manual, by which they will be able to ascertain their duties and those of all connected with the Common Schools. They have frequently been astonished when reminded by me of their duties, and evidently were not aware that they had to perform such. Amongst other irregularities, I have found it a general custom for the trustees to make their children and the teacher clean out the school-house, light the fires, &c.; this I have peremptorily forbidden, at the same time quoting the Act and reading the manual in reference thereto. Again, I find no conveniences built for the children in connection with any of the schools. Only two schools have maps or other apparatus. There is not one township or sectional library. I bring all these subjects before the trustees, and hope that after a little time we shall see a general improvement. We have adopted the printed examination papers at our Board in Pembroke for the northern division of this county and find it works well. I shall be glad to see a change in our School Act, and trust that the propositions which have been placed before Parliament will (after a little modification to adapt it to all parts of the country) soon be adopted.

X. County of Frontenac.

22. *The Reverend D. A. Brown, Clarendon.*—The township of Clarendon is at present divided into three districts. Nos. 1 and 2 have schools in operation. The people labour under some embarrassment, the settlement being small—consequently but few scholars; yet they are striving to cultivate the minds of their youth. We deplore the want of a school library, not being able to comply with the provision of our excellent school law. Section No. 3 has a frame school-house in course of erection, and expects to have a school in successful operation the ensuing summer. The township of Miller was admitted into the municipality of Clarendon last year, and was divided into four school sections, all of which are making preparations to open schools in 1869, if possible. The settlement being new, they labour under embarrassment, yet they are anxious to have schools among them. A great majority of the inhabitants of the rear townships are in favour of compulsory education, yet they are not in favour of the rest of the proposed alterations in the law. The land being broken, we require all the aid in the power of the Province to grant, in order to overcome the difficulty of a thin population.

23. *David McRae, Esquire, Kingston Township.*—I have visited and examined all the schools once during the first six months I have been in office, and nine schools since. In these nine schools, I delivered a lecture, addressed to the pupils, the teachers, and the parents. My chief object, in my first visitations, was to test the schools under my jurisdiction, that, when I returned in a few months, I might be able to tell what proficiency had been attained by the pupils, and also whether the teachers had done their duty. I cannot say that the schools fulfilled the expectations I had formed respecting them; however, I am happy to state that in those I visited the second time, there was a sensible improvement. I have endeavoured to ascertain, from questions put by me to the teachers and trustees, what benefits have resulted from religious instruction. The answers received are not satisfactory. It is true a few schools have been visited by clergymen, but their coming, I am informed, has been "like angels' visits—few and far between." In my address to trustees and parents, I have advocated the advantages to be derived from maps

and other aids, which are so essential to successful teaching. I have also spoken on the benefits that would result from public school libraries. It is certainly startling that such a wealthy township as Kingston is so meagerly supplied. The revised programme at the County Board is observed, and the examination papers are printed. At the last meeting, however, we did not confine ourselves entirely to the printed papers, but orally and on the blackboard, put questions to the candidates for examination.

24. *John R. Smith, Esquire, M.D., Portland.*—I am pleased to state that the schools in this township are perceptibly improving, particularly this last year, owing, no doubt, to the selection of a better class of teachers. Many of the trustees, however, are woefully deficient in performing correctly the onerous duties of the responsible office they hold. As I have before said, were they possessed of a mere common education, the advancement of the pupils would be very much improved. A remedy is much required in this respect, and I sincerely hope the time is not far distant when an effectual one will be found. Another new section has been formed, No. 16, and a commodious frame school-house erected thereon. The trustees and parents of the section feel much indebted to the Department for the promptness with which it complied with the request to grant $20 in special aid. Section, No. 6, has built a good frame school-house also. In a few years, I believe that frame and stone will replace all the log school-houses in this township, owing no doubt to superior education, and the increasing wealth of the township.

XI. County of Addington.

25. *Ira Williams, Esquire, Camden East.*—I am happy to inform you that the schools under my charge are in good working condition, owing mostly to the fact that few sections have changed teachers during the past year. Out of the large number of children of school age in this township, I find that there are but few who have not attended some school during the past year. The non-attendance is no doubt to be attributed to the indifference of parents, and to the influence of the rate-bill system on the poor. Our schools are mostly free, and I trust, ere long, that the system of free schools will be established by law. But little attention is paid to the religious instruction of the children. Most of the schools are opened and closed with prayer, and in some the Scriptures are read, but I have yet to learn that any clergyman has availed himself of the opportunity afforded by law for the religious instruction of his adherents. During the past year, two commodious frame school-houses have been erected in this township, and there are several sections which require to build new school-houses, in order to have a suitable place for the education of the children. The revised programme for the County Board has been observed, and the examination questions are printed. The books in the schools under my charge are not covered, labelled, and numbered. In reply to your question, "What influence does the library exert?" I am sorry to say we have no Township or Common School Libraries. Wherever prizes have been distributed, the pupils are characterized by regular attendance and advancement.

26. *William Hames, Sen., Esquire, Denbigh, Abinger, and Ashby.*—There have been many changes in the removal of many of the children from some parts of this municipality, so as to leave less children to attend school, therefore our report is not as favourable as last year. There has been one school-house opened in union with Miller. The school has only been kept open three months in the past year; but the trustees think that they will make the school-house more comfortable for the next winter. The trustees and children are much obliged to you for the favour of the books you sent us—though old, yet prized by many. School No. 2 is blessed with a good amount of good reading matter in its Sunday School Library; the others are but poorly supplied. There is much trouble in getting good teachers in this back country; but we are thankful to you for the grant from the Poor School Fund for our school, which we found very acceptable to pay our teachers. The examination programme is duly observed, and the questions are printed. During the next year, I hope the schools will be better attended than in the past. The change that is likely to take place in the school law does not seem to take very well here, as we think that the woods of our Dominion will be forgotten by the County Superintendent, and the trustees put to much more trouble than they now are; but I hope it will be all for the best, and time will tell.

27. *James Aylesworth, Esquire, Sheffield.*—The general regulations, in regard to

religious instruction, do not appear to be followed, because in nearly every school, there are both Protestant and Roman Catholic children, and the parents do not wish religious instruction to be imparted at school. The programme for County Board examinations has been observed so far as I know, and the questions are partly printed, and partly *viva voce*. The Sunday School Libraries are extensively read, and are having a good influence in the community. There have been so few prizes distributed in this township that the system has not had a fair trial, but it appears to induce children to study more, and to attend school more regularly. The *Journal of Education* is generally received, and read by one of the trustees and his family, and that is the end of it, except in a few cases where it is given to the teacher. The one great reason for children not attending school more regularly than they do, is the careless indiffrence of parents.

XII. County of Lennox.

28. *The Reverend J. B. Aylesworth, B.A., Fredericksburgh North.*—The sections are too small, resulting in poor houses, ordinary teachers, and no conveniences generally. No. 13 is a large school, poor house, and one of the best teachers in the world—John Mavety—salary for 1869, $420. Libraries are not much attended to in the township. The *Journal* is regularly received in the township, and I think generally read, and must ultimately bring light to the dark places. Some more convenient mode of enlarging the sections might be useful in this township.

XIII. County of Prince Edward.

28*b*. *Gilbert D. Platt, Esquire, County Superintendent.*—The causes of non-attendance at school are, in a few instances, *poverty;* in about as many others, *distance from the school;* but probably in the majority of cases, the indifference of parents, and their inability to appreciate the educational privileges supplied by our admirable school system. The last deficiency I hope to remedy, in part at least, by means of the annual lecture in each section—a provision heretofore greatly neglected in this country. The regulations of the Department as regards religious instruction are but partially observed. Probably a majority of the schools are opened with prayer, or reading the Scriptures, but I know of none in which regular religious instruction is given by a minister. In the rural sections generally, this would be a matter of considerable inconvenience, but it might certainly be attended to in the villages and towns. The revised programme for the examination of teachers has long been adopted by the County Board, and the questions are printed. No third class certificates of qualification are granted, and the examination, generally, is very strictly and carefully conducted. As far as libraries have been procured, I think the "regulations" from the Department are generally pretty well carried out, except, as in a few instances, that the libraries have become so scattered and disorganized as to be practically useless. I consider the libraries, supplied by the Department, are calculated to do very much good wherever they circulate; but I fear the books are not as generally read as they ought to be. The cause of this delinquency is, no doubt, to be found in the disordered state of the *popular taste*, which is more fully satisfied by the light literature of the day, than by such works of sterling interest and importance as are available for public libraries. The education of Canadians, as a general thing, seems to be still far too superficial and lacking in depth and thoroughness. When a higher standard of intellectuality, in this respect, shall have been reached, we may reasonably expect a more correct taste for reading, and that, as a natural consequence, the books supplied by the Department will be in greater request. As far as I have heard, no injurious result has attended the few instances of awarding prizes reported during the past year. However, the system is far from general, and its propriety is seriously questioned by a number of our best teachers. It only remains for me to say, that there are many hopeful features in the present aspect of the cause of education in the country. The teachers seem waking up to a keener sense of the great responsibility of their profession, and the need of constant improvement and mutual comparison of systems, as evinced by the recent formation of a Teachers' Association which promises to be the means of very great benefit,—as well as by the frequently expressed desire on the part of individual teachers to attend the Provincial Normal School. The salaries of teachers are also on the rise, and a more extensive appreciation of the services

of good teachers is plainly discernable. On the other hand, it is discouraging to mark the extreme slowness with which many localities improve their school buildings and procure the requisite maps and apparatus. In some few sections a most selfish spirit is manifested, to the great obstruction of the interests of education. These and other disabilities, only less serious, it is to be hoped will soon disappear before the onward spread of those generous ideas of popular education which are beginning to characterize our age and country.

XIV. County of Hastings.

29. *Frederick H. Rous, Esq., South Riding, Co. Hastings.*—The cause of non-attendance of scholars, where given, is almost invariably returned by the teachers as 'Indifference of Parents.' Perhaps, if the latter prepared the returns, they might reciprocate the compliment, and give it as 'Indifference of *Teachers.*' For myself, I observe that, in every section where an able and energetic teacher is retained for any length of time, the attendance steadily advances, until it includes almost all of school age, and often many others. I notice, too, that where cheapness is the primary object of trustees in selecting a teacher, and efficiency only a secondary consideration, the school runs down until it sometimes reaches a very small average indeed. I cannot therefore avoid the conclusion that the answer might sometimes properly stand—Indifference of *Trustees.* The trustees select the teacher—the teacher makes the school. In the proposed new school law, I am glad to see it is proposed to name a minimum sum for teachers' salaries. I fear, however, that public opinion here will not just yet support so high a minimum as $300, and that the difference of $100 is too great a difference to make between the sexes, and might lead to too sudden a change in the substitution of female for male teachers. I think, too, that it will be well to interpose the veto of the County Superintendents to prevent too frequent changes of teachers. But it seems to me that this proposal is mis-understood by many. Where a teacher is engaged for a definite period—say a year—I presume that the new clause will in no way affect such engagement, but will only operate in cases where no fixed time has been agreed upon for the termination of the agreement. In the *Teachers' Examinations* in this county, we adhere to the plan that has been in operation for some years—namely, that of printed questions, with a certain value affixed to each, to which each candidate gives written answers without leaving the room, or communicating with others. The *Library Books* remain as they have done for the last two or three years—with the original covers, labels, and numbers upon them, where they have not been torn off or erased ; but under no proper system of management, with no properly paid librarian, no arrangement into sets or divisions for going in rotation to different school sections—no annual or even occasional appropriation for the supply of fresh volumes to replace those worn out or lost. I think, as I have intimated in former letters, that the grant of $100 for library books should be accompanied by a condition binding the municipality to an annual appropriation for keeping up the library, and gradually adding to it. Still, with all these drawbacks, the books are used to a limited extent, and doubtless the leaven—thus silently at work—like the rice-seed in the east—'cast upon the waters, and bearing fruit after many days'—is producing valuable effects that might indeed be doubled or quadrupled ; but that, such as they are, will operate in successive years with accumulative force, which it would be folly to ignore, and criminal to sacrifice or throw away. The *influence of prizes* is reported by some of our teachers as a valuable aid in maintaining an efficient government of their schools. As they (prizes) do not appeal to the higher sentiments of our nature, I doubt their influence being remarkably extensive or enduring, or very eminently beneficial, though I think their judicious employment is sometimes advantageous. With regard to the general condition of our schools, while there seems much left to amend, there seems to me also, in looking back over a series of years, much ground for encouragement, and that in many different ways. I will specify a few points that occur to me as illustrative:—*School Trustees.*—It seems to me that there is a growing desire to have good men chosen as trustees, a growing conviction of the impolicy of appointing obstructives or economists without reference to their fitness for securing the prosperity of the school. I think, too, that there is an increasing willingness on the part of trustees to devote time and labour to the service of the school. *School Disputes.*—There appears to be an increasing disposition to avoid disputes in school sections, and to settle

them when they arise without recourse to law, or even to arbitration. We have had no school arbitrations in South Hastings for two or three years. *Parents* are becoming, in many cases, more in earnest in securing a good education for their children, so that not only are trustees and teachers held to a closer account, but the question is every now and then started, whether trustees are not liable to prosecution for engaging inferior and incompetent teachers, such as are not able to give the instruction required in the section. *Tidiness and Order.*—I think there is much improvement as to the clean, tidy, orderly appearance, both of the school-house (internally) and of the scholars. In the case of the latter, this may be partly the result of their being surrounded by an ever increasing number of comforts and conveniences at home, and partly of the increased accommodation and comfort surrounding them at school. *Enjoyment of School.*—I think children are happier at school year by year, not in every instance, but that the tendency is in that direction. It will probably become more obvious as the teachers come to keep more generally to *short lessons thoroughly learned*—keep their scholars actively at work in school, and depend less and less upon their studying at home. A shortening of the present school hours would be another desirable means of aiding the younger scholars in arriving at this consummation. *Thoroughness with Lessons.*—There is some improvement in this respect almost every year, though even yet there remains abundant room for more. *Practical Instruction.*—There is, I think, a steadily increasing endeavour among teachers to adopt their instruction to the scholar's requirements in after life. This is shown in arithmetic by a growing tendency to the Pestalozzian system of teaching, in preference to burdening the memory with dry and formal 'rules'—in spelling, by teaching it more and more by means of writing, rather than orally; and in the encouragement of such practical acquisitions as vocal music, gymnastic exercises, &c. *Better School-houses.*—The greatly improved school-houses going up year by year—the shade trees planted around them—the ornamental fences enclosing the play grounds—all tell their own tale even to an unobservant eye; and to these might be added the better seats and desks, the larger blackboards, with the more liberal supply of maps and other internal school requisites. It will be understood that the above remarks refer to, and cover a period of several years—say the last ten years. I have referred to signs of improvement. Much might doubtless be said of the *want* of improvement. On the too frequent change of teachers—on the necessity of greater thoroughness in teaching—on the strange neglect of ventilation in our school-houses, it would be easy to dilate. But it is allowable sometimes, and profitable too, to contemplate what has been done, to take pleasure in the retrospect, and to draw therefrom hope for the future. Let us therefore 'thank God and take courage;' look hopefully forward, and trust that the time and labour bestowed upon the all-important cause of education will prove, by its accelerated and accelerating development, to have been time and labour well and worthily bestowed.

XV. County of Durham.

30. *John J. Tilley, Esquire, County Superintendent.*—I wish to express my sincere pleasure at the healthful and prosperous condition of this great branch of the public interests. And it is a subject of congratulation to every friend of education that our system of public instruction is accomplishing to a very considerable extent the great public purpose for which it was organized. The inhabitants of this county seem quite alive to the interests of education. As a proof of this, all the schools but five, have been kept open during the whole year, and seventy-eight out of the ninety-seven have been entirely free. I think the time has certainly arrived when all our schools should be made free by law, thus putting an end to the constant annual disputes which mar the peace and cordiality of action in many sections. The school-houses are generally comfortable and fairly supplied with maps and blackboards, though there are some painful exceptions in Cartwright, Manvers and Hope. Five new school-houses were built the past year, and several are to be built the present year. There has been an unusual scarcity of teachers for the present year, and consequently good, first-class teachers were earnestly sought for, and some schools in the back parts of the county, that had been in the habit of paying less than fifty pounds to a female teacher, were willing to give one hundred pounds to a first-class male teacher of experience, but were unable to obtain such a one. This is certainly an improvement, and it is pleasing to see the increased value that is being placed on the ser-

vices of a superior teacher, and the increasing desire to obtain such a one. I took particular pains in my visiting tour last fall to ascertain which teachers wished to change their schools, and what schools would be vacant at the end of the year, and then requested the trustees to apply to me for a teacher, or to consult me before engaging one. The proffered assistance was kindly received. I have been applied to in many cases of changes of teachers, and my advice has been generally acted upon. I intend to give particular attention to this subject, and hope to accomplish much by securing the best teachers for the best schools, and by getting the right men in the right place. In my visits to the schools, I have been much pleased with the good order maintained, but am surprised to find so few schools in which proper provision is made for cultivating a taste for choice reading. Only a very few have made an attempt to lay the foundation of a Common School Library. I shall continue to urge upon the people the importance of this subject, and also the general introduction of merit cards and prizes as an incentive to punctuality, order, and increased diligence. I find that wherever introduced, the merit cards supplied by the Department are accomplishing the very best results, and give satisfaction to all; and where a zealous teacher exerts himself, they can and will be introduced into nearly every school. With regard to the inspection of our schools, I feel assured that much more would be accomplished, if it had a direct bearing upon the school and the teacher. At the usual half-yearly examination of the school by the Superintendent, but few persons attend—sometimes none, and the results of the inspection of the school, by one competent to judge of the teaching and discipline maintained, are not generally known. If the Superintendent were to furnish a statement of the status of each school, together with the condition of the schoolroom, furniture, school requisites, &c., and each township or county were to print such report for general circulation, there can be no doubt but that the inspection of the schools would be much more useful than it now is. The training of teachers is a subject which demands the attention of every true friend of education, and it is to this, more than to anything else, that I look for improvement in our Common Schools. Those who devote themselves to the education of the youth should receive thorough and uniform training in the *art* of teaching, which would afterwards introduce into our schools a greater degree of uniformity, and thus facilitate the progress of the pupils, and also lessen the loss of time to a school by the change of teachers, in doing away with the endless variety in the manner of teaching by persons who have received no proper preparation for the profession which they have chosen. In visiting the schools under my charge, I have been forcibly struck with the difference between the teachers trained in the Normal School, and those not so trained, and in my first visit to a school, after an observation of a few minutes, without asking a question, I have been enabled, in nearly every instance, to determine correctly whether the teacher had attended the Normal School or not. There is an ease and system in the work of those persons trained in that institution which is not commonly met with in others, and I also find that the revised programme of studies is most carefully observed in those schools in which Normal teachers are engaged. Nor can this be wondered at. Let me cite a case of every day occurrence. A young person attends a country school, conducted perhaps by a very ordinary teacher; he comes before the County Board, and by a hard struggle obtains a second-class certificate of a low grade; the next step is that this person, without any training in the art of teaching, without any regular system of classifying or governing a school, has full control of the education of fifty children. He may become a good teacher in time, just as a person setting out in the practice of medicine, without a proper training, may, by observation and study, become a successful physician, but I fear the experiment would be painful to many. And I feel assured that our school system can never fully accomplish the great work before it, until *every* person licensed to teach has not only received the necessary scholastic education, but has also received a thorough training in the best methods of teaching, and has given satisfactory evidence of his ability to *teach* and *govern* a school.

XVI. County of Peterborough.

31. *The Reverend Frederick Burt, Galway, Snowdon, Minden, Dysart, Lutterworth, &c.*—There are sixteen schools in working order under my supervision, and within three months that number will be increased to twenty; shewing that there is more work silently going

on, and that cannot always be reported. In one of these new sections the trustees are quite proud of their new school-house; in another they have ventured to purchase a house at a cost of from $70 to $90, so as to commence the work of education directly—this is progress. In the several sections reported of last year as having furnished maps, I can now add two more, in one of these the people are few and struggling with poverty, so I see here progress through *love* of knowledge. One other poor section has been enlarged, and two other new ones formed, so to operate immediately; whilst two others failed for the present through the "first meeting" falling through from lack of attendance of the ratepayers; this just shews the locality is scarcely ready for even preparatory work. A drawback to true progress is the fact that in three sections the attendance has been very low and bad. This is partly attributable to dislike of the teacher, but also to a sullen carelessness in parents. But I can set against this as many more sections where there has been quite a notable brightening up, so that the good work, whose mainspring is the Education Office, is really going forward. The good of *law* and of government superintendence as proper *aids* in battling successfully against local evils and obstacles to education, is daily to me, back here, most apparent; and through those aids the people are being educated. That excellent paper, the *Journal of Education*, is much prized by trustees and teachers; but during this year it has not been received regularly. Whose fault is it? Does the office mail a copy to every section whose post office is reported by the Local Superintendent? The paper is too valuable to be used improperly or missed. I mail about eight copies per month to any new section or any that may be not more than a year in existence. The new series of readers have been eagerly sought for and obtained in all my schools. In two schools, tablet lessons are regularly given, and I am glad, for information imparted thus must assume a solid nature. Of libraries, I can say but a word, we have done but little, and only two school libraries and two of Sunday-schools exist. A good library went to loss a few years ago in one place and disheartened the people. In the matter of prize books, my report must be as dull. Since the absence of Hon. B. Flint from our county none have been given. Our sections are too young and too poor to purchase for themselves. Free grants would remedy this dead stop; but there is a feeling of a loss sustained through no prizes being distributed, hence they were valued. The questions put to teachers at their examinations are all printed and are pretty high in standard; but raise the attainments of the teachers by all means. Trustees ask for it. May we be able to pay for it. There has been quite a dearth of teachers for the last two years. Success attend the God-like work of education!

XVI. County of Victoria.

32. *Nelson Heaslip, Esquire, Bexley.*—The cause of education in this township, although presenting no marked features of progress, is evidently advancing. The schools under my superintendence are all free, and I believe it would be wise for the Legislature to enforce the adoption of the Free School System. The revised programme is adopted by the Board of Public Instructon for the county; the questions are printed and valued, the answers returned in writing, and a new set of questions selected at each meeting of the Board.

The non-attendance of some children in this township is not to be attributed to indifference of parents altogether, but the very considerable distance some families live from the school. The School System is working admirably, producing great and beneficial effects. At the same time some few corrections might be made, but I have grave doubts as to the benefits contemplated in the substitution of County for Local Superintendents. I believe the plan would be less effective, as nearly all the clergy and other leading literary men of weight and character in the community would be excluded, and the highly beneficial influence they exert over the common education of the country cease. A whole county would require a man's whole time, which would render it impossible for many of the most competent literary men to fill the office, as they would be engaged in other important callings, whereas they might be Local Superintendents without any injury to those callings. In not a few cases the proposed County Superintendents would be men inferior to a great many members of the present Board, as they would be men whom a mere knowledge of letters would recommend to the office. The objection, that Local Superintendents are often appointed from political motives is, I believe, unfounded, and, were it so, the same

objection would be applicable in selecting County Superintendents. Most of the objections urged against the present mode of superintendence could be obviated by the Board of Public Instruction prescribing certain literary attainments for the officials. Prizes have been distributed in two of our schools with beneficial results, having the effect of increasing the general attendance and stimulating the pupils to a more vigorous exertion than can be obtained from them by any other means.

33. *The Reverend B. S. Hoskins, Fenelon.*—The interests of education in the Township of Fenelon, as far as I can ascertain, are advancing. During the past year a new brick school-house has been built in section No. 3, at the village of Fenelon Falls, as the report will shew, at a very considerable expense; it was an evident necessity, the utmost capacities of the former school-house were beneath the wants of the numbers of children wishing to attend school, time and use had rendered it otherwise unsuitable. The increase of the juvenile population has been duly considered in the new edifice; it has two main appartments, each of which is large enough to contain the male and female scholars of the section, and to fully occupy the time and attention of one teacher. The trustees also concluded upon the increase of teachers, and the engagement of a superior grade. I am happy to report that, notwithstanding the seriously augmented expenditure thereby occasioned, the policy has been approved of by the section at large; indeed, the character of the semi-annual examinations, the improved and observed manners of the pupils at their homes, and even upon the public streets, as one of the observant parents remarked, was a sufficient proof of its correctness. One of the newly engaged teachers was from the Normal School, accepted as a fair sample of all graduates from that Institution, the superiority of such above all others is an unanswerable fact, if exception be made, nothing beneath Grammar School advantages can be allowed. I very much regret that the policy was not of the same kind in the other sections. The mistakes and deficiencies of some other teachers at least, are shewn at the examination of every class; this is held to be a great calamity. The subsequent life of such pupils will shew them to be indelibly marked, in such a manner as would be prejudicial to their best standing; surely the interests of friends or of trustees are sometimes saved at a very high price. In section No. 10, a school-house has also been built; as to numbers and improvements this section is but small, "a lodge in the wilderness" is somewhat expressive, through resemblance. I was pleased to find the edifice comfortable and tolerably furnished with school apparatus. Some older and much wealthier sections have teachers inferior to the one labouring here, and one with four times the measure of daily attendance, very much inferior school accommodations. As a whole, the township is very deficient in maps and libraries. With one or two exceptions, the schools are free. The authorized books are generally used. The revised programme for County Board Examinations is exclusively observed; examination papers are printed. The examiners do not, however, confine themselves to the printed papers, but orally, or on the blackboard put questions to the candidates for certificates; the raised standard has made a corresponding number of applicants to be unsuccessful.

34. *The Reverend B. S. Hoskins, Somerville.*—Of the schools in the Township of Somerville, I have to report that, with but one exception, they are free. The attendance is particularly gratifying, when the state of the roads and circumstances of the parents are considered. Some of the teachers, at least, are of the right stamp—a visit to the schools of such is both a pleasure and an advantage. The difficulty lies generally in prevailing with trustees to engage a good teacher at the first; few fail to perceive the great advantages where a fair trial is made, and act afterwards accordingly. I suspect the correctness of employing an inferior teacher, even as a pioneer; so far as the fabric is reared, rubbish and suitable materials are alike employed; to separate and remove the former is a protracted and painful task, equivalent to the work and worth of good acquired. The disadvantage of incompetent trustees is greatly felt here. The correspondence connected with trustee's orders for teachers on the Treasurer, for the last (past) year, is not less than twice, if not thrice, what it should have been. The semi-annual and annual reports have been incomplete and incorrect in almost every case. It is but just, however, to remark, every thing here may be said to be but in the infancy of being; settlers are few, improvements small, means very scarce, and roads at certain seasons nearly impassable. There is a great want of the aids to successful teaching in maps, libraries, prizes, &c. I have once and again sympathized with the poor female teachers, whose schoolrooms have

been windowless, or bedroom and schoolroom by turns, and again, whose bedroom, dining-room and study have been compressed within the limits of a ground floor, jointly occupied with parents and children. The capacity to endure such hardships, patiently accompanied with untiring application to studies, is surely a gem of future greatness.

35. *The Reverend Walter Wright, Macaulay, Ryde, and Stephenson.*—We have only had four schools in operation out of the ten sections, and none of these had anything about them particularly calling for remark. In the case of non-attendants at any of these schools, I believe the cause of their absence would be found to be the indifference of the parents. In two of the schools in operation, viz., No. 3, Draper, and No. 1, Stephenson, there was diligent attention paid to religious instruction; but as to what the regulations are, on this matter, neither trustees nor teachers know, for they have no School Manuals, but one, in the settlement, I believe. The want of the School Act has proved a very serious drawback. The teachers examined by me (according to the appointment of the County Council) were examined faithfully, and to the best of my judgment, without reference to any given programme, as none such was supplied to me. There is no library connected with any of these schools, and no distribution of prizes. In regard to the *Journal of Education*, there have been hardly any copies received, probably two or three during the past year. This has caused considerable murmuring, as if the people here were neglected. I do think it would give a considerable impulse to education in this settlement if it were regularly sent. In all of the sections, excepting No. 4, Stephenson, there appears to be some action in school matters. I may mention that in several of these, the erection of school-houses is contemplated. For No. 1, Draper, we have secured a grant from Government of two half acre village lots, for a school site, through my personal application to Mr. Richards. It is intended that a school-house shall be built on it during the coming summer. Also in No. 2, Draper, and No. 2, Stephenson, they intend to erect school-houses as soon as the work can be done.

XVII. County of Ontario.

36. *The Reverend R. H. Thornton, D.D., Whitby East.*—The programme, issued by the Council of Public Instruction, has always been carefully observed by the Ontario County Board. Our questions are printed and carefully valued, and our form of certificate presents on its margins all the subjects in the programme, and the total valuation attached by the Board, and the actual attainment of the teacher at the examination upon each branch. We have no library since the division of Whitby into two townships. Prizes have not been given in many instances during the past year, but the general opinion in the sections is nevertheless favourable to them, and their influence is considered good. In this I thoroughly concur, and I should like to see them given at least once a year in each section. No unfavourable influence from them have I witnessed, nor have I been able to obtain from either the trustees or teachers any evidence of this, but the contrary. In regard to religious instruction, I am not aware of anything in connection with the schools which deserves the name. A few teachers use the 'Form of Prayer,' and read a portion of Scripture at the close. I have not been able to gather any results. The attendance of those within the school age in the respective sections decidedly improves, but few of the trustees will be at pains to ascertain the cause of absence. In Section No. 1, a few reported as not attending are taught at home by the teacher. It is a special case. Only *one* school was *not free* last year. It is probable the rate-bill will not be tried in it again. They were not gratified with the result, and it is made free for 1869.

37. *The Rererend James Douglas, Uxbridge.*—There are but few children in the township who do not attend school for some part of the year at least. The main difficulty that presents itself in most sections is irregularity in attendance. This goes far to damp the spirits, and cripple the energies of our teachers. It prevents the desired proficiency from being attained. The only reason that can be given for this is the poverty of a considerable portion of the township, and a supposed necessity for their assistance at home in the busy seasons. The free system of education prevails in the township. One substantial frame school-house has been erected, and another enlarged during the year. The revised programme of county examinations is carefully observed, the questions are printed and strictly valued. We are pleased to mark improvement in the papers of the candidates at the last examination. We have but one School Section Library worthy the name. It is

in good order, and well patronized. There is a lack of interest in educational matters throughout the township generally, and great difficulty is experienced in getting out parents to public examinations, and also to lectures on education.

38. *The Reverend Jas. C. Wilson, Thorah.*—The people in this township take a lively interest in education. A few, from want of feeling the importance of giving their children a good education, have neglected to send them to school, but they are only exceptions. Some of the sections have given prizes during the year, which have had a good effect. I have given one *prize* in each school to the *best* reader, which has been attended with good results. The regulations respecting "religious instruction" are carefully attended to, and the result is most satisfactory. The teachers in this township all hold first-class certificates from the County Board. They are examined according to the proper programme, and the questions are printed. We have a Township Library, but we have no libraries belonging to any particular section.

XVIII. County of York.

39. *The Reverend James Brooks, Etobicoke.*—As regards the state of the schools in the Township of Etobicoke, under my charge, I cannot speak *particularly* of any prosperity beyond that of the previous year. I am pleased that they are conducted as well as they are. It is much in advance of past years. There are a few children that do not attend any school; I cannot state the cause. The regulations with regard to the 'Religious Instruction' of the children, is in a measure attended to. In my public lectures I have urged upon the attention of the teachers that for the time the children are under their charge the *whole* child *and all* its interests, were intrusted to them. The examination questions are printed. In several sections much carelessness and indifference exist as regards the Public Library, and the books are not as generally covered as they ought to be. I shall endeavour to urge attention upon the trustees and teachers in this matter. Prizes are distributed in more than half of the schools, and I think the end aimed at is in some measure attained.

XIX. County of Simcoe.

40. *The Reverend Jacob Poole, Innisfil.*—Innisfil is one of the foremost townships in adopting the free system in support of the schools, and they have at present a class of active and well qualified men employed as teachers, as far as education in itself is considered, but any teacher who is lacking in a knowledge of human nature, and its various workings in children, is defective in an essential point. One man, with only an ordinary education, understanding the varied capacities of the pupils under his care, will do more to advance their education, than one who may be much more farther advanced in science, and have a more thorough knowledge of every branch required to be taught in the schools, with a great lack in knowledge of human nature. Few men were better adapted to enter the very soul of children than Dr. Watts, as his selections of children's hymns abundantly prove. The schools are well attended, and order is observed by the teachers. I regret one thing, that the trustees are not more ambitious in availing themselves of the great privilege held forth by the Chief Superintendent, in offering prize books at 50 per cent. under value, as they have a direct tendency to excite the children to a love of reading. I consider the books to be of the very best quality, and the trustees should take greater interest in the children's future welfare, than they do in general. I think the present system of school organization is working well, and may work better in a comparatively new country like ours, than with the proposed changes.

41. *The Reverend Richard H. Harris, B.A., Medonte.*—I have received reports from six schools under my direct superintendence. In *one* of these, "negligence of parents;" in *two*, "neglect" (I suppose of parents); and in *two*, "distance," has been the alleged causes of the non-attendance of children at the schools. To the best of my belief, the general regulations in regard to religious instruction are followed, and with the usual results. My firm conviction is, and I do not say it from a narrow or illiberal spirit, holding as I do evangelical views, that distinct *religious*, not merely *moral* instruction, is one of the necessities of the age, and this in connection with our Common Schools, is practically impossible, while the clergyman is not allowed to impart religious instruction to the children of our schools until after 4 p.m. The County (Simcoe) Board of Instruction has

a *written* series of questions, but I think it is not the "revised programme." There are no Common School Libraries in this township. In consequence of the poverty of the people, and ruggedness of the county, of which a large area is not under cultivation, this desideratum has not yet been obtained. I am satisfied that the distribution of prizes at the public examination in our schools, acts as a wholesome stimulant to exertion, and lends an interest and charm to the otherwise monotonous routine of every day school life. I speak this from experience, having taught Academies and Grammar Schools for many years, both in the old country and Canada.

42. *The Reverend Jas. Ferguson, Oro.*—All the schools in the township of Oro were in operation during the whole year, with the exception of one, which was open for six months only. They were all taught by able teachers, holding either first or second class certificates, and with salaries slightly increased. The number of children not attending school, though decreasing, is still too large—according to the trustees' reports, 339 out of 1418—over 25 per cent. Distance from school is given as the chief cause. The schools that have enjoyed the services of efficient teachers for two or three years unchanged are in advance of all others in general prosperity. Instruction in military drill is now given in five or six of the schools. Twelve Sabbath Schools are at work, attended by over 500 scholars, and taught by about 50 teachers. Singing is much cultivated in them, and merit cards are distributed with the happiest results.

43. *Alex. Hislop, Esquire, Sunnidale.*—The general regulations respecting religious instruction are observed with good results. Revised programme used, *written* questions—(until lately, printed ones were adopted). There was a Township Library got from the Department in 1862 or so—the selection was not judiciously made, there being too many *large* works on agriculture, &c.; still it had a good effect in the township. Lately, the library being called in, most of the volumes were burned in the house of the Township Treasurer during the fire in August last. There is a feeling to have a new library got, avoiding the error in selecting the previous one. Only one school, viz., S. S. No. 5, gave prizes during the late year. I experienced great pleasure in observing the animated effect on parents and children during the examination. The sum of $20 has been set apart by the Township Council to purchase books for prizes for a public competitive examination of all the schools in the township, to be held on 23rd of February.

44. *The Reverend A. Maclennan, Tossorontio.*—As usual, it must be stated that the most common causes of non-attendance are distance, poverty, ignorance, intemperance, and indifference—that the general regulations in regard to "Religious Instruction" are not followed—that the "revised programme" for County Board Examinations are observed, and the examination questions printed—that we have not even one library, and that the distribution of prizes continues to exert a wide-spreading and beneficial influence. It has been the means of a more regular and punctual attendance, and greater diligence on the part of pupils, of additional faithfulness on the part of teachers, and of awakening parents to a better sense of their duties. There is still room for improvements, which cannot possibly be filled up till we have County Superintendents, compulsory education, and at least some more of the "proposed changes," which, it is to be hoped, will be effected within a very short period.

XX. County of Halton.

45. *The Reverend Robert Ewing, Esquesing.*—All the schools in this Municipality have been in efficient operation during the year 1868 (with the exception of one or two, where inexperienced teachers were employed), most of them particularly so. The teachers, on the whole, are very well qualified for their situations. The Board of Public Instruction for the County of Halton has been making strenuous efforts to raise the standard of qualification, and has now succeeded in sending out a large number holding first-class certificates. And none others would be employed, but for the fact that some trustees—through a false economy—will employ those with inferior qualifications, because their services can be secured for a smaller sum. To prevent this—as far as possible—in examining teachers, between the meetings of the County Board, I use the printed programme, and endeavour to make the test the same as if they appeared at the County Board. One excellent brick school-house was erected during the year, and another is in the course of erection, so that it may now be said that almost every section in the town-

ship has a first-class school-house. There is still a good deal of reason to complain of "irregularity of attendance," which in most cases arises from the common cause, "indifference of parents." To this I have called special attention in my school lectures in every section, and not without good effect in some, though it is also to be regretted that in a few sections very little interest is taken, and few can be got to attend lectures or examinations. Still, upon the whole, the interest of the people in the cause of education is increasing, and the number studying the higher branches of a common school education is higher than formerly. The Holy Scriptures continue to be read in almost every section, and the knowledge of divine truth, thereby imparted to many, cannot fail to prove a very useful part of the instruction they are receiving.

46. *Daniel McLeod, Esquire, Nelson.*—At my ordinary visits to the schools in Nelson throughout the past year, I found them generally in an efficient and prosperous condition. Excepting one, which was closed three months last winter, and another that underwent repairs for two months, they have all been in active operation. Most of the teachers seem to be pretty well fitted for their office. Some are an honour to their profession, who possess, in an eminent degree, the faculty or power of communicating instruction, imparting knowledge, and preserving order amongst their pupils. Four of them are from the Normal School, the rest have County Board certificates of first and second class. Said Board requires a high standard of qualification, and conducts the examinations with printed questions, according to the revised programme. I attended a number of interesting public examinations, the exercises were generally conducted with great fidelity, the classes were so critically examined as thoroughly to test their capabilities and acquirements, and reflected great credit on both teachers and scholars. At six or seven of them, prizes were distributed; in one school (No. 10), upwards of $60 worth, and in all cases with a marked and highly beneficial influence. In every school, as soon as it is known that prizes will be awarded to those who will merit them, a laudable emulation is excited—there is a general striving to excel. The books, too, that are thus circulated and read, have a healthy moral tendency, and cannot fail to elevate and improve the minds of those who read them. In the course of the day, where prizes are given, a lunch or pic-nic is provided for pupils and spectators, as well as school officers, and at the close, all seem to retire well pleased with the proceedings. The Free School System is making way slowly but steadily against all opposition. In 1866, we had 3 Free Schools; in 1867, we had 4; and in 1868, there were 5, wholly supported by the property tax. As an indication of progress, there is an improvement in some one or more of the school-houses, or their furniture every year. Last year, an elegantly designed and commodious school-house was built in No. 12, and supplied with maps and school requisites. This year, in No. 11, an addition as expensive as the school-house has been put up, and fitted for a second school-room, as one teacher was found insufficient for the wants of the section. Eight other schools during 1868 have been provided to a greater or less extent with new maps or apparatus. The school-houses, with their sites, are valued at $9450, the maps, apparatus, and school furniture at $571, or additional. It is a cause of regret that there is no Common School Library in the township; gladly would I co-operate in establishing one in every section. Twelve Sunday School Libraries are reported containing 2502 volumes. It is worthy of remark that in this year's report, those teachers, who open and close their schools with prayer, observe the General Regulations in regard to religious instruction, and where their deportment corresponds with this practice, as I have reason to believe it does in the cases given, it must exert a salutary influence on the minds of the young. The causes of non-attendance of children at school may be variously stated as distance from school-house, want of suitable clothing, poverty of parents, requiring the labour or earnings of their children, but the chief causes given are indifference of parents, and where there is no Free School, the rate-bill.

47. *The Reverend John Wilson, Trafalgar.*—The cause of non-attendance of some children is the indifference of their parents—this will be overcome by the *compulsory measure* joined to *free school*. "The revised programme for County Board Examinations" is adopted, and the questions are printed. Religious instructions are observed generally, and with good results. I think the distribution of prizes has not had a beneficial tendency. I would just say, in conclusion, that the great want of this Municipality educationally is—1. Better school-houses, furniture, and apparatus; 2. Better teachers, and of course increased

salaries ; 3. A deeper interest by the people in school matters, and then this old settled and wealthy township will take its place among the foremost.

48. *The Reverend John Porteous, Beverley.*—There are no particulars to notice, unless I call your attention to the fact of all the schools being kept open for twelve months during last year. This is the first time they were so reported. The School Section, No. 15, have built themselves a handsome stone school-house last year, and are now occupying it.

XXI. County of Wentworth.

49. *The Reverend Alexander Maclean, M.A., Flamboro', West.*—The causes of non-attendance at school spring from *one* prolific root—*Intemperance.* Almost invariably the absentees are such, through that bane of Canada, and of humanity. I am happy to think that Legislative action *to coerce* attendance at school, will demand also Legislative action to abate the nuisance which pauperises so many families in every community. Drink, dirt, laziness, poverty, and vanity cheat many a bright-minded child of its opportunity of reaching an inheritance of mental worth greater than wealth. I know of no denominational religious instructions being imparted to the schools in terms of the Act, except in the Separate School. The school authorities do not generally perceive the importance of a full return of all of school age in each section, and hence, while our school population has greatly increased, and with better attendance at school, we receive less money from the Legislature than when our schools were not so flourishing as now. One school-house, Section No. 2, was consumed by fire under mysterious circumstances, but the insurance ($400) built another, which is now occupied. Great improvements have been made during the year in school accommodation. An elegant brick building has been erected at Mill Grove. An addition has been made, with extensive repairs, at Greensville. Nos. 10 and 8 have excellent stone school-houses. Nos. 4 and 5 have assistants' rooms. Indeed, we have now almost complete riddance of crazy, creaking, barn-like school-houses. I am sorry to think that only two Public School Libraries bless the township ; their influence has not been reported to me ; indeed, the lessons in the schools, the public papers, and the current popular literature, leave little time and less taste for the cultivation of the substantial and the useful. Prizes seem not to have a useful tendency in the schools, unless they are given for both mental and moral merit and proficiency. The competitive examination last year gave an impetus to the youthful mind. We have a large number of excellent readers, spellers, writers, and arithmeticians ; indeed, in two of the schools, the greatest speed and correctness in calculation has been attained, through the perseverance of the teachers. The general progress is very encouraging, and a higher tone of morals seems to pervade the schools, and I am convinced that the results are worth all the care and pains bestowed. I find matters working so well in this township (Flamborough West) that I fear the great and radical changes which are contemplated, will not be to better education amongst us, especially where the changes will take out of the hands of the residents the right, officially, to manage their own affairs, and to appoint their own responsible officers to do the work assigned them. Take the oversight of school matters from the people, and you overthrow your educational monument.*

50. *The Reverend George Cheyne, M.A., Saltfleet and Binbrooke.*—The schools have been in successful operation during the past year. In the township of Binbrooke, as will be seen from the report, they have been kept up within a small portion of the whole year, and in Saltfleet very nearly 11½ months. In Binbrooke, most of the teachers have been employed from four to seven years in the same sections, and in some cases in Saltfleet four or five years. There is no great disposition to change teachers, where they are doing their duty, prudently and efficiently, and when this is not the case, the sooner they are changed the better for the good of the schools and scholars. While the requisite qualifications are necessary, mere attainments do not make the successful teacher. I have been Local Superintendent of Schools in this locality for upwards of twenty years, and have much pleasure in bearing testimony to their credit, that I have never had the least difficulty, either with trustees or people. There have been very few cases of arbitration, and these

* No such changes as are here apprehended have been contemplated. The author of the School System is the last one to desire its subversion, or to suggest anything more than to remedy its defects and to strengthen its weakest parts.—*Chief Superintendent.*

were easily settled. Great progress has been made in the cause of education, and improvement in school-houses, and the qualifications of teachers. The people are, in general, not indifferent to the cause of education. The number reported not attending school is much decreased, and they are principally composed, either of the very young, or those who have already received a pretty good education. I hope the time will soon come when, in every Common School, the teacher will be able to teach the classics, which would greatly increase the number of those who would seek a collegiate education. Though parents would not, and perhaps could not afford to send their sons from home to prepare for college, they might do so if the opportunity were afforded in the neighbourhood. It is this which, in Scotland, has enabled so many young men to get a University education. I am sorry to say that one of our most efficient teachers, Mr. George Johnson, who has taught successfully for two years in School Section No. 2, Binbrooke, has retired from the vocation of teaching. Prizes, so far as I have been able to ascertain, when judiciously distributed, have been productive of a good influence, in promoting regularity in attendance and diligence in study. Recitations have been practised in some schools with success and advantage to the scholars, and are to be recommended, when too much time is not devoted to them, to the neglect of more important studies. I find the young people take a great interest in them, and they are, no doubt, beneficial as a training for public speaking. School section libraries do not seem to be valued as they ought, but we must bear in mind that every Sabbath School or congregation is supplied with useful and profitable books for reading, and, therefore, there is not so much need of school section libraries. Still these might contain books of important information, that would not find a place in a congregational or Sabbath school library. Upon the whole there is much cause for gratitude, on account of the rapid and substantial progress which the country is making in education, which cannot fail, with the blessing of God, to produce increased intelligence and enterprise of the people, which will result in the prosperity and stability of the Dominion of Canada. Under the Free School system, which almost all are beginning to appreciate, every child has the opportunity of acquiring such knowledge as will fit him for the discharge of the duties in that station in which an all-wise, gracious, and over-ruling Providence may place him.

XXII. County of Brant.

51. *The Reverend William Beattie, Brantford.*—The schools in this township (Brantford) have maintained their position as to efficiency during the past year, and there has apparently been an earnest desire on the part of the teachers that their pupils should profit by the educational privileges within their reach. There is still a general complaint as to irregularity of attendance, which I fear will only be remedied by enlightening the parents on the importance of having their children educated in those branches taught in Common Schools. The children in many such cases are more sinned against than criminal, for carelessness on the part of parents is the general reason given for non-attendance at school—irregularity and non-attendance are twin sisters of the same parent, but I presume they require different treatment to effect their removal. The general regulations regarding religious instruction are reported as follows, but from what I have seen, I much fear there is more formality than duty or privilege in them. The daily reading of the word of God—even though a large number be apparently careless—cannot but have a beneficial influence, and the portions thus read may, in after life, be recalled with the most devout gratitude. Of course, the revised programme for the County Board Examinations is observed. All the questions are printed, and the answers of *eight* out of the eleven different subjects are in writing. There are few "Public School Libraries" in this township. There can scarcely be a more healthful and important agency than a well-selected library, but when such libraries are only a collection of ill-written histories, pretended memoirs, and the productions of self-conceited men, calling themselves "Lecturers on Science and Philosophy," I am pretty sure their want is a gain to the section. Where the works of the wisest and best of our race are found, it cannot fail that those who hold intercourse with them will be more diligent and efficient in the discharge of their duty. The subject of prizes is somewhat delicate, in consequence of its being so difficult to convince those who fail in receiving prizes that the distribution is just. There are those in almost every school, who stand out from the rest, and are universally acknowledged as deserving of a prize, but there are

a few so very near each other in attainment, that it is felt to be invidious to give one and not the others. Prizes judiciously awarded will necessarily be a stimulus, but many teachers find a difficulty as to the best principle on which they should be awarded.

52. *The Reverend John Armour, Burford.—Cause of Non-attendance of Children at School.*—The general answer given by trustees is the carelessness or negligence of parents—a terrible culpability. One reply is that they are needed at home. Among our farming population, as soon as a child becomes old enough to do anything, he is taken from school with a half-finished Common School education to assist his parents. *General Regulations in regard to Religious Instructions.*—There is no systematic effort put forth by the clergymen of this township. Occasionally, one visits his sectional school and delivers an address, but no regular system has as yet been adopted. This township is, however, well studded with Sunday Schools. *The Programme for County Board Examinations* is observed, and the examination questions are printed. The books are reported covered, labelled, &c. The library exerts a good influence generally, and especially among parties who love reading. The distribution of prizes exerts a happy influence where they are properly distributed. It is a power in the hands of a prudent teacher.

53. *The Reverend John Wood, Oakland.*—The cause of the non-attendance of pupils at any school during the year is indifference of parents. The general regulations with regard to religious instruction are followed, and with the best results. The revised programme for County Board Examinations is followed, and the questions are printed. There are no school or public libraries in the township. The intention is to organize one in Section No. 2, as soon as possible. Their influence cannot be other than good. Prizes are distributed in all the schools, with the best possible results. They stimulate the pupils to extra exertion, and thereby increase their advancement.

XXIII. County of Lincoln.

54. *Eli Gregory, Esquire, Louth.*—I find that there is a great indifference shown by some parents with respect to the education of their children, but there are very few old enough to stand the walk who do not attend some school. The religious instructions are not very well followed, and with but little benefit. The revised programme for County Board Examinations is adhered to, and most of the questions are printed. The books were formerly labelled and covered, but they are getting worn out and neglected.

55. *The Reverend D. W. Misener, Niagara.*—The schools in the township are not as prosperous as desired. The great trouble seems to be irregular attendance. Quite a large number of children do not attend school, and the cause given in every instance was neglect. I think the compulsory system would be an advantage.

XXIV. County of Welland.

56. *Alexander Reid, Esquire, Crowland.*—In transmitting my annual report for this Municipality for 1868, I feel pleased to refer to several things in connection therewith, viz.:—In regard to free schools, you will perceive that of eight schools in operation, seven were free, clearly evincing that the principle is commending itself to every reflective mind, but the compulsory method should be associated, making it obligatory upon parents to see that their children are educated—a duty as binding as to feed the child when hungry, or clothe him when naked. Also, in regard to the punctual payment of teachers, the only balance due on the 31st of December was $39.34, and the sum paid during the 1868, $1,309.82. The average length of time each school was kept open during the year is nine months and three days; this of itself is a good test of the progress being made in educational matters. I am happy to state that the number of children not attending any school is a small fraction of the whole, for while the number of children is 409, those not attending any school are but 23, showing that the public is beginning to appreciate the idea that a person without education must remain during life a "hewer of wood and drawer of water." There is no religious instruction given in any of the schools. The revised programme is used for the Welland County Board of Examiners, and the examination questions are printed. However, there is one point to which I am sorry to refer—the entire absence of anything in the shape of a School Section Library. This is a duty entirely overlooked, and parents stand in their own light, for the terms which your Department

offer are liberal, and a well-assorted library is a necessary adjunct to the instructions imparted in school. Only two schools have awarded prizes during the year. I am not able from personal observation to state the influence exerted, but there is no doubt in my mind that when properly given, they are highly beneficial in stirring up a healthful emulation—just the thing required to reach the youthful mind in its researches after knowledge.

57. *The Reverend George Bell, Stamford.*—The only cause assigned for non-attendance is indifference of parents. This is cause of complaint from the irregularity of attendance on the part of some children who are enrolled; but there are very few children in the township who do not attend at all. The school-houses are not used for religious instruction; and although affirmative answers are given to your question, the subject is probably misunderstood. The revised programme is followed, and the questions used by the County Board (Welland) are principally printed, oral questioning being added, at the discretion of the examiners. The private school mentioned is the boarding school kept by the ladies of the Loretto Convent, but no information respecting it was obtained by the Trustees of the section. The school-house of Section No. 10 was burned last spring, and the new one, erected on the same site, was only finished a short time before the end of the year. The school has been kept open under serious disadvantages in the interval.

XXV. County of Haldimand.

58. *Thomas C. Pinkett, Esquire, Cunborough.*—With respect to the non-attendance of children at school, I am happy to say there are very few that have not attended. The cause of non-attendance is mostly indifference. In regard to religious instruction, it is not observed. The revised programme is observed, and questions printed. No public libraries. I cannot state the influence of prizes.

59. *The Reverend John Flood, Dunn, Moulton, and Sherbrooke.*—The number of children not attending any school is fewer than in former years; and the cause of there being some who are thus neglected is the indifference or perverseness of parents. The general regulations in regard to religious instruction are not followed, except in cases in which I attend to this duty myself. I hope the effect is good. The revised programme for County Board Examinations is observed, and the questions are printed. The books in the libraries are labelled and covered, and they have a good influence on the inhabitants.

60. *The Reverend A. Grant, Oneida.*—Regarding the non-attendance of children, parental neglect is the sole cause, and poverty has nothing to do with it. Next, with respect to religious training, in the best ordered schools in the township, it is very poorly attended to. The distribution of prizes exerts almost no influence at all, for the reason it is not done regularly, nor is it done by a regular system. Prizes are only obtained occasionally, and not annually, and then without sufficient time being given for a useful competition. They are distributed, and generally to avoid offence, given to as many families as possible. There are no libraries, consequently no influence exerted. The schools, on the whole, are in a prosperous state, but would afford improvement in the shape of a little more interest on the part of trustees.

XXVI. County of Norfolk.

61. *James Covernton, Esquire, Charlotteville.*—Notwithstanding the extensive lumbering operations in this township during the year 1868, and the unusual consequent demand upon the time of the older scholars, the schools for the past year have exhibited a slight increase over 1867, and all the schools were in *effect* free, although one levied the nominal rate-bill of five cents per scholar. Although the school reports do not exhibit very many cases, where children absent themselves entirely from school, yet the half-yearly returns show that many only attend for the briefest periods, and that where free schools were *already* virtually established, some steps of a coercive nature ought to be had recourse to, to force the careless or wilful to give a more steady attendance. The sentiment is now becoming almost universal here that compulsory attendance, under reasonable modifications, is only the necessary and fair sequence of Free Schools. It is also satisfactory to observe that the duration of the schools is gradually increasing, and that schools of only six months in the year are becoming rare. The results of such schools are always satisfactory. A more general appreciation of superior teachers is also becoming common; but an unwillingness to submit to change that thwarts the popular sentiment, or to concur in the withdrawal

of any popular right, even for the substitution of a less cumbrous mode, is generally felt and expressed. Jealousies and prejudice have been unduly appealed to, and the result is that doubt and hesitancy usurp, in very many cases, the general confidence that used to pervade all, as to the judiciousness of all educational progress formerly submitted to the people. No measures involving a direct or indirect renunciation of *popular control* are viewed with any degree of complacency; an apprehension of increased expense influences many, and enlists their resistance and opposition to changes of any kind of a material character; notwithstanding, the universal sentiment runs in favour of school improvement and superiority in school teachers. In a word, there is a desire for better schools (involving, of course, the employment of the best qualified teachers only), and an unwillingness that teachers of acknowledged superiority should participate in the increased remuneration that, the times we live in, enable skilled mechanics to dictate and obtain. A protection to teachers, by fixing a minimum of remuneration, has become a necessity, and is only a proper extension of the principle, long laid down and acted upon in the case of Local Superintendents. I have long felt it very desirable that some judicious efforts should be made to give more prominence and effect to the efforts made for elementary Scriptural instruction, and I think this could be effected without raising sectarian prejudices or opposition.

XXVII. County of Oxford.

62. *The Reverend W. H. Landon, Blenheim.*—I am sorry to say the School Libraries are scarcely used at all, nor can I account for the prevailing indifference on the subject. In all cases which have come under my own observation, the judicious distribution of prizes in the schools is attended with good results. On the whole, though susceptible of many improvements, the schools of the township are in a satisfactory state, and public opinion, in respect to them, is advancing in the right direction.

63. *The Reverend S. Belcher, Nissouri East.*—Educational matters in this township remain much in the same state as they have done for the last two or three years. I think, upon the whole, a fair amount of interest in the work is manifested by the inhabitants generally.

64. *The Reverend John Wilkinson, Norwich South.*—I am sorry I have so little of an encouraging character to report respecting progress in school matters, yet I believe the community is gradually becoming impressed with the value of education. Parents are taking a more lively interest in the education of their children, although it is evident that for some cause (whether it be *avarice* or *poverty*), too many are detained at home, much to the annoyance of the *teacher*, to say nothing of the loss experienced by the child. These things show the necessity for some compulsory law. I believe the community are waking up to a greater willingness to be taxed to pay competent teachers, which, of course, is one step in the right direction. I regret to state that the library question so little interests most of the schools. Although, on the whole, there may be advances in many respects, yet there is too much laxity on the part of the community in general to care how matters move respecting school affairs, especially in collecting to hear school lectures, or attend school examinations, or do business right. I hope better things for the future in respect to this township in all matters connected with the schools, and that we shall have better account to give of our stewardship, if spared, through the course of the coming year.

65. *R. A. Jones, Esquire, Oxford, West.*—It is very gratifying that in my first report to you, I can bear testimony to the rapid progress made by every school during the past year under my supervision. A few of them had been taught for several years by incompetent teachers—these have been dismissed, and in every instance efficient and experienced teachers have taken their place. Too much credit cannot be given to the various Boards of School Trustees for their wisdom and liberality in engaging and retaining teachers who stand high in their profession. I am pleased to report that the regulations regarding religious instruction are carried out in every school but one, and with very beneficial results. The revised programme for County Board Examination is carried out as far as the competency of its members will permit. I regret to have to report that we have no Public School Libraries in this intelligent and wealthy township. This loss is made up to a considerable extent by the children of nearly every school section having access to good Sabbath Schools, in each of which there are libraries. Much of the progress of the past year is the result of the distribution of prizes in each school. Few prizes had ever

been given in this township, with the exception of one school. I applied to the Township Council for funds, and they kindly granted a small sum, on condition that I would promise to be present in each school on the day of their distribution, which I have been able fully to carry out. I immediately called a meeting of the teachers, and they decided to keep a uniform system of daily merit and demerit of each pupil—these to be condensed in monthly reports, to be sent to their parents or guardians for their inspection and signature—these merits to form the basis for the distribution of prizes. This system was thoroughly carried out by our efficient teachers with unparalleled results—creating an interest in the minds of teachers, parents, and pupils previously unknown in many of our School Sections. The public examinations at the close of the year were held on successive days, giving me the privilege of attending each. They were largely attended, and the distribution of prizes on the above basis gave universal satisfaction to both pupils and parents. The prize books were very superior, being well bound, beautifully embellished, as well as universally cheap. I would return thanks to the Deputy Superintendent, Mr. Hodgins, for his great kindness in undertaking the selection of these books for us.

XXVII. County of Wellington.

66. *A. Dingwall Fordyce, Esquire, North Riding.*—There have been 101 schools in operation for the greater part of 1868, ten of which are Roman Catholic Separate Schools. They have, with few exceptions, been carried on with tolerable efficiency. The attendance has been larger than the previous year. The aggregate attendance for the first half year exceeded that of the corresponding half of 1867 by 53,913 days, and for the second half year, there was a like increase—60,389 days more than had been attended during the latter half of 1867. The additional number of scholars on the rolls for the year was 743—boys, 394; girls, 349. The Financial Reports, as a rule, are most commonly presented in a much more satisfactory shape than they used to be, although I do believe there are still a few, who represent things rather as they expect them to be, than as they really are—how this can ever occur, where there are auditors, I do not pretend to understand. Leaving out of the question the Roman Catholic Separate Schools, I find, of the other 91 schools, 75 report having the new series of reading books in use, one school has still the old books, and eight have both old and new. In four, the new series are used, with the old 5th Book in addition, which will probably be the case while some authorized summary of history remains unprovided. Three schools have omitted to answer the question in any form. Little has been done in increasing the number of Common School Libraries. Those in existence, I believe, have been in general use, and proving beneficial. I wish more of them were established; but a remark in one of the trustee's reports is deserving of notice for its singularity:—"The Library was shut during the year on account of books retained by the readers." Where prizes have been given, I believe they have been useful. By the reports, 44 schools would seem to have provided prizes for the scholars, and yet the expenditure only gives an outlay on this head of 33 schools—amounting in all to $245. Four new school-houses have been erected during the year, all excellently contrived, and really good buildings—one in Section 13, Peel, of brick, valued at over $1000—the other three in Maryborough, in Sections 6, 14, and 17—each valued at about $600. I should also mention another new school-house belonging to Union Section with Wellesley—the old school-house was in Wellesley—the new one quite as good as the others mentioned is in Peel. In Section 5, Peel, there is good prospect, I feel happy to think, of a new school-house. Scarcely any where has one been more needed for some years past—a site has been selected, fenced in, and the building will be proceeded with next season. I am very glad to observe, by the query in the trustees' reports, that you have drawn attention to a grievance that has existed in many quarters, without any means being taken to remedy it—in providing outside accommodation that no school ought to be destitute of, whatever its situation may be. In the reports from 91 schools (the question not having a place in the forms for Roman Catholic Separate Schools), 54 report affirmatively, 28 negatively, and 9 have neglected to answer the question. I shall endeavour to find an opportunity to bring the matter yet further under notice of the trustees, and trust it will not be long till such a question becomes unnecessary. Regarding Sunday Schools, and the number of teachers and scholars in them, the information given is far from complete. However, it is the first time the matter has been introduced, the

libraries heretofore having alone been asked about. In the case of 27 sections, the query seems to have been overlooked, yet in several of these, to my knowledge, flourishing Sunday Schools are in operation, and in 14, so far as I can judge, the answer appears to be in the negative. The following is an abstract of the information where the returns are complete :—

In Amaranth.....	6	schools with	40	teachers—	350	scholars.
Arthur.....	4	"	17	"	90	"
Grarfraxa.....	6	"	19	"	220	"
Luther.....	3	"	10	"	97	"
Maryboro'.....	4	"	35	"	291	"
Minto.....	6	"	41	"	293	"
Nichol.....	5	"	41	"	315	"
Peel.....	8	"	68	"	497	"
Pilkington.....	4	"	37	"	270	"
	46		308		2423	

Respecting lectures by the Local Superintendent, I have simply to remark that I have transcribed what is given in the reports. The same remark I have had occasion formerly to make, may still be applicable regarding some of the reports—that a few words of advice to the scholars are sometimes regarded as a lecture. In others it is noted, that a printed lecture was circulated, and one report has this note—"Had any been delivered in the day time, most likely the teacher and scholars would have been the only audience—farmers don't leave their work to attend lectures." Be this as it may, strictly speaking, I did not deliver any lecture in 1868. Absence from home from the middle of August to the middle of October, threw my visiting later in the season than usual, and compelled me to use considerable despatch in order to accomplish it. This I got done, and provision having been made for the emergency, no interest suffered, I believe, by my absence. I have it in view, however, to prepare and circulate another lecture, as I did on some previous occasions. It may not be altogether out of place to mention that, although it is very possible that at the annual school meeting, the proposed alterations of the school law may have been discussed in many a section, the form provided by law generally prevents, in the account sent to the Local Superintendent, notice of more than one or two matters of routine. In only one case in the reports received was there any allusion to these changes. It was in these words—"The meeting unanimously condemned, as unjust and arbitrary, and contrary to the wishes and interests of a free people, for any Government to say what salary a teacher should receive,* that to change the present system of Trustees would be unwise, and that they they could not agree to keeping a teacher longer than the harmony and good feeling between him and the pupils were mutual." Coinciding myself, however, in the main, with most of the proposed changes, I would simply add here, that I should like to see some legal mode appointed for equalizing the school rate in Union Sections, and in preventing the difficulties that might arise out of the alterations of such sections, as made by Reeves and Local Superintendents. I should likewise desire some heavier penalty for failing to provide sffiucient school accommodation, than merely withholding the Legislative School Grant. I do not think it would be any unjust interference with the liberties of a free people to withhold any share of the School Fund under such circumstances. Out of 101 schools reported (*ten*, as I have already said, being R. C. Separate Schools), 89 are opened or closed with prayer, and the Bible or Testament is read in 80.

XXIX. County of Grey.

67. *Charles Gordon, Esquire, Derby and Keppel.*—I have come to the decided opinion that if there were Township Boards of Trustees, instead of School Section Trustees, the returns

* It has never been proposed to give the *Government* power to say what the salary of any teacher should be; all that has been proposed was that the representatives of the people in Parliament should declare what the *minimum* allowance of a *teacher* should be, as they have declared what the *minimum* allowance of a *Local Superintendent* should be. If the latter has never been considered an infringement upon the rights of County Councils, but has been found to be a useful regulation, the former cannot be considered an infringement of the right of Section Trustees, but must be regarded as a regulation helpful to the just and liberal, and only required by the unjust and mean.—*Chief Superintendent.*

would be more reliable; many of the defects now appearing would, under Township Boards, be very nearly if not wholly avoided. In this district, the religious opinions of the pupils are not interfered with, which is so well understood by the supporters of the Separate Schools, that it is with difficulty the Separate Schools are kept open. . I feel satisfied of that from my own observation in the Separate School in Sullivan, which is kept open six months in the year. I found the new series of reading books in the hands of several pupils, and on enquiry, found that when the Separate School was not in operation, the children were sent to the Common School. The books in the libraries are generally kept in a very creditable manner, and the influence is such that it is a wonder that every section has not a library. In visiting the schools, I have experienced that in those in which prizes are distributed there is always more life and energy displayed in the classes than in those in which there is no such stimulant, and in more than one instance, where the children had a hope of such distribution, the effect was plainly discernible. Upon the whole, the educational interests of this district are progressing favouraby, many of the teachers displaying an energy and perseverance which is pleasing to behold; on the other hand, a few are not what is desirable. In visiting the schools, I am pleased to be able to report that in only one did I find such slackness as to require special allusion to; in that one case the employment was evidently for convenience sake, but the party is no longer engaged, and it is to be hoped the time will soon arrive when no such pretenders to the office of teacher will be found on the list. The reports show that a large number of children of school age do not attend any school. The teachers give various reasons, but the great reason seems to be distance from the school, combined with badness of roads. In many localities, the expression road means only the allowance for road. There are now 58 schools in operation in this district, in which were employed, during the year 1868, ten first class, forty-three second class, and four third class teachers, and one not reported. Of these twenty-four are females, and thirty male teachers, and four not given in the reports.

XXX. County of Perth.

68. *William Ruth, Esquire, Blanchard, Ellice, Fullarton, Hibbert and Logan.*—Taking an average for the years 1867 and 1868, the number of childern reported as not attending any school is 493, being about nine per cent. of the total school population reported for these years. These returns are, however, not very reliable, as trustees very seldom go to the expense of taking a proper census, but estimate the numbers as best they can. On the whole, I am inclined to think the number is overrated in these returns. I believe that in 1854 this number amounted, according to the returns, to 25 per cent. of the school population as then reported. Generally the cause of non-attendance is reported to be "indifference of parents." The regulations as to religious instruction are in most of the schools carried out, and on the whole have a good effect. The new books are now almost exclusively used, and while it is conceded that they are more within the capacity of children, and consequently more likely to make good readers than the old ones, still many teachers part with the Irish National Readers with regret. I have become familiar with those chiefly used in the state of New York, and in the Western States, but in the mass of valuable information contained, I have seen none to compare with the Irish National Series. Perhaps one of their best features is the elaborate chain of Scripture history running through them, satisfying, as I think it did to a considerable extent, the general desire felt among parents that some kind of religious education should underlie the teaching in the Public Schools. These books were extensively read by parents as well as children, and have been the means of causing a great deal of history to be taught that would not have been taught without them. In this way they have done good service in their day, and I would recommend, that in future editions of the new Readers, more of the Scripture lessons be copied from the old ones, and also the chapters on roots, prefixes and affixes.* I find the effect of distributing prizes to be very beneficial, and seldom causes that dissatisfaction that formerly attended such distribution. In the majority of lectures, I have only been able to address the children, as few people will leave their employment to hear a lecture. I have, however, frequently met the people and addressed them at school soirees, receptions

* This suggestion has been anticipated by the preparation and publication of a little and most valuable book, entitled *Companion to the Readers.—Chief Superintendent.*

and examinations, and always found the results satisfactory. Lectures, to be of any use, must be practical and extempore, and not mere essays to be read. In this respect I fear a County Superintendent—though the creation of such an officer is a move in the right direction—will labour at a disadvantage, as he will not be able to be everywhere at once, at the season when examination soirees, &c., are held, and will thus lose his best chance of meeting the people. I must again bear testimony to the efficiency of the Perth County Board of Public Instruction, whose members are all educated and professional men, some of whom have been connected with it continuously from its first organization up to the present time. On the whole, I can report favourably on the progress of education here. As I have resigned the inspection of the schools here, I shall probably have no further official correspondence with your Department, over which you have presided so many years, and have administered so efficiently. May I express the hope that you may yet be spared many years to promote the cause of education in Ontario.

XXXI. County of Huron.

69. *A. Worthington, Esquire, M.D., Howick.*—Non-attendance in this new county is in most cases caused by distance from the school-house—some cases occur where indifference is the true reason. The general regulations, in regard to religious instruction, are very well observed throughout the township. In two or three instances, the schools are neither opened nor closed with prayer. The result of the rules, when observed, is uniformly good. The revised programme is thoroughly observed, and the examination questions are prepared at each previous meeting of the County Board, submitted and printed for the succeeding examination, which is very thorough; but nothing of this kind is observed in the Common Schools under my jurisdiction. Libraries in the School Sections are almost useless, little or no attention being paid to, or interest taken in them, and the influence exerted is necessarily very small. When there has been a very general distribution of prizes through the school, so that most of the pupils get something, the result has been satisfactory, and the influences have been in the right direction. The school-houses in this township are mostly log (and not ventilated, except between the logs), and the seating badly arranged—in fact, there is not a comfortable school-house in the township. The means provided for teachers are altogether insufficient. In one instance, where a first-class teacher is employed, there is but one map of Ontario, and neither globes, school apparatus, geometrical forms, nor tablet lessons. Most of the schools are provided with nearly all the different maps, but nothing more. Classifying is generally very seldom. The methods of instruction are usually simultaneous or individual. I find very few who can read with facility. Many of the teachers are indifferent readers, and there seems to me to be an entire want of appreciation of good reading, except with a very few teachers. Writing in mostly all instances is well taught. Arithmetic is badly taught. I have not seen a class sent to the blackboard. This is probably on account of the teachers not having been properly trained. In Grammar, not much is done. Analysis is just beginning to be adopted by some of the teachers, but *Lennie reigns*. There is not that attention paid to spelling that there should be, chiefly for want of proper books, spelling books not being used in many schools, words being usually given out of the reading lessons. Sullivan's Superseded Spelling Book is used in one or two schools. The teachers find it difficult to get parents to provide the necessary books in some cases. While on the subject of books, I may say that there is considerable grumbling in reference to the very bad binding, and the blame is chiefly laid on the Department. There is no subject so well taught and understood as geography, and no fault can be found. Very little attention is paid to book-keeping, and only in two or three schools is it taught at all. History is taught, and very good proficiency made by some. Vocal music is not taught, but it does seem to me that it should be made one of the subjects in the programme of examination at the County Board, and thus generally taught. I have in several instances made appointments to examine schools and deliver lectures, and would perhaps see a single trustee, more often none. In such cases, I have usually addressed the pupils for a short time, giving them such advice and instruction as I thought best suited for the occasion. I hope to give a better account of matters at the end of another year.

70. *The Reverend Stephen Young, Hullett.*—The schools in this township have been conducted in a very satisfactory manner during the past year, the teachers, with few exceptions, being faithful and efficient. Foremost in the ranks are those of Sections Numbers Three and Nine. The former has been a number of years in the same section, and his labours seem to be more and more highly prized. The latter, although only a year in the section, has earned for himself quite a reputation. Too much praise cannot be given to both of these for their ability and success in teaching, and as proof of their high appreciation, the trustees have considerably increased their salaries for the current year. Two or three of the remaining teachers in the township are also above the average. The usual complaint of irregular attendance is continually made, and although the cause generally assigned is "Indifference of Parents," yet, in too many instances, those anxious to keep their children regularly at school, cannot possibly do so on account of the distance. A new frame house has been erected in Section No. 5, as a residence for the teacher. Prizes were distributed in six of the schools, and I believe with good effect. The revised programme for County Board Examinations is strictly observed, and the questions, with a value attached to each, are all printed. The regulations, in regard to religious instruction, have been but partially, if at all, observed. Most of the schools, however, are reported as opened and closed with prayer, while the Bible is read in all the nine Common Schools in the township.

71. *The Reverend C. C. Johnson, McKillop.*—As far as my limited information goes, I think educational matters are progressing favourably in this municipality. After a great deal of squabbling and difficulty between the people and trustees of S. S. No. 6, the latter (now to the satisfaction of all parties, I believe, that the building is up) have erected a commodious school-house on the old site, enlarged, in the room of the old one, which had become totally unfit for occupation. I am glad to be able to report that a new section, No. 9, has been organized, and a new school-house (log) put up in the back part of the township during the year 1868. Our County Board Examinations are conducted on paper, from printed questions, and are now rendered very strict. I am bold to say that the standard of qualification for teachers in Huron ranks as high as in some of the oldest counties in Ontario. The matter of public and school section libraries, I am sorry to say, is very little attended to; a taste for these things will, I trust, grow in time. *Irregular Attendance.*—The same complaint is repeated in nearly all the *Annual Reports* as to the negligence or indifference of parents sending their children regularly to school. I have made this a special matter of remark, and given it due prominence whenever I have addressed the schools. Doubtless, allowance must be made in many cases for distance and bad roads at certain seasons, coupled with the tender years of many of the children, especially in the newer settlements. Of course, the necessity for regular attendance will be discovered as the people become alive to the value and importance of education. I fully and heartily endorse the changes you desire and suggest should be made in our Common School Law, especially in that relating to the appointment and duties of Local Superintendents, making their office a distinct separate business, eligible only on proper qualification, and their jurisdiction covering at least one county, or riding of a county. The present system to me seems to be a perfect farce, the duties and emoluments being so ridiculously out of all balance, that it is out of the question to expect the office filled as it should be, under the standing arrangement. In the matter of trustees, I do think it most desirable that some change should take place to render them more efficient, and prevent in a measure, if possible, the constant and destructive system of *changing teachers,* which is now so prevalent throughout the country.

72. *The Reverend Hamilton Gibson, Stanley.*—I have much pleasure in stating that the cause of education continues to improve and progress. Ten out of eleven of our teachers hold first-class certificates, and they are not only well posted in the branches of education usually taught in our Common Schools, but are also "apt to teach," and I believe that our schools in efficiency are inferior to none in the county, though I do not mean to say that they have attained the excellence which they ought, or which they are destined to attain. Were I disposod to point out any deficiency, it would be in reading. There is often a deplorable want of distinct enunciation, and proper attention to punctuation; as a remedy for which I have strongly recommended the practice of recitation of poetry or prose pieces by the pupils, and whenever the suggestion has been adopted and properly

carried out, it has been most effective. The County Board of Public Instruction shows a disposition to discontinue granting third-class certificates, and to exact from first and second-class teachers more than the minimum qualification, as prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction for the Province of Ontario. The revised programme for County Board Examinations is observed, and the questions are printed. There is undoubtedly much irregularity of attendance on the part of the scholars. This is attributed to bad roads, bad weather, and distance from school; but principally, I would say, to the carelessness of parents, and a disposition to keep their children from school, to perform odd jobs at home. With respect to the distribution of prizes, I have no doubt of their beneficial tendency, if they are awarded according to merit, as for example, for regular attendance, good behaviour, and attention to lessons. The influence of libraries is also undoubtedly good, if the books are of the right sort. The child who has been taught to read, and to love reading, if not supplied with books or papers that are good, will have recourse to those that are pernicious. Hence the necessity of putting good books into the hands of our youth to counteract the bad. The books are generally covered, labelled, and numbered. The reports from twelve schools show that religious instruction is observed in them all.

73. *The Reverend A. D. McDonald, Township of Tuckersmith, and Village of Clinton.*—I am happy to have it in my power to report favourably of all the schools under my care. Trustees and parents generally seem to take a deep interest in the education of the young. This interest is shown by the employment of earnest and efficient teachers; by the erection of comfortable and substantial school-houses; by securing suitable apparatus, maps, &c., and by giving fair salaries to the teachers. Although this may be said to be true generally, still there are some (too many I am afraid), who do not evince as much interest in the education of their children as they should. These exercise a discouraging influence over the teachers, and over those children who are anxious to learn. The children of such are very irregular in attendance. The most trivial excuses serve to keep them at home. They consequently act as a hindrance upon the progress of their class-mates who are regular in attendance, and diligent in their studies. The blame should not be laid upon the children, but upon the parents, who, in many cases, keep their children at home when the children are anxious to attend. There are other ways of discouraging teachers, and affecting the educational interests of sections, which ought to be prevented, if possible. One is the frequent change of teachers. Trustees do not seem to be fully alive to the injury wrought by this. Half the year is past before a teacher thoroughly understands his pupils, or the pupils understand him. During the other half of the year, all the real work is done. And the influence and interest of this period of time is, to a certain extent, destroyed by the uncertainty with which the teacher holds his situation. Thus many of our best teachers are driven from the profession, and others regard it in little better light than a stepping stone to something better. The teacher's independence, zeal and devotion, are all affected. Another way in which Common School teachers are discouraged, and a more efficient education of the youth prevented, is the injudicious and unreasonable interference of parents in regard to the studies to be pursued. Some parents insist that their children's time is not to be taken up with what they regard as the useless studies of grammar, geography, &c. They must simply be taught to "*read, write and cipher.*" Thus teachers are cramped in their energies—laudable ambition checked, and a worthy emulation destroyed. I could name many other causes which, to my mind, seriously affect the thorough education of this country, but I must not make my report too long, and must therefore omit, but I am certain they are patent to those who take the deepest interest in the education of the young. No religious instruction is given, except what the teachers give; there seems to be some doubt as to the meaning of the provision. No text books are prescribed, and some have one view and some another. I have suggested to teachers under my care a plan which I imagine will meet the desired end without giving offence to any, viz.:—spending part of Friday afternoon or Monday morning in reading the Bible, and thus instructing the children in Bible History, and acquainting them with the text, facts, and incidents therein related. If this suggestion is judiciously carried out, I believe it will meet the intention of the Act, and offend none. The revised programme for County Board Examinations is observed, and the questions are printed. The members of this Board have earnestly devoted themselves to raise the standard of teachers, and to license

only efficient and devoted teachers. The Common School Libraries are very limited in their influence. Constant additions require to be made to these libraries to awaken and keep up an interest in them; or otherwise they are soon forgotten and remain unused. In some of the sections, prizes were distributed with good results; in others they were not distributed. It is difficult in some sections to give prizes without giving offence. But generally, I believe the result is good, when they are judiciously distributed. Very few attended the lecture delivered. I tried different places. In some sections, I gave the lecture immediately after the examination; in others in the evening. The result was the same; not more than twelve or fifteen attended. Those who attended were not the persons that needed most the influence of these lectures. I had prepared a written lecture, and delivered it in several places. I changed my plan in other places. I took notes of the examination, and made remarks from these notes, and dwelt upon other topics of a general nature, but pertaining to the prosperity and progress of education in each section, and I believe these remarks were not only better received, but will be productive of better results than the most carefully-prepared lecture. In conclusion, allow me to submit the following suggestion:—I think it would be advisable if two copies of the blank reports, semi-annual and annual, be sent to Trustees and Superintendents, instead of one; for the following reasons:—1st. One copy could be retained for reference. 2ndly. Mistakes will be made in filling up the first time, and the report gets, in consequence, so blotted as to be almost illegible; and, 3rdly. These reports are sometimes lost in Post Offices. With respect to the Common Schools in the village of Clinton, I have little to add. Many of the remarks made above apply to them as well. The trustees have secured the services of four excellent teachers. Quarterly examinations are regularly held, and afford means of testing the general progress made, which I am happy to say is most satisfactory. Prizes are distributed once a year with the best results. The distribution is made upon the results of the teachers' marks for the year. The unsatisfactory distribution made after a day's examination is thus avoided. The Superintendent gives the Trustees a monthly report. Steps are now being taken to erect a large and commodious school-house this summer. It is to be hoped this building will be better adapted for ventilation and school purposes than those now in use.

XXXII. County of Bruce.

74. *William Bull, Esquire, Amabel and Albemarle.*—There are at present only five schools in operation, which, I am happy to say, are making steady improvement. Five new sections were laid out during the past year, and, I believe, three new schools will be opened during the present year. As I have mentioned in my former reports, there is so much of the land unfit for settlement, that the few settlers who live near enough to form a school section, find it very difficult to raise funds to build school-houses and get the schools started. As the greater part of the unsettled territory of this Province is, I believe, of a similar character, and as the first settlers will have to encounter the same difficulties, I would suggest the propriety of making provision in the new School Bill for granting *assistance* to the settlers in new townships to *erect school-houses*. I am of opinion that this is necessary, as it is to assist in supporting the school. I would also make another suggestion respecting compulsory attendance of children at schools. I see the bill introduced during the last session requires, that if children of a certain age do not attend the time required, their parents or guardians are liable to be brought before a magistrate and fined; but as the bill does not make it the duty of any one to lodge the complaint, I know, from my own experience as a magistrate, that this part of the law will be a dead letter in the country. I would suggest that the teacher should enter on the school register the names of *all children* of the required age in the section, and then that it should be the duty of the trustees or superintendent to examine the register at stated times, and in his official capacity lodge a complaint against such as neglect to send their children the time required. Or there is another plan, and one that I think would not cause so much bad feeling, and that is that the trustees should be authorized and required to levy a small fine for every day the child neglected to attend, and collect it with the other school rates. I am happy to report that the books which were obtained by the Township Council during the past year for a public library are in great demand by the people. I find, however, that

the bindings of the books, though got up with much taste and neatness, are not strong, and that even with great care, where a book is in constant use, it gets loose and will soon come to pieces. Would it not be advisable to have the books for a public library strongly but plainly half-bound in leather? The small additional cost at first would be nothing compared with the durability of the books.

75. *John Eckford, Esquire, Brant, Carrick, Culross, Elderslie, and Saugeen.*—The schools are generally in a very satisfactory condition. The teachers' salaries are considerably improved, and with better salaries we get better teachers. Towards the end of the year, many enquiries were addressed to me by trustees in regard to the efficiency of the instructors, and where a change was contemplated, no small solicitude was shown to secure the proper man. Again and again I was told that if they could get really excellent teachers, they were willing to give a liberal remuneration. Owing chiefly to increase of population, and in some degree also to better attendance, a large number of the schools are very crowded. In a few thinly peopled sections it is otherwise—boundaries require to be altered. Here and there a new section is desirable, and new distributions are somewhat extensively called for. But for the prospect of such changes more new school-houses would be erected. We have, however, eight new ones of stone, brick, or frame, of the best description. Crowded, however, as some of the schools are at certain seasons, from the general healthiness prevailing in this fine county, and the careful selection of the sites, I cannot state, either from my own observation or reports by others, that the health of the children has hitherto been sensibly injured. I should only repeat, in substance, my remarks in recent years by any present recollections, and only add that all the enquiries in the schedules to be replied to in this letter may be answered satisfactorily—the benefit derived from public school libraries excepted—and this because there are so few, and where existing that so little expense is incurred in maintaining and improving them. One would expect that the terms on which the Department offer to supply them would be taken advantage of in every school section. It is far from being so. Reasons I do not attempt to assign. Sabbath School Libraries are numerous, although only a few are reported in the returns, viz., those reported by the trustees. Some book clubs are in existence. Their selections are generally good, including the best monthly and quarterly reviews and magazines. I find many of our old scholars adding from time to time a good book to a very excellent selection of their own. I am sorry to say that we have a great many readers of the miserable sensational trash so abundant in our day.

76. *De Witt H. Martyn, Esquire, M.D., Bruce, Huron, Kincardine, Kinloss.*—With regard to the non-attendance of children, I may say that in the townships under my superintendence, the number of children not attending any school is comparatively very small, and allow me to say here that, in my opinion, five years is much too tender an age at which to send any child to school, and I think the law would be greatly improved if the school age were 7 to 18, instead of 5 to 16. I am sorry to say that the general regulations, with regard to religious instruction, are so very imperfectly followed as to be without results. The revised programme for County Board Examinations is observed, and the examination questions are all printed. The books in the Common School Libraries are all covered, and the regulations, so far as I know, are strictly observed; but as to the influence exerted by the libraries I am not prepared to give an opinion, though I fear their influence is confined, as yet, within too narrow limits to be appreciated, and the same may be said of the influence of prizes.

XXXIII. County of Middlesex.

77. *The Reverend P. E. Saunders, Biddulph.*—Indifference is the cause of non-attendance. The revised programme for County Board Examinations is, I believe, observed, but the questions are not printed. Biddulph not being a reading township, and the few books constituting libraries not being much used, the influence is not very observable. In schools in which prizes were given, the effect has been good; and I hope the distribution will become more general.

78. *The Reverend J. Gordon, M.A., Dorchester North.*—The schools in this township, fifteen in number, have all been in operation during the past year, and generally efficiently

conducted. The average attendance has slightly increased, and very few children are reported as not attending any school. There is still, however, great irregularity of attendance on the part of the pupils which retards their progress much beyond the time lost, whilst sound views on the part of parents and guardians will only effectually remedy this evil, the imposition of a small fine for each day's absence, except in cases of sickness, would, I think, be attended with salutary influences. No new school-houses have been erected during the past year, but they are much needed in several sections, where the accommodation is not only of the poorest description, but altogether inadequate for the numbers attending. In such schools, good order and proper classification are almost impossibilities, whilst the pupils become listless from breathing an impure atmosphere. In such circumstances they are unfit for mental application, and too often suffer in health. The clause in the amended School Law, that empowers superintendents to withhold public grants, when proper accommodation is not provided, is decidedly in the right direction. Prizes have been distributed in most of the schools. At my suggestion, the teachers marked the standing of the pupils in their several classes during the year, and the result has been a wholesome rivalry, increased diligence, and greater progress on the part of the pupils. Most of the schools are very deficient in school apparatus, libraries, and furniture. The comparatively short period that teachers remain in one school tends to render them indifferent to these things, and without a teacher's efforts, they are seldom procured. In a variety of ways our schools are suffering from the frequent, I may say constant changing of teachers, and I am glad that you are endeavouring to find a remedy for this evil. The fixing of the minimum salary will not, I fear, do much in this direction, but the appointment of Township Boards of Trustees will, I think, greatly tend to make the teacher's office more permanent and elevate the schools, and as they could be assimilated to those in cities and towns parents could have a choice, which would in many cases be a great boon. I regret that a measure so manifestly in the interest of education should have to encounter so much opposition, but I believe as society is leavened with sound views it will grow in favour, and in the meantime a permissory clause is as far as legislation can go with safety. The choice between Township and County Superintendents might be left with County Councils as at present, the qualification clauses and mode of appointment, both excellent and much needed, being made applicable to the one as well as to the other. To tie Councils down to County Superintendents will have the effect of taking the superintendence of schools entirely out of the hands of the clergy and professional men, so that much of the best talent of the country will be lost to the schools. As a general thing, I think that a much higher order of talent could be found were it looked for, and at less expense for Township than County Superintendents, while they could, from their close proximity to the schools, be more efficient in their superintendence. Considering the expenses of travelling, the labour that must be borne in superintending one hundred schools, few would prefer the office to the mastership of a Grammar School, nor would it be equal, as regards remuneration, even with a salary of $1,000 per annum. The proposed change as regards the examination of teachers will commend itself to all interested, since it will make the standard uniform on the certificates of teachers in all counties. At present, the frequent changes in County Boards are a great hindrance to their efficiency in conducting examinations, since the preparation of test papers requires not only knowledge and good judgment, but a nice discrimination that practice only can give. Believing that it is your earnest desire to adopt the School Law to the circumstances of our country, so as best to promote the interest of education, and in order that you may be enabled to do this, you desire to know the wants, opinions, and wishes of the community. I have taken the liberty of going beyond the subjects prescribed for remarks with the hope of contributing a mite to the general good. Changes will be required as the resources of our country are developed, and what may be desirable may not be practical at present. I appreciate the benefit that our school system has conferred upon Canada, and recognize in you a public benefactor, and hope that a gracious Providence may spare you to perfect our school laws as far as circumstances may admit.

79. *The Reverend W. R. Sutherland, Elfrid.*—The schools, as may be seen from the report, are all free except one, which is almost so. The principle of free schools works admirably, and all the citizens seem to approve of it. The school children in the township, who number upwards of 1,000, are generally healthy, clever, and if kept regularly at

school, would make very satisfactory progress. The school accommodation is, upon the whole, better than I expected some few years ago. In sections numbers one and two, they are preparing to erect new school-houses. In No. 7, they have resolved to make an addition to their present house. In Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 10, the school-houses are all good and comparatively new. In all these schools, during the past year, they have had good teachers. In No. 9, in Glencoe, where the school is very large, they have had employed an assistant female teacher for six months. The people, in general, feel deeply interested in the prosperity and progress of the schools, and entertain a very high estimate of the Common School Act, understanding, if the provisions thereof are properly administered, that the results will be all that could be expected or desired from Common School education. The irregular attendance of children at these schools arises, in a great measure, from the circumstances of the country. The schools are all situated in rural agricultural districts, except the one in Glencoe, and the children who are able to give any help at all in the field are kept from school during the busy season of the year to assist in farming operations.

80. *J. M. Young, Esquire, London.*—I can truly say that I found a marked improvement in nearly all the schools at my second visit. Regarding the teachers, I have only to say that I have found all very desirous to perform their duties diligently and efficiently. Many of them do honour to their calling, and I would consider it a great loss to the community should they relinquish their profession as some talk of doing. I have to add that we have several new school-houses in course of erection and others in contemplation, so that I think in a few years all the old buildings will be replaced by others more substantial and better adapted to the purpose for which they are designed. Respecting the manner in which the examination of teachers is conducted, I have to say that the different subjects were divided among the members of the Board, and each brought in his questions on paper (written) which were submitted to the candidates. I am of opinion that libraries in school sections have a tendency to cause the people to read more than if they had no libraries connected with the schools, and therefore have a beneficial effect. As there were very few schools in which prizes were distributed, I cannot say anything about the benefits resulting therefrom, but my opinion is that if there were more distributions of prizes in the schools, a greater spirit of emulation amongst the children would be plainly seen.

81. *Harrison Thompson, Esquire, Metcalfe.*—You will perceive in my report that there are forty-two children not attending school during the year. The reason assigned is "carelessness of parents." There appears to be a growing tendency on the part of parents in this respect, but I hope the new School Act will remedy it. The library books are all covered and labelled. I think I can safely report increased prosperity of the schools under my charge. The questions were all printed at the last Board meeting for examining candidates for certificates. I have to labour under very serious disadvantages from incompetent trustees—some of their annual reports come in without any financial statement, others without giving the general school population. Half of the reports I receive are far from being correct on account of illiterate trustees. The general regulations, in regard to religious instruction, are not followed in this township.

82. *M. Foster, Esquire, Nissouri, West.*—I think that there is some improvement in the schools in general, so far as I am capable of judging during the short time I have been in office. There seems to be an increasing desire to obtain Normal School Teachers, from the prevailing opinion that they are superior to others both as teachers and scholars. The utmost harmony has existed in all the schools this year. All the schools have been kept open during the whole year, excepting in one or two cases a few weeks have been lost owing to sickness of teachers. Most of our school-houses are in a wretched condition, too small, too low in the ceiling, and ill-ventilated. Some are not sufficiently supplied with school maps. In one or two sections prizes were distributed, but I have yet to learn what great benefit arises from the prize system. The new series of school books do not meet with general approbation, especially the Fifth Reader. The teachers do not seem to think it as good as the old one. There are some features in the new School Act which I think will be decidedly beneficial, especially those relating to free schools, compulsory education, and to the office of Local Superintendent. The latter has become, to a certain extent, too much of a petty officer, and subject to political partizanship and sectarian wire-pulling; at least such has been the case in this township.

XXXIV. County of Kent.

83. *E. B. Harrison, Esquire, County Superintendent.*—You will see from my reports that, whether the proposed amendments to the School Act pass or not, the Common Schools of this county will soon be Free Schools, as that system is steadily gaining ground in proportion to its being better understood. The Common School Libraries do not appear to be extensively used; it would be better to place them in the schoolroom, and thereby render the books more accessible to the teachers and pupils, and I would recommend that the trustees be allowed to sell or exchange the books for which there is no demand, and procure other books. A judicious system of giving prizes has been found to be beneficial in the cause of education. The causes of non-attendance are generally attributed to "distance from school," and "negligence on the part of parents." I think, in a majority of instances, the latter cause ought to be substituted by *necessity* on the part of parents requiring assistance at home from their children. Will you allow me to point out an error in the report (inserted in the *Journal of Education* for last October) of the Committee on Education of the British Methodist Episcopal Church, viz.:—That "coloured people are not privileged to enter the Common School of Buxton, or the Grammar School at Chatham." In the last half-yearly return for S. S. No. 6, Raleigh, in which Buxton is situated, out of fifty-six (56) pupils entered on the register, forty (40) were coloured. The only impediment to their entrance into the Grammar School is the usual examination.

XXXV. County of Lambton.

84. *James Dunlop, Esquire, Plympton and Sarnia.*—The schools under my charge are on the whole making satisfactory progress; and are from year to year obtaining a better class of teachers; and the school-houses are being better fitted up and provided with the necessary apparatus to enable the teacher better to discharge his onerous duties, still there are many of them sadly deficient in these respects. On the whole, the past year has been one of progress, and now, at its close, there is much cause for satisfaction. You will see from the reports that a small per centage of the children have not attended any school during the year. In some few cases, the carelessness of parents has been the cause, but in others, the distance from the school-house has been the reason for non-attendance. This difficulty will always operate to a greater or less degree in rural districts, because of the sparse and scattered population in many parts; then, in a few cases poverty of the families has been the drawback. These last two difficulties will always exist in some measure in the rural districts, and prove a drawback to the children attending school, as much as one of them, at least, exists in towns and cities. And although the anticipated aid to poor school sections may bring the school-house nearer to many of the children, yet, compulsory attendance, and the poverty of families, will scarcely ever harmonize. Indeed, to carry out the provisions of the Free School system, we would require to furnish, either by the Legislature or the trustees, or by both combined, all the necessary books and other things required for the school, together with, in some cases, even the clothes in which the children are to attend the school, or a proportion of the children, in the rural districts, as well as in the towns and cities, will be deprived of the benefits of a Common School education. And there can be no doubt, that it would be the wiser and the cheaper policy of the Legislature to provide all these necessary things, for the poor at least; for it is better and cheaper to prevent crime by elevating the masses than to punish it. In regard to *Libraries*, the returns are very defective. The chief reason appears to be that the books have become old, and are now little read; and the trustees think it hardly worth making any return in regard to them. The books are covered and labelled according to the regulations, and are in a good state of preservation. Still, they are read to only a very limited extent, and chiefly by the parents. There appears to be a sad want with our youth attending school of the cultivation of a taste for reading. The primary object of establishing school libraries was, no doubt, that it might lead the youth attending the schools to form habits of reading, which they would carry with them after leaving the Common School. In this the libraries have almost been a failure; either the books are not suited for the youth at our schools, or there is some radical defect in our system of teaching in them. The system does not draw out and strengthen the intellectual powers of children,

for they appear to require, nearly all the days of their lives, to be fed with milk and not with strong meat. Our Sabbath Schools, and the libraries connected with them, appear to do more to cultivate a taste for reading than the Common Schools, and the libraries connected with them. Whether it is that the books are more suitable for the children, and they consequently take more interest in them, or that the system of teaching is better adapted to lead them to reflection, I am not prepared to say. But I think that more care should be exercised in selecting the books sent out to the Common School Libraries, with a view of cultivating a taste for reading amongst our youth. There are very few of the schools that adopt the system of giving prizes. Still, where given, they have a very marked effect for good, in producing a greater degree of diligence amongst the pupils, and more marked regularity in attendance at the school; and were the system more generally adopted, there can be no doubt that it would be beneficial. Still there are some who urge objections against the system of giving prizes. These forget that children are intellectually indolent, and require an occasional stimulus. Prizes, when judiciously distributed in schools, are for good. There are many complaints from all parties, trustees, parents and teachers, in regard to the frequent changes* of the text-books used in the schools, causing much confusion among the scholars ere they are all supplied with the new books recommended by the Council of Public Instruction, and in many cases unnecessary expense to the parent. But a short time since the whole series of reading books were changed, and it is still a question if they are much improved upon the old national books. There is, no doubt, some improvement in the selections in the second and third books, as better suited to interest the little ones, still, is it worth the expense. The geographies and grammars have been so frequently changed that confusion reigns in many of the schools, and all these changes without any radical improvement; they are annoying to all parties concerned. The desideratum in our best books is, that they be correct in the principles on which they are constructed, and that they set forth the leading outlines of the subjects on which they treat. Anything more than this is an evil. The fact is that we have too much book learning, and too little intellectual training in our schools; and the fuller the text-book, the more aggravated the evil. The revised programme of examination is used in the examinations at the County Board. The Board for some time has granted only first and second-class certificates to teachers, and these divided into grades A and B, making four classes, but the lowest is still a higher grade than the former third class. The Board has called in all its old certificates, with a view of raising the standard of its certificates at the next half-yearly meeting.

XXXVI. County of Essex.

85. *Richard Golden, Esquire, Anderdon.*—There are at present in this township four Common Schools, viz.:—Nos. 1, 2 and 5, 4 and 6, with two Separate, a Roman Catholic and Protestant. There has been a Union School, in connection with the township of Malden, for coloured people, but it has not been in operation the past year. School has not been kept open during the whole year in some of the above-named schools, owing mostly to the want of efficient teachers, and partly to the effect of Separate Schools. It is to be hoped that Separate Schools will be done away with in this locality, as there has been a move lately for that purpose. Religious instructions are followed up in most of the schools, and to good effect. There are two Sabbath Schools open in Section No. 4, with a small library of about 150 or 200 volumes, which promises to do good. The programme for County Board Examinations is observed, and the questions are printed. The standard being raised causes just now a want of proper teachers in this county, but the improvement was very much needed, and will have a beneficial effect on the community. Some of the schools in this township are very well conducted. The Catholic School is one of the best, owing to the services of an experienced teacher, and the school-house in

* There has been but one change in the School Readers since 1846, and that was in 1867-8, and then only after strong and earnest, and numerous remonstrances and urgent request on the part of teachers and others, and after a year's notice to all parties concerned. There has been no change in the Grammars authorized until last year, and then not so much a change as a restriction to one Grammar, in order to prevent the confusion complained of. It is only within the last five years that all American Geographies have been disallowed, though numerous remonstrances demanded their exclusion long since. The new Text Books have been prepared and revised by the ablest and most experienced instructors of youth in Ontario.

good order, with exception of maps, the want of which is very much felt. I have had a difficulty in getting the school returns, owing to the discontinuance or discharging of teachers before the close of the year, and one annual report I could not get at all—that of the Separate Protestant School, which accounts for the omission in the attendance of pupils in Sections 1 and 4 (in which sections said Separate School exists). There have been prizes distributed in School Section No. 4, with the effect of stimulating the pupils to attend and excel. The school site of School Section No. 4 has been changed during the past year, in order to accommodate the supporters of said Common School. I can see a growing desire among parents to have their children educated, and I hope that with good qualified teachers, and some sacrifice on the part of parents, and those interested in the improvement of youth, that our country will soon rise to have no equal.

86. *Henry Botsford, Esquire, Malden.*—The schools are all, with one exception, in a prosperous and efficient state—the exception is a poor school composed exclusively of coloured people, who are unable to keep the school open the whole year, without aid from other parties besides themselves. The sum of twenty dollars was granted them by the Township Council towards paying their teacher the past year. There were six schools open during the year. A small portion of the township, composed of some five or six families, is united to Section No. 7, in the township of Colchester. The inhabitants generally exhibit an increasing interest in the education of the rising generation, and seem to appreciate more the necessity of having good and successful teachers. I am happy to say that the schools are all free—three of which were kept open during the whole year, one eleven, another eight, and the other six months. Of teachers, there were two changes made during the year, making in all eight different teachers having taught within the township—three held first-class certificates, two held second class, and three taught upon certificates granted by the Local Superintendent; of these, one taught one month, another five, and the other two months. Two were male teachers, and six female. The schools under the female teachers compare most favourably with those under the male teachers; the children appear cleaner and more tidy, are more attentive, and are equally as far advanced in the different branches. In respect to the non-attendance of children between the ages of five and sixteen, the chief causes are the indifference of parents, and the distance some are from the school-house. I find, in those sections which are small and compact, the non-attendance is less than in larger sections. The regulations, in regard to religious instruction, are not generally followed in this township. The revised programme for County Board Examinations are duly observed, and the examination questions are printed. The qualifications of candidates for teachers have been gradually raised during the last two or three years, so much so, that many applicants have failed to obtain certificates. It is greatly to be regretted that there is no school library established in the township. Prizes were only distributed in one section, with what result has not been ascertained. The authorized books are exclusively used in the schools—the new Series of Readers have nearly supplanted the old. With one or two exceptions, the school-houses are very uncomfortable, especially in the winter season. Trustees, as a rule, seem to neglect, through a mistaken notion of economy, to provide such accommodation as children actually require for their comfort. The inhabitants, however, acknowledge that a change in this respect is necessary, and we may expect soon to see the unsightly log school-house give place to more tasteful and substantial buildings. In conclusion, we have every reason to be thankful for the great boon conferred upon us by our unrivalled Common School System, and it is to be hoped that before many years transpire, every child in the Province will be enabled, at least, to receive a good common English education.

87. *Victor Ouellette, Esquire, Rochester.*—The cause of the children's non-attendance in schools is, in most instances, indifference and long distances from schools. In regard to religious instruction followed, and with what results, I beg to report that no religious instructions were given in the schools by any clergymen to my knowledge in 1868. Respecting the revised programme for County Board Examinations, I beg to report that the said programme was observed by the Board, and the examination questions printed. About the distribution of prizes to children, I am sorry to say that this habit is adopted by only one school, as you will perceive, and with great results, but I shall certainly recommend the adoption of the same to the other sections.

88. *Denis Downing, Esquire, Sandwich, East.*—The schools of this township are all

free, and have been for the past year. Prizes have been distributed in some of the schools, which gave general satisfaction. The National School Books are used in all the schools, except in Sections 2, 3, 4 and 5, where they use French Canadian Books, together with the English National School Books. It was only yesterday that I got the annual report of Section 3, and then I had to go after it. I might have prosecuted them according to law. The disposition of the County Board of Public Instruction for this county is to raise the standard of education, and to pass none but efficient teachers. Hence there were several teachers last December who did not obtain certificates—this caused several of our schools to be without teachers to open them in January.

89. *Alexander Craig, Esquire, Tilbury, West.*—The schools in this township during the past year were all in operation—they were all in an efficient condition, and this year are all open, but one without a teacher is not open at present. The people generally have become very zealous to obtain efficient teachers, and parents are taking a deeper interest in education than they did in former years. The teachers have done all in their power to perform the important duties of their profession, and the pupils have made considerable improvement. Four School Sections have maps, and two new School Sections will soon have them. The trustees have not furnished their school-houses with the requisite apparatus, but they have promised to furnish them as soon as they are able. The Trustees of School Section, No. 1, have erected a substantial (frame) school-house during the last year, in place of the old log one. The Trustees of School Section (now) No. 5 are building a new (frame) school-house on a larger scale than the one they had. In consequence of two School Sections being divided, the Township Councillors have altered all the boundaries of each School Section in this township, in order to make it more convenient for the pupils to attend their respective school-houses. Where the large School Sections have been divided, the non-attendants are diminishing. In one School Section that was divided into two, there was not one non-attendant in either of them. Indifference of parents is always reported by both trustees and teachers as the only cause of non-attendance. I believe that large School Sections are the only primary cause in this township, although a great many other causes (which are well known) could be enumerated, which impede the attendance at school. The County Board Examinations for certificates are duly observed, and the questions are printed. We have a library in School Section, No. 5, open to the public; the books are all covered and numbered, but not yet labelled, but they are properly kept, and the regulations strictly observed. I cannot yet say what influence the library will exert in the neighbourhood. We have had a Sabbath School Library for a number of years past, which has done much good. There is another library which belongs to the Good Templars, but it is only for their private use. I am persuaded the time is at hand when there will not be a School Section without a library in this township, and then you will have to give us some red spots in your library map. Examinations are sometimes well attended, at other times not so well, but when we have pic-nics we have visitors. Prizes have been given in four sections; they were thankfully received, and produced very good results both on pupils and parents. The schools were all opened and closed with prayer, and in some sections, the Bible and Testament were read. The general regulations, in regard to religious instruction, are not followed out—we have four churches, but no resident clergy. The *Journal of Education* is much thought of, but, I am sorry to say, the postmasters pay little attention to it, which I believe is the cause of so many being lost. In one School Section, No. 4 (last year No. 5), the trustees never got a single number of the *Journal* during the whole year.

XXXVII. The Cities.

90. *The Reverend James Porter, Toronto.*—I have now the satisfaction to state that, during the year which has recently expired, the prosperity of the schools has continued and increased. The net aggregate attendance has been 362 pupils in advance of that of 1867; the average monthly attendance has exceeded that of last year by 292 pupils, and the average daily attendance has exceeded by 201 pupils. The cost, per pupil, calculated on the basis of monthly registration, was five cents less in 1868 than in 1867; though, calculated on the basis of daily average attendance, it was about two cents more in 1868 than in 1867. This difference, however, will be regarded as not very significant, when it

is remembered that the estimate of the Secretary of the Board, as to the cost of maintaining the schools for the year 1868, which is one element of this calculation, exceeds by $2095 the estimated cost of the schools in 1867.

I am almost weary of writing and speaking, from year to year, respecting the many neglected idle children whom we meet with on the streets, who are mutually educating each other, and, I fear, are in many instances being educated by their parents and others in uncleanness, profanity, and dishonesty. It is now generally acknowledged that special private benevolent exertions, and special public legislative provision, are required on their behalf. To what extent that provision shall be of a directly or indirectly compulsory character, the wisdom of Parliament will, it is hoped, ere long determine.

On the subject of school accommodation, it is obvious to remark that the primary divisions of our schools require a much more liberal provision of space than they have at present. Eighty cubical feet per pupil is the minimum allowed by the Committee of the Privy Council in England, in schools which are aided by the Government. Many high authorities in the United States insist on the necessity of almost twice that allowance.

It is also a grave question whether our school hours might not, in some cases at least, be advantageously shortened. It would be a great relief to our over-crowded junior divisions, if the younger portion of the pupils, who already are detained in school but two hours in the forenoon, and two in the afternoon, during the summer months, were not permitted to remain for a longer time, the whole year round. It would also be a great benefit to the little children themselves, whose lessons can always be attended to first by the teacher; after which, the inevitable restraint of school would not, in their case, be unnaturally and perhaps injuriously extended, as it is at present. For our very young children, more space is imperatively necessary; more teachers are required; and there should be, especially if they are still to be detained so many hours a day at school, more of song, of manual exercise, of object teaching, and of free, lively, conversational, homely, illustration of every subject taught, than the present pressure of numbers on the time and energy of the junior teachers will allow.

With regard to the time for holding our annual combined examination, I would offer a suggestion. It has been held hitherto about or a little after the middle of July, so as to allow a convenient time between its completion and the ordinary summer examination, which of course precedes the date at which the beginning of our summer holidays has been fixed by the Council of Public Instruction. Would it not be well in future for the combined examination to take place, on or about the middle of June, before the intense heat of July comes upon us, and pupils, teachers, examiners, and all concerned, are longing for relief, if not disabled for exertion? Might not our summer holidays begin on the first Monday in July, instead of the first Monday in August, with very great advantage to all whom they are intended to benefit? The falling off of our school attendance in July argues the expediency of such a change; and almost every speaker at the public meeting, held on the 31st July last, for the distribution of scholarships, prizes, and certificates of honour, also pleaded for it.

The combined examination took place, by order of the Board, on the recommendation of the Committee on School Management, at the Victoria Street School-house, on Monday and Tuesday, the 20th and 21st of July. The examiners were Rev. A. Wickson, LL.D., Headmaster of the Toronto Grammar Schools, and the Rev. William Gregg, M.A. As on former similar occasions, the pupils examined were three individuals from each division of each department, male and female, of the several schools, selected by their respective teachers for their general proficiency, combined with uniformly good conduct, and approved by the Local Superintendent. They were classed for the purpose of examination, according to the divisions to which they belonged in their several schools, at first (or junior), second (or intermediate), and third (or senior). Necessary exceptions to this arrangement are described in the Examiners' Report.

The examination was partly oral, and in part was conducted by means of questions.

As recommended by the Committee on School Management, it was ordered by the Board that a public meeting for the distribution of scholarships, prizes, and certificates of honour, recommended by the examiners, be held in the St. Lawrence Hall, on the evening of Friday, July 31st, the arrangements for which should be similar to those of former

years. The Mayor of the City, was, as usual, invited to preside, and to distribute the honours to the successful candidates. His Worship, however, was unable to attend.

As the County Grammar School is now, under the operations of the New Grammar School Law, the Grammar School of the City of Toronto, the affairs of which are administered by the City Council, through trustees whom the Council appoints. The Mayor, on behalf of the Council, was pleased to accept, as beneficiaries of the city, seven of the senior pupils of the City Common Schools, who were recommended by the examiners to receive the special distinction of Grammar School scholarships, and were nominated accordingly by the Board of Common School Trustees.

In concluding their report, the examiners observed "that they regard the state of the City Schools, so far as evidenced by the examinations, as, on the whole, highly creditable. They have also to state that, in connection with the arrangements for the examinations, they felt greatly indebted to the respected Local Superintendent, the Rev. James Porter, for much valuable assistance."

"The Standing Committee on School Management, to whom was referred the communication from Professor D. Wilson, Chairman, with accompanying report, based upon certain resolutions adopted at a meeting of gentlemen, for the purpose of considering the necessity for establishing an Industrial School for the vagrant juvenile population of this city, made the following report, which was adopted by the Board :—That your Committee have given to the subject matter in question that careful attention which it merited ; and while frankly admitting the great evil brought so prominently under the notice of the Board in Professor Wilson's communication—and while entertaining the greatest respect for the philanthropic interest manifested in this direction by the gentlemen through whose agency the movement has been brought before the public and this Board, your Committee are, nevertheless, of opinion that the scheme proposed by these gentlemen does not appear a feasible one, such as this Board could entertain, inasmuch as it presents too many practical difficulties likely to grow out of the voluntary system as the means for providing food, &c., for these children, as well as other difficulties connected with the fact that a large percentage of the vagrant population of this city belongs to a denomination which has its own separate school organization.

"Any successful scheme for reclaiming these unfortunates of our streets—the offspring of poverty and vice—should, in the judgment of your Committee, comprise two main indispensable considerations, to be brought to bear upon this evil, without regard to denominational distinctions, namely :—First. *The entire separation, through the night as well as the day*, of these juvenile vagrants, for a period longer or shorter, according to circumstances, *from all association with the corrupt sources by which they are surrounded, and, of course, influenced ;* as experience has fully proved that *nothing short of complete isolation can, or will, meet the question ;* and secondly, the securing of the object in view *by a compulsory attendance.*

"In the former connection, lodging, food and clothing, religious and moral training, industrial as well as educational teaching, and constant supervision, must be provided. The cost of all this cannot be reasonably hoped for, as a reliable source, from private subscriptions ; nor is it likely that the citizens, already taxed for Common School purposes, would consent to bear this additional burthen ; and unless the Provincial Government comes forward to largely assist the movement, the reclamation of the juvenile vagrants of our cities and towns must continue to be a question beset with difficulties.

"In the latter connection, neither the city authorities nor the school trustees have power to enact any law providing for a compulsory attendance ; and here, again, the Provincial Government is required to come forward and find the materials for the purpose.

"Your Committee being thus of opinion that the whole subject of reclaiming and educating the juvenile vagrant population of our cities and towns ought to be first considered, as well as provision made for the same, by the Local Government and Legislature, before any useful action can be taken by either Municipalities or Boards of School Trustees, cannot, therefore, recommend the scheme communicated by Professor Wilson to the favourable notice of the Board for present action."

Throughout the year 1868, as in several former years, the Rev. Messrs. Boddy and Baldwin have supplied regular weekly instruction to the children of parents of their own communion, the former at the Park School, and the latter at the Victoria Street School.

May their kind exertions be duly appreciated by those whom they are designed to benefit.

During the usual season, the senior boys in Louisa Street School were drilled for one hour per week by the Headmaster, Mr. Browne, who holds a certificate obtained at the Provincial Military School. Until the end of September, the senior boys of George Street School, also, were drilled by Mr. Jeffers, then headmaster, who also held a Military School certificate.

In concluding this report, I beg to express my conviction that during the ten years which were completed by the year 1868, much of earnest and not unenlightened effort has been put forth on behalf of our City Schools, and that not without very beneficial, if not in all respects satisfactory, results. Several who were pupils ten years ago, are now teachers in these very schools, in possession, too, in some instances, of the highest possible Provincial Certificates. One pupil (Daniel Ryrie), among the first who proceeded from one of these schools on the honourable ground of a Grammar School Scholarship, obtained as the result of one of our combined examinations, was one of the brightest ornaments of the City Grammar School, of Upper Canada College, and of University College; in all of which institutions he is held in respectful and affectionate remembrance. Another, a school-fellow of Ryrie, is now a graduate of the Toronto University, and headmaster of a County Grammar School; and many are prominently engaged in literary, professional, mercantile, mechanical, or other honourable pursuits. Whether they acknowledge it with becoming gratitude and honest pride or not, they owe incalculably more than they can ever pay to the Common Schools of the city of Toronto.

That these schools are capable of improvement, as methods of elementary education are improved, and as circumstances may require, it would be absurd to question. Nor can I refrain from expressing the hope that whoever may have to record their progress and describe their condition, at the close of another ten years, may be able to do so with unqualified commendation.

91. *S. Woods, Esquire, M.A., Kingston.*—I have to report the completion of a fine new school-house in Cataraqui Ward. The property is freehold; the building stone, and the whole cost of site and building about $3,000. It will easily accommodate 300 pupils. We have often been accused of slowness in Kingston, but certainly in the matter of schools and school property, we can afford to laugh at any detractors. Since 1856, over $30,000 have been expended in school sites and buildings. If any other place in Ontario can show a similar record, I have yet to learn it. I have again to report very few changes in teachers. The authorities here are averse to frequent changes, and we can name teachers who have been in the constant employment of the Board for over ten years. In fact, owing to the fact of our supporting home-manufactured teachers, and selecting only the best of an almost unbounded supply, we are assured of having teachers who realize the responsibilities of their situation, and apply themselves vigorously to the work. An experiment was tried here last year of putting a class of boys, varying from eleven to fourteen years of age, under a female teacher. It was done only on very strong recommendations from myself, and I am happy to state that even the trustees who opposed the measure expressed themselves most highly pleased after an experience of only six months. We have again extended ourselves in the same direction this year, and no opposition was given by any member of the Board. My own experience is that young women are far more apt at catching the salient points in a boy's character, and can induce him to apply himself with more diligence than can possibly be exerted by a man in similar cases. Besides, a feeling of chivalrous honour is implanted, let us hope, in the bosom of every boy, *although in some cases it is hard to get at it*, which will always make him scorn to treat with levity or contempt his teacher, and that teacher a woman. It will be seen, from a glance at our report, that the numbers continue large in book-keeping. I have the same remark to make as last year, that the majority of the 149 are girls. No arguments are required to show the real utility of such a state of things. The wonder is that it has been so long neglected. Let us hope that the example set by Kingston will find many imitators. I have to call attention to our attendance. It has been steadily increasing, and I attribute it solely to the practice of making parents account for their children's absence by written notes. Something must also be allowed for the zeal and tact of our teachers who have adopted my suggestions, and occasionally represent to the pupils the evils of irregularity. This

will appear to be the case when such exertions are made to bring pupils out. We have on our roll 2,340 pupils, and of this number, 1,028 have attended over 150 days during the year 1868; our average attendance is also considerably over 50 per cent. of the whole number enrolled. We have adopted the whole of the new series of National Text Books. I consider them a vast improvement upon any preceding works of a similar character. Our County Board continues to exercise its functions with the same strictness as in former years. Of course, I do not by any means assert that we are the paragon Board of the Province, but of one thing I am certain, we have put cheap teachers about 20 per cent. below par. I mentioned in my last report that *viva voce* examinations were too much neglected, and acting upon my suggestions, we have examined the Euclid and History in this way. We print the questions, however, and each candidate has thus the same questions to answer, *the only fair way of testing the relative abilities of competitors.* We have found it to work admirably. More I need not say. Our County Boards are now moribund. They have done a vast amount of good, and for this they deserve all praise. Let us, then, vary the old Latin adage, and say of them: *De morituris* NIL. I have nothing to add to my remarks in former years about prize and merit cards. I believe them to be a great advantage, and can only express the hope that future years will witness a large increase of money expended in this way; for, in my humble judgment, it is the best investment for school purposes that can be made. With regard to the non-attendance of pupils, the Board reports 250. This, I think, is a pretty accurate estimate. The cause of non-attendance is, I am more and more convinced, the extreme poverty of the parents. I have made it my business to visit some of the poorest parts of the city, and to enquire of parents why they do not send their children to school. The invariable answer is, they have no clothes fit. My next question was, after sounding them pretty thoroughly, would you send them if you had the clothes for them? In several instances I have seen the gleam of hope light up the dim smoke-begrimed face, and an answer come too quick to have time to be a sham. "God knows I would." Now, sir, could any argument be stronger in favour of my suggestion of last year, viz.: the *armin schulen* of Holland. Give these poor people a place to send their children, and let them come in rags and tatters, it may be, until a week's or month's steady attendance would supply at least a cheap covering for nakedness. Compulsion will never do. You cannot eradicate a sense of shame from such representatives of the class ennobled by Burns—

"Is there for honest poverty
Wha hangs his head and a' that."

Nor, again, can you, even after you have driven these poor children to school, make them feel that they are not looked upon with disgust by their more pretending neighbours. Why, then, injure the small grain of humanity left? Why subject them to such treatment, when an easier, though perhaps a costlier, method is at hand? I have now said all I think necessary, and will conclude by hoping that a new era of intellectual advancement is coming in with the new law soon to be enacted.

92. *William Cousens, Esquire, Ottawa.*—You will see by our statement, that the number of pupils entered on the rolls, during the year just past, is much larger than at any former period, and while the average attendance is also larger, the proportion the attendance bears to the number of names entered on the roll, is not as good as we would desire to see it. The average attendance at the Central School was better than that of any of the other schools. The Central School for the western portion of the city in not yet finished. Prizes were distributed at the Midsummer examinations, the Board having granted a sum of money for the purchase of the same. The Board, having declined granting money for prizes at the Christmas examinations, much disappointment among the pupils was thus caused. I would rather see the money given for prizes applied towards the commencement of a library, and hope eventually to see one established in each of our Central Schools.

XXXVIII. The Towns.

93. *A. J. Traver, Esquire, Berlin.*—Since my appointment, I have visited frequently all the departments under my care. I was anxious at the outset to find the exact status of the various classes, and my visits, together with the creditable semi-annual examinations which I attended, served to convince me that a large amount of work was actually being

performed, and that the system of getting up the children for a mere show was not carried on in the school. Some years ago the Board of Trustees purchased a spacious school site, and erected thereon a very fine building, at a cost altogether of $10,000. Trees were planted, and the grounds nicely laid out. During the past year, a new division was formed by the sub-division of the old rooms, and another teacher secured. The number in attendance has been steadily on the increase. You will notice by the report that the number of pupils is very large (631), compared with the whole number of children in the town (674), or compared with the whole number of inhabitants (3,033). You will remember, too, that one private school is carried on. There is also a well-attended Roman Catholic Separate School. It would thus seem that all the children of the age mentioned attend some school, whilst there are no indigent children. Three of the teachers hold certificates from the Provincial Normal School, and are well qualified for their work. Mr. Pearce, who has held the position of Principal for several years, has the oversight and overcharge of all the departments, and discharges his duty with great diligence and fidelity. I would call your attention to a remarkable feature in connection with some of the higher branches of study, five of those in Euclid, and two-thirds of those in Algebra are girls. I mention this, a stubborn fact, for the consideration of the opponents of higher female education. So far as I can learn, nothing like religious instruction has been attempted by ministers of the Gospel. I am glad to add, however, that the Scriptures are read, and forms of prayer used at the daily opening of each division. I have nothing good to report of our library of 400 volumes. The books that were interesting enough to attract readers, seem to have been over-read, judging from the wretched condition in which I found them. Some time ago a committee was appointed to examine these books, and report accordingly, but in their opinion they were not worth repairing, and nothing has been done. With reference to prizes, I can say that none were given during the year. They have been distributed to the deserving in the past, as I learn, with the best results, and I hope soon to see the system renewed. The Board of Examiners has adopted the revised programme, and the questions are printed.

94. *The Reverend George Bell, Clifton.*—The regulations are not followed by any denomination, as regards religious instruction in the school-house. A large part (nearly the whole) of the pupils attend the Sunday schools. The revised programme is observed, and the greater part of the questions are printed. The library belongs to the municipality. The books are in rather poor condition, being much worn. The number mentioned, as in Sunday schools, 240, includes all who may be counted as belonging to the Sunday schools for the year; about 20 more were transient attendants. During the year, the junior department of the school became so crowded that it was necessary to establish a primary department. A room was provided, and a young female teacher was appointed. The results have been highly satisfactory. I am happy to be able to say that the school is now well organized, well taught, and in a satisfactory state of order and efficiency.

95. *The Reverend James Herald, Dundas.*—We have no school library. Prizes are given, and I believe with very good effect. They awaken an emulation that draws out the diligence and energies of the pupils, and are thus very beneficial.

96. *Charles H. Lusk, Esquire, M.D., Oakville.*—We feel very much the want of power to deal more effectually with both parents and children, who are regardless of school interests. Too many are more particular to have the "little bothers out of the way" than to have them at school. The result is, numbers throng the streets, learning and practising evil and pernicious habits, whose time should and could be spent undergoing the necessary discipline to prepare them for subsequent usefulness. Could a distinct and well marked map, presenting the mere outline and relative positions of the more important natural divisions be prepared for the use of the more elementary classes, the subject of geography would be more appreciated and better understood. Our school is lamentably deficient in this branch of study. All the atlases that have yet appeared are mere "eye-sores" to a large majority of our scholars. It is vastly important that some means should be adopted whereby the subject may be simplified. We have within our reach an abundance of superior maps, but too much is attempted. Our atlases abound with information, yet the reading of text will never instruct the boy in geography. There is a growing feeling that the union of grammar and common schools is not the best system. The pupils of the Common School are removed to the grammar, not only against the wish of the parents—

parents keenly interested—but obviously against their own interests. Too many are found in our grammar department pursuing classical studies and the higher English, who were never grounded in the rudiments of English. I am aware of a provision for the separation, but for reasons not yet well discussed our Board chooses the connection.

97. *The Reverend T. Henderson, Paris.*—A School Library is established, and conducted according to law, the principal of the school acting as librarian. Rewards are offered semi-annually, in the shape of certificates of promotion to a higher division in the School. Delinquents are punished either by being obliged to remain after school hours, or write impositions. Corporal punishment is resorted to only in extreme cases. Should any of the senior pupils be guilty of misdemeanour, temporary suspension would be inflicted as a punishment, and on a repetition of the offence, expulsion.

98. *The Reverend E. Patterson, Stratford.*—The attendance of pupils for the year was larger than that of any previous year, though there are many children in the town who attend no school whatever. The trustees estimate the number at 40, but I think their estimate is too low. The compulsory system appears to be the only remedy for such dereliction of duty on the part of parents and guardians ; and certainly that system is presented in its mildest possible form in the Amended School Act, which was laid before Parliament at its last session. Increased school accommodation is urgently required in this municipality, and I have every reason to believe that the Board of Trustees will soon adopt measures to supply the deficiency. The union of the grammar and common schools here is, on the whole, working satisfactorily. The regulations in regard to religious instruction are not strictly observed, though all the schools are either opened or closed with the reading of a portion of Scripture, or with prayer. No prizes were distributed to the pupils during the year. Printed questions are used by the County Board in the examination of candidates for certificates of qualification as teachers.

99. *The Reverend D. McDermid, Woodstock.*—Intemperance, and poverty, and carelessness of parents are some of the causes of non-attendance. The schools are opened and closed with devotional exercises. Scriptures read in the morning. The clergymen of the various Protestant sects do not, with one exception, visit our schools, or communicate any religious instruction. The programme for County Board Examinations is observed, and the questions are printed. The library books are covered, labelled, and numbered, and the regulations are generally observed. The distribution of prizes was not satisfactory in past years. This year there were none distributed. From the injurious results observed in many cases, the Superintendent does not regard with favor the system of prizes.

XXXIX. The Villages.

100. *A. Dingwall Fordyce, Esquire, Fergus.*—The Fergus schools continue under the same able management as hitherto, and affording to all concerned, I believe, all the satisfaction they could desire. The only drawback that may be noticed is, that the very large attendance, much larger, as you will perceive, than last year, in all the schools, but especially in the primary department, makes the charge a very heavy one, and will probably render necessary the employment of an assistant teacher there. But it must be said, notwithstanding this, that it is a matter of surprise the teachers have been able to conduct the school so efficiently, and in my opinion, on the whole, successfully. The library continues to afford undiminished interest, and I think to be really productive of good ; although, good as the character of the books is, there is in my opinion a disproportionate estimation of the better kind of *light* reading. Popular histories, adopted to the young, are not, however, by any means neglected.

101. *M. H. Starr, Esquire, M.D., Georgetown.*—We have one graded school made up of three departments. The number of pupils taught in the school between the ages of five and sixteen, 360. Between sixteen and twenty-one, 9, and the whole number in the section, between five and sixteen, about 480. The village has been incorporated four years, since which the school has been taught by qualified teachers. The usual English branches —reading, writing, spelling, history, grammar, geography, and mathematics—are taught. The text books used are those recommended by the Council of Public Instruction. I have made four regular school visits during the year. There are only four others on the visitors book, although many others were made. One lecture was delivered. One school-

house in section about 36 x 60 feet, frame building, furniture, maps, blackboards, cards, &c. None rented or built during the year. There are two private schools in the village, probably about twenty pupils attending them. The teachers employed are very efficient, but they are under the disadvantage of having too many pupils under their charge, and insufficient room, and other accommodations. I have frequently found as many as 70 pupils under each teacher, that, of course, being above the charge. I have often represented the case to Boards of Trustees, and it will in all probability be improved during the coming summer. The trustees have at present advertised for tenders for the erection of a new brick school-house, which will afford ample accommodation for all the children in the village, and give room for the employment of one additional teacher. When the new building is finished (which will be in the course of the summer), and the present plans fully developed, the educational interests of the village ought to give entire satisfaction.

102. *James P. Phin, Esquire, Hespeler.*—The school is in a very satisfactory state. Much progress has been made during the year. The teachers are industrious, energetic, and popular. The indifference of parents is the reason why there are 30 reported as not attending school at all during the year. The regulations as to religious instructions are not observed; their observance would lead to the establishment of a Separate School for Roman Catholics which is not desirable.

103. *Ross Robertson, Esquire, Secretary, Union Board School Trustees, Kincardine.*—As to non-attendance of scholars, I think the usual circumstances in villages and country sections, viz., "youthful labour," is the chief cause. General regulations as to religious instruction are followed. No particular result, but general result good. The library occasions a general desire for reading, and no doubt has a good influence. There have never been any prizes distributed in our schools.

104. *James Bowie, Esquire, M.D., Mitchell.*—Our school continues to increase in numbers and improve in proficiency. The number of pupils upon the register for 1868 was 443, which exceeded that of any former year. The average attendance exceeded 200. I believe the irregularity of attendance, in many instances, arises from inclemency of the weather preventing the younger children, who reside at a distance from school, from attending; in others, from the parents requiring the assistance of the children in busy seasons of the year. No prizes were awarded at the examinations of last year, which I regret, as I think them calculated to stimulate the pupils to greater application. After the New Year's holidays, the school re-opened in the new school-house—a handsome frame building, just completed at a cost of over six thousand dollars. The school is now divided into four departments, under four teachers. There is no Common School Library, but there are several attached to Sunday Schools, and a good one to the Mechanic's Institute in the village, which to some extent supplies the want. The inconvenience felt by the want of room in the old school-house has been obviated, for some years at least, by the erection of the new school-house. It is well situated upon a three and a-half acre lot, and will afford ample room for play-ground, &c., for the children. Altogether our school continues in a prosperous condition, and appears to give general satisfaction.

105. *The Reverend John McMillan, Mount Forest.*—Matters remain very much as they were last year. I then reported very fully, and consider it now unnecessary to give a repetition. The programme prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction is used, with written answers, in the examination of teachers, and that with good effect. The causes of non-attendance on the part of pupils are carelessness of parents and guardians, inefficiency on the part of teachers, negligence on the part of school officers, poverty and wretchedness. The regulations in relation to religious instruction are left to the will of the teachers, who observe or neglect them as they may see fit. There is no school library. A large number of prizes were secured for the schools last year. Their distribution among the pupils was based on merit marks, and seemed to have good effect, but perhaps not so good as if the prizes had been fewer in number.

106. *William Cousens, Esquire, New Edinburgh.*—This school continues in a prosperous condition, the attendance being good during the past year. The examinations are well attended by the rate-payers, thereby shewing the warm interest they take in the welfare of the school. A lecture was delivered by me at the close of the summer and winter examinations. The library regulations are duly observed.

107. *The Reverend R. Lyle Tucker, Orangeville.*—The Grammar School department, under the very efficient management of a most painstaking and thorough teacher, occupies a new building lately rented by the United Board of Trustees, and bids fair to become quite popular and successful, especially in view of the contemplated improvements in the Grammar School System. The senior Common School is in excellent working order, under the instruction of an experienced Normal School teacher. It meets in a brick building of moderate pretensions, owned by the Board. The junior department is very inadequately accommodated in a rented room; and, although the teacher is doing a good work, there is great need of more space for this increasing and interesting school. A central school-house, suited to the rapidly multiplying necessities of young Orangeville, is a desideratum towards which the most intelligent inhabitants are looking with growing interest. As the municipality advances in population and wealth this will, doubtless, be attained. The number of pupils attending our schools is encouragingly in excess of that of any former year. There is but one private school which, however, is well attended.

108. *The Reverend F. W. Dobbs, Portsmouth.*—Our schools are progressing favourably and the attendance is increasing. Since the last report, a large and well appointed room and other departments have been added to the school-house. It is cheerful and well fitted up with the most approved desks, seats and maps, &c., is very creditable to the village, and induces many of the parents to attend our examinations. The present master of the senior school is well qualified for his position, and gives much satisfaction. The trustees have recently adopted the system of classification, leaving the younger children to the female teacher, and it is hoped the plan will work well. The trustees are intelligent men, and have a desire to do all they can to promote the best interests of the community at large, and we look forward with pleasure to a steady advancement.

109. *N. McKinnon, Esquire, Wardsville.*—As far as I have ascertained, all the children of the municipality have attended school for a longer or shorter period during the year. There is nothing done for the religious instruction of the children but what the teacher himself does, which amounts, as far as I have ascertained, to reading a portion of Scripture, and prayers in the morning and evening. The Board of Public Instruction for this circuit are guided by the revised programme. The examination papers are not printed; but at the last meeting the Board talked about the propriety of having the papers printed, and it is likely that, if we have to conduct another examination, we shall get the papers printed. There is no library here at all in connection with the school. For this I am sorry, and I wish that steps could be taken towards establishing a library. Some time ago, I spoke about this matter in public on one or two occasions, but the trustees did not take any steps. No special lectures on education were delivered here during the last year, nor as far as I know, for the last eight years. My own opinion is that an audience could not be easily gathered here for such a thing. But sometimes, on occasions of other public meetings, I myself embrace opportunities for advocating the cause of education before the people.

APPENDIX B.

The County School Conventions, held by the Chief Superintendent in February and March, 1869, and convened by a circular to the Municipal and School Authorities, issued 30th January, 1869.

Circular from the Chief Superintendent of Education to Municipal Councillors, Local Superintendents, Visitors, Trustees, Teachers, and other supporters of Public Schools in Ontario.

Gentlemen,—

I propose, in the course of the next two months, Providence permitting, to make my fifth and last visit to each County or Union of Counties in Upper Canada, in order to hold a County School Convention of all school officers and other friends of education who may

think proper to attend, in order to confer on the subjects of the Common and Grammar School Amendment Bills which have been recommended by a large Committee of the Legislative Assembly, but the further consideration of which has been deferred until the next session of Parliament. I cannot hope to be able to address any County Convention further than may be necessary to explain the objects and provisions of the School Bills referred to.

2. In order to afford the best opportunity possible for attendance by persons at a distance, each Convention will be held in the day-time, with two or three necessary exceptions. The meeting of each Convention will take place (unless otherwise stated) at one in the afternoon; and the proceedings will commence precisely at half-past one, whether few or many be present. In two or three instances, the meetings of the Conventions will take place at other hours of the day, arising from the impossibility (on account of distances or railroad arrangements) of holding them at the usual hour, without giving more time to a county than is practicable, in connection with the accomplishment of the tour during the period of winter roads convenient for travelling by inhabitants of counties.

3. The time and place of each of the proposed County School Conventions are as follows:—

COUNTY.	TOWN.	Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Hour of the Day
Oxford	Woodstock	Monday	Feb. 1	1 p.m.
Brant	Brantford	Tuesday	Feb. 2	1 p.m.
Norfolk	Simcoe	Wednesday	Feb. 3	1 p.m.
Haldimand	Cayuga	Thursday	Feb. 4	1 p.m.
Welland	Welland	Friday	Feb. 5	1 p.m.
Lincoln	St. Catharines	Saturday	Feb. 6	1 p.m.
York	Newmarket	Monday	Feb. 8	1 p.m.
Simcoe	Barrie	Tuesday	Feb. 9	1 p.m.
Grey	Owen Sound	Wednesday	Feb. 10	7 p.m.
Bruce	Walkerton	Thursday	Feb. 11	1 p.m.
Huron	Goderich	Friday	Feb. 12	1 p.m.
Perth	Stratford	Saturday	Feb. 13	1 p.m.
Lambton	Sarnia	Monday	Feb. 15	1 p.m.
Essex	Sandwich	Tuesday	Feb. 16	1 p.m.
Kent	Chatham	Wednesday	Feb. 17	1 p.m.
Middlesex	London	Thursday	Feb. 18	1 p.m.
Elgin	St. Thomas	Friday	Feb. 19	1 p.m.
Wentworth	Hamilton	Saturday	Feb. 20	1 p.m.
Peel	Brampton	Monday	Feb. 22	1 p.m.
Halton	Milton	Tuesday	Feb. 23	1 p,m.
Wellington	Guelph	Wednesday	Feb. 24	1 p.m.
Waterloo	Berlin	Thursday	Feb. 25	1 p.m.
Ontario	Whitby	Monday	Mar. 1	1 p.m.
Durham	Port Hope	Tuesday	Mar. 2	10 a.m.
Victoria	Lindsay	Tuesday	Mar. 2	7 p.m.
Peterborough	Peterborough	Wednesday	Mar. 3	1 p.m.
Northumberland	Cobourg	Thursday	Mar. 4	1 p.m.
Hastings	Belleville	Friday	Mar. 5	1 p.m.
Prince Edward	Picton	Saturday	Mar. 6	1 p.m.
Lennox and Addington	Napanee	Monday	Mar. 8	1 p.m.
Frontenac	Kingston	Tuesday	Mar. 9	1 p.m.
Leeds and Grenville	Brockville	Wednesday	Mar. 10	10 a.m.
Lanark	Perth	Thursday	Mar. 11	10 a.m.
Renfrew	Renfrew	Friday	Mar. 12	1 p.m.
Stormont and Dundas	Cornwall	Monday	Mar. 15	1 p.m.
Glengarry	Alexandria	Tuesday	Mar. 16	1 p.m.
Prescott and Russell	L'Orignal	Wednesday	Mar. 17	1 p.m.
Carleton	Ottawa	Thursday	Mar. 18	1 p.m.

4. I take it for granted that, as on former occasions, in each of the places abovementioned, the Court House or Town Hall, or some other convenient building, can be procured for holding the County School Convention; and I must rely on the kind cooperation of the Local Superintendent, aided by the Trustees in each county town, to provide the needful accommodation for holding the County School Convention, and for giving due notice of the same.

5. The newspaper press in each county is respectfully requested to give notice of the time, place, and objects of the School Convention for such county.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
E. RYERSON,
Chief Superintendent of Education.

EDUCATION OFFCE,
Toronto, 30th January 1869.

Minutes of proceedings at each Convention, as reported by the Secretaries.

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Woodstock, February 1.—*Resolved*, with respect to the proposed Common School Act, 1st. That Section No. 5 be amended to read as follows:—Each County and City Council shall, at their first meeting in each year, appoint, from among those holding the necessary certificates of qualification, one person to be Superintendent of Common Schools in such city or county, and in counties where there are or shall be more than one hundred Common Schools, the County Council may appoint two persons holding such certificates to be Superintendents, and prescribe the territorial limits of each.

2nd. That all after the word "provided," in Section No. 8, be struck out, and the following be substituted:—"Such neglect shall be reported to the Minister of Public Instruction."

3rd. That Section No. 10 be struck out.

4th. That the following be added to Section No. 15:—"That the Trustees in cities, towns and villages, may (notwithstanding anything in this Act) impose a monthly fee not to exceed 25 cents, to cover the expenses of stationery, books and contingencies."

Moved by Mr. Douglass, seconded by Mr. W. J. McCausland, and

Resolved—That having had a lengthy discussion with the Chief Superintendent of Education, upon the amended Grammar School Bill, this Convention expresses its general concurrence in said bill, provided the words "and towns" be added to the second line of clause 8, and recommend its adoption, as thus amended, by the Legislature of Ontario at its next session.

COUNTY OF BRANT.

Brantford, February 2.—Moved by Rev. Wm. Stewart, B.A., and seconded by the Rev. J. Gemley, and resolved that so much of the proposed amendments to the Common School Act as refers to the qualification, appointment, and remuneration of County Superintendents be approved of by this Convention, allowing towns like counties, however, the privilege of nominating their own Superintendent.—Carried.

In amendment—It was moved by Mr. A. McEwen, and seconded by Mr. George Bryce, that it is not desirable that any change should be made from the present mode of appointing Local Superintendents, unless restrictions be put on their qualification for the office.—Lost.

The first part of Section No. 10 was then read and submitted, when it was moved by Mr. James Bellhouse, and seconded by Mr. A. McEwen, that clause No. 10 of the contemplated School Act be not recommended.—Carried.

In amendment—It was moved by the Rev. W. Stewart, and seconded by Mr. W. H. C. Kerr, that so much of Section 10 as refers to minimum salaries of teachers be approved of by this Convention.—Lost.

Section No. 12 was then submitted for approval, when it was moved by Mr. Turnbull, and seconded by Mr. Hunter, that Section 12 be not adopted.—Lost.

Sections No. 13 to 25 inclusive, were then read and carried.

County of Norfolk.

Simcoe, February 3.—It was moved that the appointment of County Superintendents by the Provincial Government, upon the nomination of the County Council, as set forth in the first seven clauses of the amended School Act, would tend to the advancement of our educational interests, and to the rendering still more efficient our school system. It was moved in amendment that the appointment of County Superintendents by the Government upon the nomination of the County Council, is objectionable, inasmuch as such officer is not sufficiently responsible to the people, whose interest he is intended to serve. Moved, in amendment to the amendment, that it should be left permissive with the County Councils to appoint County or Township Superintendents of Common Schools, in accordance with the proposed qualifications in the new bill. The last amendment, having been put to the meeting, was lost. The first amendment was then put, and carried by a vote of two to one—yeas, 51 ; nays, 22. The friends of the original motion requested that a vote should be taken on their motion, and after some little discussion as to the propriety of voting on a motion after an amendment to it had carried, a division was called for, when it was lost by a vote of 25 to 45. The next topic presented was the authority of the County Superintendent relative to adequate and suitable school accommodation, as contained in the 8th clause of the Act. This was disapproved of by a vote of 21 against 11. The 9th clause, relating to the proposed Board of Examiners, was approved of by a unanimous vote. The clause relating to the minimum salary of male teachers being $300, and of female teachers being $200, was approved of by a large majority, only five voting against it. The other clauses of the Act were read over, all of which, especially those relating to the schools being made free throughout the Province, and the compelling of children to attend, received the hearty approval of those who remained.

County of Haldimand.

Cayuga, February 4.—It was moved by Rev. Mr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Thomas Messenger, that the present law, namely, that the superintendence of the schools in any county be committed either to one County Superintendent or to Townships Superintendents, according to the pleasure of the people.

It was moved in amendment by Mr. Stewart Mulvey, seconded by the Rev. W. Kennedy, that the appointment of County Superintendents, contemplated by the Common School Bill, would be a vast improvement in the Common School system, provided that said offices could be made available to practical educationists, as provided by the bill.

The Chairman declared the amendment carried.

It was moved by Mr. Robert Shirra, seconded by Mr. Alexander Taylor, that a clause be introduced into the proposed Common School Amendment Act, leaving to towns and villages the option of appointing Superintendents, fixing their salaries, &c. ; and that such towns and villages, appointing their own Superintendents, be exempt from county taxation for the payment of County Superintendent's salaries.—Carried.

The clause of Section 10, regulating the minimum salaries of teachers, was affirmed. The 11th and 12th Sections were also affirmed. On the section being read regarding free schools,

It was moved by Mr. Thomas Messenger, seconded by Mr. David Almas, that it was the opinion of this meeting that the law respecting Free Schools should be left as at present, permissive.

This motion, on being put, was declared lost.

The remaining clauses of the contemplated bill were declared carried and affirmed, and an additional one, lengthening the summer vacation of the schools from the 15th of July to the 15th of August, in each year, was carried.

The bill relating to Grammar and High Schools was then taken into consideration, and its leading features explained by the Doctor.

It was moved by Mr. Thomas Messenger, seconded by Mr. R. Shirra, that the sum required to be raised from local sources for the support of High Schools, be one-half of the sum apportioned from the High School Fund, as in the present Grammar School Law.—Lost by a majority of one, the vote being 9 to 8.

County of Welland.

Welland, February 5.—The Chairman then read the first sections of the new bill, which were to the effect that the office of Local Superintendents in townships, cities, towns, and villages should be abolished; and that there should be but one Superintendent, to be called the County Superintendent, in each county, union of counties, or city, except in cases where there are more than one hundred Common Schools, in which case it shall be lawful to appoint a second Superintendent.

It was then moved by Rev. Mr. McLeod, seconded by Rev. Mr. Baxter, that this Convention do heartily approve of these clauses.

The resolution, on being put to the meeting, was declared carried.

Sheriff Hobson moved, seconded by Mr. A. Reid, that the 4th section of the bill, relating to the qualification for County and City Superintendents, be approved of by this Convention.—Carried.

The principal discussion took place in reference to the 5th section, which reads as follows:—

"Each County and City Council shall nominate, from those holding the necessary certificate of qualification, one person to be Superintendent of Common Schools in such city or county, and in counties where there are or shall be more than one hundred Common Schools, the County Council may nominate two persons holding such certificates to be Superintendents, and prescribe the territorial limits of each, and the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall appoint the person or persons so nominated, to hold office during pleasure."

It was moved by Mr. Hellems, seconded by Mr. John Dunigan, that in the opinion of this Convention, the appointment of County Superintendents should rest entirely with the County Council.—Lost.

Mr. Reid moved, seconded by Mr. I. P. Willson, in amendment to the original motion, that the Convention approve of the 5th section as it stood in the bill.—Carried.

Rev. Mr. Briggs moved, seconded by Rev. Mr. Cooper, in amendment to the amendment, that the County Council should have the right to nominate three persons having the requisite qualifications, and that the Government have it at their discretion to appoint any one of the three.

On being put to vote, Mr. Reid's amendment, in favour of the section as it stands, was carried.

The other sections were approved of up to the 10th, which reads as follows:—

"The minimum salary of any legal qualified male teacher shall be at the rate of $300 per annum, and the minimum salary of any legally qualified female teacher shall be at the rate of $200 per annum; and no legally qualified teacher, after having been employed six months in a Common School, shall be dismissed without the concurrence of the County Superintendent expressed in writing."

Rev. Mr. Briggs moved, seconded by Rev. Mr. Baxter, that the first part of the above section, relating to the salaries of teachers, be approved of.

The motion finally carried, and the first part of the tenth section was approved of. The second part of the section, relating to the dismissal of teachers, was disapproved of by the Convention.

The remaining sections of the bill, and the Grammar School Bill, were read over, and approved of without much discussion.

County of Lincoln.

St. Catharines, February 6.—Common School Act carried as it stands, except 10th and 15th sections.

5th Section. Moved in amendment by Mr. O. J. Phelps, seconded by Mr. William Eccles, that each County Council, and each City Council, shall, at their first meeting in each year, appoint from among those having the necessary certificates of qualification, one person to be Superintendent of Common Schools in each county or city; and that in counties where there are more than one hundred Common Schools, the County Council

may appoint two persons holding such certificates to be Superintendents, and prescribe the territorial limits of each.—Lost.

10th Section. Moved in amendment by Dr. Comfort, seconded by Mr. Robert Lawrie, that the last clause of the section, relating to the dismissal of teachers, be expunged, and that the first clause of the section be adopted.—Carried.

15th Section, relating to Free Schools, lost.

County of York.

Newmarket, February 8.—J. P. Wells, Esq., M.P., Chairman, submitted the new Common School Act clause by clause to the meeting.—Bill carried as it stands.

Moved by Dr. Bentley, seconded by Mr. Watson, that the words, "and villages," be struck out of the 1st clause of the New Grammar School Bill.—Carried.

County of Simcoe.

Barrie, February 9.—Mr. Wilson, of Bradford, moved, seconded by Mr. Alport, of Muskoka, that in the opinion of this meeting, clause 1 of the Act, to amend the Common School Act of Ontario, be struck out.—Carried.

The Chairman then stated that it would be unnecessary to take up such of the other clauses as were dependent upon the first, as a majority of the meeting had declared against the appointment of County Superintendents being made compulsory.

A motion adverse to the 4th clause was also carried, on motion of Mr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Spencer.

Moved by Mr. King, seconded by Mr. Morrow, that the 1st clause of section 10, which refers to the minimum salary of any qualified teacher, be adopted.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. McConkey, seconded by Mr. Morrow, that the free school system be adopted.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Bird, seconded by Mr. King, that section 16, in reference to compulsory education, be adopted.—Carried.

Moved by Rev. G. R. Northgraves, seconded by Mr. Parker, that section 11 be struck out.—Lost.

(This section refers to the establishment of Township Boards).

County of Grey.

Owen Sound, Feb. 10.—Sections 1 and 11 carried. Section 4. Moved in amendment by Rev. T. Stevenson, seconded by Rev. R. Dewar, that in the opinion of this meeting, the qualification for local superintendent should be clearly defined by statute, and not left to the *dictum* of an irresponsible body like the Council of Public Instruction, and that the appointment of local superintendents should be in the hands of the County Council, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, on the party appointed producing satisfactory proof of being possessed of the necessary qualifications, and that this meeting regards the proposal to constitute the Council of Public Instruction an examining body, on whose certificate alone an applicant's fitness shall be determined, with disfavor.—Lost.

Section 4 carried.

Section 5 carried.

Section 6 carried.

Section 7. Moved in amendment by Mr. Greer, seconded by Mr. H. J. Strang, that the minimum be fixed at $800, and that the maximum be done away with.—Lost.

Section 7 carried.

Section 8. Moved in amendment by Mr. Thos. Gordon, seconded by Rev. J. Hunt, that in any case the trustees of the section interested shall have the right of appeal to the Minister of Public Instruction.—Carried. Section 8, so amended, carried.

Section 9. Moved in amendment by Mr. T. Gordon, seconded by Mr. H. J. Strang, that in counties where there are two superintendents, there should be two Boards of Examiners.—Carried. Section 9, so amended, carried.

Sections 10, 11, 12 carried.

Sections 16 and 17 carried.

Moved by Rev. J. Hunt, seconded by Mr. McKay, that the thanks of this meeting are due to, and are hereby presented to the Rev. Chief Superintendent for his clear and satisfactory exposition of the proposed Common School Amended Act.—Carried.

County of Bruce.

The Chief Superintendent submitted the following propositions to the Convention:—

Walkerton, Feb. 11.—Do you approve (1) of County Superintendents in place of Township superintendents ?

2. Of the qualifications of County Superintendents being prescribed as proposed ?

3. Of the proposed mode of appointing County Superintendents, and of providing for their salaries ?

4. Of the proposed method of deciding upon the adequacy of school accommodation ?

5. Of the proposed County Boards of Examiners ?

6. Of fixing the minimum salary of legally qualified teachers as proposed ?

7. Of the proposed means of establishing Township Boards of School Trustees ?

8. Of the proposed means of preventing sudden changes in the limits of school sections, unless desired by a majority of the rate-payers in said sections, and of giving to individual rate-payers the right of appeal when transferred from one section to another against their will ?

9. Of having all the schools made free by law ?

10. Of the proposed means of securing the Common School education of all children as provided by law ?

11. Of giving school trustees the same right to erect teachers' residences as to provide adequate school accommodation ?

No. 1 was opposed by a resolution of Rev. W. Fraser, of Kincardine, and spoken to at length by several gentlemen, who, however, did not confine their remarks to the precise subject under consideration.

On a vote being taken, the affirmative was carried by a large majority.

Nos. 2, 3, and 4 carried unanimously.

The Convention supporting the suggestion that the Government should pay one-half of the *actual* salary of the superintendents instead of half the *minimum* only.

Rev. Mr. Moffatt moved in amendment that there be 5 members to form a County Board ; the affirmative, however, was carried.

The whole of the remaining questions were carried unanimously.

County of Huron.

Goderich, Feb. 12.—Moved by Rev. Mr. McDonald, seconded by Mr. Bishop, that the appointment of superintendents be left with the County Council.

Moved in amendment by Rev. W. H. Poole, seconded by Mr. H. D. Cameron, that this meeting approve of the appointment of a County instead of Township Superintendents. The amendment was carried.

Clauses 2, 4, 5, 6, carried.

Moved by Mr. Wm. Kay, seconded by Mr. C. Crabb, that the Government provide one-half the salary of the County Superintendent.—Carried.

Clauses 8 and 9 carried.

Moved by Mr. Crabb, seconded by Mr. Bonis, that it is inexpedient to adopt clause 10 (free schools). Lost on a division.

Clauses 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 (compulsory), and 18 were carried.

It was agreed that the midsummer holidays would be best between the 15th of July and the 15th of August.

The Grammar School Bill carried as it stands.

County of Perth.

Stratford, Feb. 13.—Clauses 1, 2, and 3 of the Common School Bill were unanimously agreed to. To clause 4—relative to the qualifications of City and County Superintendents—Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Macpherson, to add the words,—"Provided that pre-

vious attendance or non-attendance at any particular institution shall not be considered in determining the fitness of any candidate for a certificate."

Mr. C. J. McGregor, as the exponent of the views of the teachers who had met that morning in the school-house, proposed, seconded by Mr. Tytler, of St. Mary's, to strike out the fourth clause, and substitute the following :—"Every County and City Superintendent shall at least possess the qualifications of a first-class Common School teacher, or a head master of a Grammar School, and shall have had——year's experience as a teacher in the Province of Ontario."

In the debate which ensued on this subject, exception was taken to the Council of Public Instruction—that many of the members composing it were not men acquainted with the practical work of teaching.

Mr. McGregor's amendment was lost, and that of Mr. Smith adopted, and the clause as amended was adopted.

Clauses 5 and 6 were adopted.

To the 7th section, Mr. Smith moved, seconded by Mr. Buckingham, certain words declaring that the county council shall fix the salary of the County Superintendent. The clause, as printed in the Bill, reads as follows :—"7. The salary of a county or city superintendent shall not be less than at the rate of six hundred dollars per annum, and not more than at the rate of twelve hundred dollars per annum, and shall be paid quarterly, of which the sum of three hundred dollars shall be defrayed and borne out of the consolidated revenues of the Province, and the balance shall be provided by the City or County Councils." Dr. Ryerson maintained that under this clause the County Council would fix the salary ; but on the other hand it was contended that it was not clear whether the salary was to be fixed by the County Council, which nominated, or the Governor-in-Council, who appointed.

The amendment was lost by 19 to 22, and the clause was adopted.

Clause 8 was then read as follows :—"8. The County Superintendent shall have authority to decide upon the adequacy and suitableness of school accommodations ; and should any School Corporation not provide satisfactory accommodations within twelve months after they have been notified by the City or County Superintendent, of the inadequacy or unsuitableness of the school accommodation provided, such School Corporation shall not be entitled to share in the Legislative School Grant." Mr. Smith moved to strike out all the words after the word "provided," and substitute the following :—"Such neglect shall be reported to the Minister of Public Instruction." This was to prevent the County Superintendent setting up any standard he pleased, and if it were not adhered to, withholding the school grant. Dr. Ryerson, however, gave an assurance that the adequacy and suitableness of school accommodations throughout the Province would be declared by the Council of Public Instruction, and not left to the discretion of the County Superintendents, and on that assurance the amendment was withdrawn.

Clause 9 was adopted.

Mr. Shillinglaw objected to clause 10, fixing the minimum salaries of male teachers at $300, and of female teachers at $200 ; but it was adopted. Mr. Shillinglaw also opposed clause 11—providing for the establishment of Township Boards of Common School Trustees—and with the like result.

On clause 16—the "compulsory education clause"—Mr. Idington and others called for a division ; but it was carried.

Mr. Smith proposed to amend clause 17—which provides for the prosecution of persons having charge of children who neglect to send them to school—by declaring that no such prosecution should take place, except with the consent of the Board of School Trustees ; but Dr. Ryerson stated that the bill would be amended by taking prosecutions out of the hands of private individuals, and making Boards of Trustees the prosecutors, and the amendment was thereupon withdrawn.

The remaining clauses of the bill were then adopted without amendment. The Grammar School Bill was next taken up. The first clause was adopted.

To the second clause, providing that Grammar or High School Trustees shall be elected in the same manner as Common School Trustees, Mr. Smith moved to add, seconded by Rev. Mr. Macpherson, "Provided that where the County Council grants aid to any high school in any municipality, the council of the said county, and of the said

municipality respectively, shall each appoint three members of the Board of Public School Trustees in the said Municipality, in addition to the elected members of the said Board, in manner as now provided." Dr. Ryerson opposed the amendment; but it was contended that if the County Councils were called upon to assist in supporting the schools, they should have representatives on the Respective School Boards, and the amendment was carried unanimously.

Clause 3 provides for teaching in high schools the higher branches of an English education, and the Latin and Greek languages to those pupils whose parents or guardians may desire it. Mr. Smith proposed to insert after "Greek," the words, "and where practicable the French." But Dr. Ryerson stated that it was intended to insert a provision for giving instruction in the French, German, and Italian languages, where the Boards of School Trustees desired it; and the proposed amendment was consequently withdrawn.

Clause 5 declares that no high school shall share in the Grammar School Fund, unless a sum at least equal to that apportioned from the fund shall be provided from local sources. Mr. Smith, seconded by Mr. Buckingham, moved to amend the clause by leaving the amount to be provided from local sources as at present—at least *one-half* the sum received from the Grammar School Fund. The amendment was carried.

County of Kent.

Chatham, February 17.—1st. Do you approve of County Superintendents in place of Township Superintendents?—Carried.

2nd. Do you approve of a qualification of County Superintendents being prescribed as proposed?—Carried.

3rd. Do you approve of the proposed mode of appointing County Superintendents, and of providing for their salaries?

Moved in amendment to the 3rd question by Dr. Cross, seconded by Mr. Young, that the question just read be not adopted, but that the law remain as it is with regard to the appointment of Local Superintendents, and the payment of the same.—Lost.

The question was then put and carried.

4th. Do you approve of the proposed method of deciding upon the inadequacy of school accommodations?—Carried.

5th. Do you approve of the proposed County Boards of Examination?—Carried.

6th. Do you approve of fixing the minimum salaries of male and female legally qualified teachers as proposed?—Carried.

7th. Do you approve of the proposed means of establishing Township Boards of Trustees?—Carried.

8th. Do you approve of the proposed means of preventing sudden changes in the boundaries of school sections, unless desired by a majority of the rate-payers of such sections, and of giving individual rate-payers the right of appeal when transferred from one section to another against their will?—Carried.

9th. Do you approve of having all the schools made free by law?—Carried.

10th. Do you approve of the proposed means of Common School education—of all children between the ages of seven and twelve years, as proposed by the 16th and 17th clauses of the bill?—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Wm. Douglass, seconded by Mr. A. S. Holmes, that the draft of the Grammar School Bill, as read, be adopted.—Carried.

County of Middlesex.

London, February 18.—The following recommendations were submitted, and each clause voted upon the same as a resolution, in the following order, and passed without amendment:—

1st. Do you approve of appointing County Superintendents, instead of Local Superintendents?

2nd. Do you approve of the qualifications of County Superintendents being prescribed as proposed?

Mr. W. T. Erith took exception to this clause, and pointed out what he considered discrepancies in the musical and mechanical teaching, in the natural philosophy at present used in the school, under the sanction of the Board of Public Instruction. He moved an amendment that the matter be left to the County Boards.

The Chief Superintendent gave satisfactory explanations in reference to the matter.

3rd. Do you approve of the proposed means of appointing County Superintendents—minimum salary to be $600; maximum, $1200—half paid by the Government, and the balance by the county?

4th. Do you approve of the proposed means decided upon to remedy the inadequacy of school accommodation?

In such cases the County Superintendents have to decide, and any school corporation not making sufficient provision, shall be deprived of the Legislative Grant.

5th. Do you approve of the proposed Boards of Examiners?

This board is for licensing teachers, and is to be composed of the County Superintendents or Superintendent, and two other competent persons, whose qualifications shall be prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction.

6th. Do you approve of the minimum salary of male and female teachers equally qualified, as proposed?

The act fixes the minimum salary of the former at $300, and of the latter at $200.

7th. Do you approve of the establishment of Township Boards?

The 11th section of the Act provides that the Municipal Council of any township shall have authority to establish Township Boards by vote expressed at school meetings, and abolish section trustees.

8th. Do you approve of the proposed means of preventing sudden changes in the boundaries of school sections, unless desired by a majority of the rate-payers, and of giving the right of appeal?

The 12th clause of the Act gives any rate-payer the right of appeal to the County Superintendent, who shall decide whether or not the change shall be made.

9th. Do you approve of all Common Schools being Free Schools?

10th. Do you approve of securing the education of all children between the ages of seven and twelve, as provided for by the 16th and 17th clauses of the bill?

The 16th clause of the Act provides for the compulsory education of children between the ages of seven and twelve years, and the 17th clause for the imposition of a fine in case of delinquency, and of imprisonment until paid.

Mr. S. H. Graydon called the attention of the superintendent to the necessity of taking action to exclude young children. The schools were crowded with children, some not more than five years old, and in this respect the junior schools were more like nurseries than schools.

Dr. Ryerson said it would be well to have one uniform time of vacation, and was in favour of fixing it from the 15th of July, to the 15th of August in each year.

This recommendation was adopted by the meeting.

With respect to the Grammar School Bill, it was moved in amendment by Mr. Proudfoot, seconded by Mr. John A. Scoon, "That the Boards of High and Common School Trustees shall be elected and constituted, wherever there is a High School, as the United Boards of Grammar and Common School Trustees are at present; and where there is not a High School, the Boards of Common School Trustees shall be elected and constituted as under the present Common School Act, and each of the Boards of High and Common Schools shall be a corporation, as in the bill."—Carried.

It was then moved by Rev. Mr. Proudfoot, seconded by Rev. John Scott, in amendment to the 9th section of the Act, that whereas it is desirable to render more perfect the educational interests of the Province, especially as grants hitherto made to denominational colleges have been withdrawn, to have at least four collegiate institutes intermediate between the High Schools and University College; that the High Schools in Ottawa, Kingston, Hamilton, and London shall be constituted collegiate institutes, with the consent of the cities in which they are respectively located; that in them a superior classical, mathematical, and commercial education shall be given; that they shall have at least four masters each, and that it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to authorize the payment out of the Superior Education Fund of half the amount required for

the support of said collegiate institutes; further, that pupils from counties around that in which each is situated, shall be admitted on the same terms as pupils residing in said county, the councils of their respective counties being required to contribute *pro rata* towards the sum which may require to be provided from local sources; further, that such collegiate institutes shall be open to both male and female pupils.—Carried.

County of Elgin.

St. Thomas, February 19.—The first proposition was submitted, namely, that this meeting approve of County Superintendents in place of Township Superintendents; when it was moved by His Honour Judge Hughes, seconded by Mr. John McKay, that the first proposition be adopted.—Carried.

The second proposition was then submitted, namely, that the qualification of Local Superintendents be such as in the proposed bill.

Moved in amendment by Rev. G. Cuthbertson, seconded by Mr. John Farley, that the qualification of Local Superintendents be, that they hold a certificate from the Normal School, or be a graduate of a university.—Lost.

When it was moved by Mr. John McKay, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Caulfield, that the second proposition be approved.—Carried.

The third proposition was then submitted, viz.: that Local Superintendents be selected and nominated by County Councils as in proposed bill.

When it was moved by Mr. George Kains, seconded by Mr. H. Caldwell, that the third proposition be approved.—Carried.

The fourth proposition, namely, that the adequacy of school accommodation be approved by Local Superintendents, was submitted.

When Mr. G. T. Claris moved, seconded by Mr. J. Laing, that the fourth proposition be adopted.—Carried.

The ninth clause, that each County Council appoint a County Board of Examiners, as in proposed bill, was then considered.

When it was moved by the Rev. George Cuthbertson, seconded by Mr. George Suffel, that the ninth clause be adopted.—Carried.

The tenth clause, that the minimum salaries of male teachers be $300, and that of female teachers be $200, was then considered.

When it was moved by Dr. Gustin, seconded by Mr. Samuel Price, that the tenth clause be adopted.—Carried.

The eleventh clause, that Township Councils may appoint Township Boards of School Trustees at the request of a majority of school sections, was then submitted.

After which it was moved by Mr. John McLean, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Warner, that the eleventh clause be adopted.—Carried.

The twelfth clause, namely, that no by-law of a Township Council to alter the boundaries of a school section, shall take effect before the expiration of one year from the 25th December next, after the passing of such by-law as in proposed bill, was then submitted.

When it was moved by Mr. Samuel Price, seconded by Mr. Stephen Wade, that the twelfth clause be adopted.—Carried.

The twenty-ninth clause, that Common Schools be free, was next considered.

When Mr. Jabel Robinson moved, seconded by Mr. John McKay, that the twenty-ninth clause be adopted.—Carried.

The thirtieth clause, to adopt means to compel the attendance of children at school, was then read.

On motion of Mr. J. Farley, seconded by Rev. G. Cuthbertson, the thirtieth clause was carried.

Dr. Ryerson read the clause in the proposed amended Grammar School Act.

After some discussion, it was moved by His Honor Judge Hughes, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Warner, that the proposed change in the Grammar School Act be adopted.—Carried.

County of Wentworth.

Hamilton, Feb. 20.—Moved by Mr. H. Hall, of Binbrooke, seconded by Mr. Moss J.

Olmstead, of Saltfleet,—That, in the opinion of this Convention, the office of Local Superintendent of Common Schools in Townships ought not to be abolished.—Carried.

2nd. Do you approve of the qualifications of County Superintendents being prescribed as proposed ?

Moved in amendment by Mr. Macallum, seconded by Mr. Buchan, that

4. The qualifications of County and City Superintendents shall from time to time be prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction, which shall determine the time and manner of examination of candidates, for certificates of qualification, and grant certificates of qualification : and no one not holding such certificate of qualification shall be eligible to be appointed a Superintendent, and all candidates for the office of County Superintendent shall be required to have taught school for at least five years. Lost. The second question was therefore answered in the affirmative.

3rd. Do you approve of the proposed mode of appointing County Superintendents, and of providing for their salaries ? Not discussed.

4th. Do you approve of the proposed method of deciding upon the inadequacy of school accommodation ?

[The clause referred to is :

8. The County Superintendent shall have authority to decide upon the adequacy and suitableness of school accommodations ; and should any school corporation not provide satisfactory accommodations within twelve months after they have been notified by the County or City Superintendent, of the inadequacy or unsuitableness of the school accommodation provided, such School Corporation shall not be entitled to share in the Legislative School Grant.

Answered in the affirmative.

5th. Do you approve of the proposed County Boards of Examiners ?

Each County and City Council shall appoint a County or City Board of Examiners, for the examination and licensing of teachers, consisting of the County Superintendent or Superintendents, and two other competent persons, whose qualifications shall, from time to time, be prescribed by the Council of Public Instruction.

In answer to a question by Mr. D. McCulloch, Dr. Ryerson replied that there could be no objection to substituting "City Board of School Trustees" for "City Council."—Assented to.

6th. Do you approve of fixing two minimum salaries of male and female legally qualified teachers, as proposed ? Clause referred to :

"The minimum salary of any legally qualified male teacher shall be at the rate of $300 per annum, and the minimum salary of any legally qualified female teacher shall be at the rate of $200 per annum ; and no legally qualified teacher, after having been employed six months in a Common School, shall be dismissed without the concurrence of the County Superintendent expressed in writing."

Dr. Ryerson explained that he had decided to expunge from clause 10 all after "at the rate of $200 per annum," which was accordingly done. As to the salaries : in the county of Wentworth, for the past few years, the average salaries of male teachers was $360, and of females $211, thus being above the proposed minimum.—Carried.

After some further discussion the question was assented to.

7th. Do you approve of the proposed means of establishing Township Boards of Trustees ?

Clause referred to :

[11. The Municipal Council of any Township shall have authority to establish a Township Board of Common School Trustees, as now provided by law, at the request of the majority of the school sections of such township, expressed at the annual school meeting or a special school meeting of such section.]

Nays, 1 ; yeas, 9 ; the city representatives not voting.

8th. Do you approve of the proposed means of preventing sudden changes in the boundaries of school sections, &c. ?

Clause referred to :

[12. No By-law or resolution of a Township Council to alter the boundaries of a school section, shall take effect before the expiration of one year from the 25th of December next, after the passing of such by-law or resolution, unless at the request of the

majority of the ratepayers of such section; and in the event of a change in the limits of a school section, any rate payer in the section affected shall have the right to appeal to the County Superintendent, whose duty it shall be to decide whether or not such change shall be made.]

Moved by Mr. Hall, and seconded by Mr. Calder, that all after the words "rate-payers of such," be expunged, and the following inserted: "sections as are to be affected thereby."—Carried.

9th. Do you approve of having all the schools made free by law?

[Clause referred to:

15. All the Common Schools shall be free schools; and the Trustees of school sections or Township Councils, and the Municipal Councils of cities, towns, and villages shall, in the manner now provided by law, levy and collect a rate upon all taxable property of the school division or municipality, to defray the expenses of said schools, as determined by the trustees thereof.]—Carried.

County of Peel.

Brampton, Feb. 22.—Common School Act carried as it stands. Grammar School Act carried as it stands.

County of Halton.

Milton, Feb. 23.—Common School Act carried as it stands, except

Moved in amendment by Mr. R. Matheson, seconded by Judge Miller, that the County Superintendents should hold office "during good behaviour," and not "during the pleasure" of the Government.

Grammar School Act carried as it stands.

County of Wellington.

Guelph, February 24.—The first three clauses abolishing Local Superintendents, providing for the appointment of County Superintendents, and for Superintendents in cities and towns, who shall have the same power as County Superintendents, were adopted on motion of Mr. Wm. Whitelaw, seconded by Rev. Mr. Ball.

The fourth clause, relating to the qualification and mode of examination of Superintendents, was adopted on motion of Mr. Ball, seconded by Mr. Geo. Barron, of Elora.

The fifth clause, which provides that each County Council or Board of School Trustees shall nominate Superintendents, who shall afterwards be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor to hold office during pleasure, gave rise to considerable discussion. Mr. Elliott thought it would give more satisfaction if the word nominate was changed to appoint, thus giving the County Council or Board of School Trustees power to make such appointments. He moved, seconded by Mr. Whitelaw, that the word be so changed.

Mr. Wm. Stevenson moved, seconded by Mr. Barron, that the word remain as it is

After some further discussion the amendment to retain the clause as printed in the Bill was carried.

Sections 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, were carried without any discussion.

Section 11, relating to the establishment of Township Boards, was objected to by Mr. Stirton and several others from the country, on the ground that under the working of such a Board, some sections might be neglected, and others unduly fostered to the detriment of the rest. A motion to make the change by a two-thirds majority instead of a majority was voted down, though most of those present from the country voted for the motion.

The clauses making all schools free, and providing for compulsory education, were carried, so also were all the remaining clauses.

County of Waterloo.

Berlin, February 25.—Common School Act. Three first clauses lost.

Section 4. Moved by Rev. Mr. Murdoch, seconded by Mr. A. Moyer, That in the event of County Superintendents being appointed, the 4th clause be adopted.—Carried.

Section 5. Moved in amendment by Mr. Young, seconded by Mr. James Phin, That the County Council appoint the Superintendent.—Carried.

Section 7. Moved in amendment by Mr. Allan, seconded by Mr. Carlyle, That the maximum salary be not fixed, but be left to the discretion of the County Council.—Lost.

Clauses 8 and 9 were carried without discussion, and also 10, it being understood that the latter portion respecting the dismissal of teachers be struck out.

Clauses 11 and 12 affirming the principle of Township Boards and the regulation of section boundaries were passed after an explanation.

Clause 15, respecting free schools was also passed, and as conversation became somewhat general, clauses 16 and 17, providing for compulsory education, were also declared passed by the Chairman, but upon this fact being made known, much surprise and indignation were expressed, as amendments would have been moved and carried. After this the remaining clauses were passed without comment, and the additional clause fixing the summer vacation from the 15th of July to the 15th of August, was also approved of.

No discussion took place on the Grammar School Bill, but Dr. Ryerson gave the assurance that the objectionable clause leaving the election of Grammar School Trustees to the people, instead of the County and Town Councils, as at present, would be amended. With this assurance it was felt that no further discussion was necessary. After votes of thanks to the Chairman and Dr. Ryerson, the meeting dispersed.

County of Ontario.

Whitby, March 1.—Common School Act carried as its stands, except

1st clause. Moved in amendment by Mr. T. Radcliffe, seconded by Mr. J. Burns, That the provisions of the existing school law, in respect to Local Superintendents, remain unchanged, inasmuch as it is at present optional with the people whether they shall have County or Township Superintendents.

Moved in amendment to the amendment by Mr. S. B. Fairbanks, seconded by Mr. Harrison, That the propositions respecting the office, etc., of County Superintendents as contained in the first four clauses of the Draft Bill, submitted by the Chief Superintendent, be approved of by this meeting.—Carried.

3rd clause. Moved in amendment by Mr. G. H. Grierson, seconded by Mr. Farewell, That the County Council shall appoint such Superintendents (and pay their salaries) out of the number of those duly qualified according to law.—Carried.

Grammar School Act carried as it stands.

County of Durham.

Port Hope, March 2.—1st. Do you prefer County Superintendents to Township Superintendents?

Moved in amendment by Mr. Beamish, seconded by Mr. Baird, That this meeting approves of County Superintendents, and, if desired, of Superintendents for cities and towns.—Carried.

2nd. Do you approve of the qualifications of County Superintendents being prescribed as proposed?—Carried.

3rd. Do you approve of the proposed mode of appointing County Superintendents and of providing for their salaries?—Lost.

Moved in amendment by Mr. E. W. Powers, seconded by Dr. Corbett, That in the opinion of this meeting County Councils should possess the same power of appointing County Superintendents as heretofore.—Carried.

4th. Do you approve of the proposed method of deciding upon the inadequacy of school accommodation?—Carried.

An amendment to strike out clause 8 having been lost—

5th. Do you approve of the proposed County Boards of Examiners?—Carried.

6th. Do you approve of fixing the minimum salaries of legally-qualified male and female teachers, as proposed?—Carried.

7th. Do you approve of the proposed means of establishing Township Boards of Trustees?—Lost.

8th. Do you approve of the proposed means of preventing sudden changes in the boundaries of school sections, unless desired by a majority of the ratepayers in such section, and of giving individual ratepayers the right of appeal, when transferred from one section to another against their will?—Carried.

9th. Do you approve of having all the schools made free by law?—Carried.

10th. Do you approve of the proposed means of securing the Common School education of all children between the ages of seven and twelve years, as proposed by the 16th and 17th clauses of the bill?—Carried.

The remaining clauses of the bill were carried, without a vote, in detail.

Grammar School Act.—Carried as it stands.

County of Peterborough.

Peterboro' March 3.—Common School Act, clause 4. Moved in amendment by Mr. Dixon, seconded by Mr. Dunlop. Any person having taught a Public School for at least three years, either as a first class teacher of a Common School, or as head master of a Grammar School, or any one who, at the passing of this Act, is a County Superintendent of schools, shall be considered to have the necessary certificate of qualification of a County or City Superintendent.—Carried.

Section 9. Moved in amendment, by Mr. Dixon, seconded by Mr. Stratton, that the Province be divided into circuits, containing five Superintendents, who shall form an examining board for the circuit, and that the Chief Superintendent should nominate seven persons from among the members of these circuit boards, who should constitute an examining board for the granting of Provincial certificates. Teachers only who hold first class circuit certificates, and who had taught school for at least three years, upon the recommendation of the County Superintendent, to be eligible for examination for Provincial certificates.—Carried.

All the remaining clauses of the bill passed.

County of Northumberland.

Cobourg, March 4.—Common School Act.—Carried as it stands.

Grammar School Act.—Carried as it stands.

County of Hastings.

Belleville March 5.—Moved by Mr. F. McAnnany, seconded by Dr. Boulter. 1st Do you approve of County Superintendents in place of Township Superintendents?—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Daley, seconded by Mr. Stedman. 2nd. Do you approve of the qualifications of County Superintendents being prescribed as proposed?—Carried.

3rd. Do you approve of the proposal mode of appointing County Superintendents, and of providing for their salaries?—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Diamond, seconded by Mr. Wesley. 4th. Do you approve of the proposed method of deciding upon the inadequacy of school accommodations?—Carried.

Moved by Dr. Boulter, seconded by Mr. Farley. 5th. Do you approve of the proposed County Boards of Examiners?—Carried.

6th. Do you approve of fixing the minimum salaries of legally qualified male and female Teachers, as proposed?

There were several amendments proposed, all having a tendency to allow the salaries of the teachers to remain in the hands of the Trustees; one moved by Mr. Ostrom, seconded by Mr. Bird; and another moved by Mr. Thompson, seconded by Mr. J. S. Huffman.

The original motion, approving of fixing the minimum salaries of teachers, was carried by a large majority.

7th. Do you approve of the proposed means of establishing Township Boards of Trustees?—Carried.

8th. Do you approve of the proposed means of preventing sudden changes in the boundaries of school sections, unless desired by a majority of the ratepayers in such

sections, and of giving individual ratepayers the right of appeal, when transferred from one section to another against their will?—Carried.

9th. Do you approve of having the Public Schools made free by law?—Carried.

10th. Do you approve of the proposed means of securing the Common School Education of all children between the ages of 7 and 12 years, as proposed by the 16th and 17th clauses of the bill?—Carried.

Grammar School Act carried as it stands.

County of Prince Edward.

Picton, March 6.—1st. Do you approve of the appointment of County Superintendents, and of the Council of Public Instruction prescribing their qualifications?—Approved.

2nd. Do you approve of the mode of appointing County Superintendents and of providing their salaries?—Approved.

3rd. Do you approve of the proposed method of deciding upon the adequacy and suitableness of school accommodation?—Approved.

4th. Do you approve of the appointment of the proposed Board of Examiners?—Approved.

5th. Do you approve of fixing the minimum salaries of legally qualified teachers?—Not approved.

6th. Do you approve of the appointment of Township Boards of Trustees if the majority of the school sections interested desire it?—Not approved.

7th. Do you approve of the proposed arrangement in reference to changing the boundaries of school sections?—Approved.

8th. Do you approve of making all schools free by law?—Approved.

9th. Do you approve of the clause compelling parents to send their children to school?—Approved.

10th. Do you approve of giving Trustees the power to erect a teacher's residence if they desire?—Not approved.

Grammar School Act carried as it stands.

Counties of Lennox and Addington.

Napanee, March 8.—1st. Do you approve of the appointment of County Superintendents?—Lost.

2nd. Do you approve of the qualifications of Superintendents as suggested?—Carried.

3rd. Their appointment } Carried.
4th. And powers. }

5th. Boards of Examiners to be appointed.—Carried

6th. Minimum salaries to teachers.—Lost.

7th. Township Trustees.—Carried.

8th. On the formation of sections.—Carried.

9th. That all schools be made free by law.—Carried.

10th. Compulsory education as proposed.—Carried.

11th. Dwellings for teachers.—Lost.

12th. Summer vacation from 15th July to 15th August.—Carried.

County of Frontenac.

Kingston, March 9.—The motion to the effect that the office of County Superintendent supersede that of the present Township Superintendents, was the signal for considerable discussion, and an amendment was moved and seconded by Rev. T. S. Chambers and Mr. W. Guthrie, that the law remain as it is.—Lost.

Moved by Rev. Mr. Mulkins, seconded by Mr. T. Robinson, That this meeting approves of the mode of appointing Superintendents, and of providing for their salaries.—Carried.

The subject of the salaries of the teachers, the minimum of which is placed at $300 for male teachers, and $200 for females, was the occasion of general discussion, and several

persons expressed their opinions with more or less heat. The clause was, however, carried, and the business of the meeting terminated with it.

Counties of Leeds and Grenville.

Brockville, March 10.—No. 1. Of the Common School Bill relating to County Superintendents.—Carried.

No. 2. As to the qualifications of Superintendents.—Carried.

No. 3. Mode of appointing Superintendents and payment of their salaries.—Carried.

No. 4. In reference to school accommodation.—Carried.

No. 5. Establishing County Board of Examiners of teachers, carried on motion of Mr. H. S. McDonald, seconded by Mr. Deacon, both being members of the Board of Examiners as the law exists at present.

No. 6. Relating to the minimum salaries of teachers, lost, on motion of Mr. Richardson.

No. 7. To establish Township Board of Trustees.—Lost.

No. 8. As to altering school sections.—Carried.

No. 9. Free Schools.—Carried.

No. 10. Compulsory attendance.—Carried.

No. 11. Power to erect houses for teachers.—Lost.

No. 12. Respecting vacations.—Lost.

County of Lanark.

Perth, March 13.—Common School Act carried as it stands.

5th clause. Moved in amendment by Mr. Robertson, seconded by Mr. W. R. F. Berford, "Each County and City Council, and the Board of School Trusteees of each town, separated from a county, shall nominate and appoint from those holding the necessary certificates of qualification, one person to be Superintendent of Common Schools in such county, city, or town; and in counties where there are or shall be more than one hundred Common Schools, the County Council may nominate and appoint the persons holding such certificates to be Superintendents, and prescribe the territorial limits of each."—Lost.

Dr. Burritt moved, seconded by the Rev. Mr. White, "That clause ten of the Common School Bill be amended by providing that in school sections where the amount on the assessment roll does not come up to a certain sum, to be fixed by the Legislature, the provision for establishing the minimum salary shall not be enforced: or, in other words, that the minimum salary shall depend upon a minimum assessment."—Lost.

Grammar School Act carried as it stands.

Counties of Stormont and Dundas.

Cornwall, March 15.—Common School Act carried as it stands.

Clause 1. Moved in amendment by Samuel Ault, M.P., seconded by Mr. D. McDonell, That we do not approve of County Superintendents, but would recommend the specified qualifications for county officers to be applied to Local Superintendents.—Lost.

County of Glengarry.

Alexandria, March 16.—In amendment to the clauses respecting the change of Superintendents it was moved by Mr. Quigley, seconded by Mr. McDonald, That, in the opinion of this meeting, Township Superintendents would be preferable to County Superintendents.—Carried.

The section regarding the qualification of Superintendents was carried.

On the section regarding the appointment and payment of County Superintendents being put to the meeting, it was moved by Mr. McNab, seconded by Mr. McDonnell, That in case the Legislature should decide to appoint County Superintendents, then, in the opinion of this Convention, the 5th clause be erased and the following substituted:—Each County Council and each Board of Public School Trustees in a city or town shall annually

appoint, from among those holding the necessary certificate of qualification, one person to be Superintendent of Common Schools in such city, county, or town; and in counties where there are, or shall be, more than one hundred Common Schools, the County Council shall appoint two persons, holding such certificate, to be Superintendents, and prescribe the territorial limits of each.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. McNabb, seconded by Mr. Fraser, and resolved,—That, in the opinion of this meeting, the 7th clause be amended by substituting the words "County Council" in lieu of "Lieutenant-Governor."

The proposed method of deciding on the inadequacy of school accommodation was adopted.

The clause respecting the examination of teachers was approved of.

With respect to the clause fixing the minimum salaries of teachers, it was moved by Mr. A. S. McDonald, seconded by Mr. McNab, That, inasmuch as the trustees appointed by the different school sections are the best judges of the amount of salary which the rate-payers of the respective school sections can afford to pay without being oppressed, be it resolved that the 10th clause be erased.—Carried.

It was moved in amendment to the clause respecting Township Boards of Trustees, by Dr. McMillan, seconded by Mr. A. S. McDonald, That this meeting is of opinion that school sections will be more efficiently managed under a Board of Trustees, and is, therefore, opposed to the 11th section of the amended School Act.—Carried.

The 12th, 15th, 16th and 17th sections were carried.

To the 18th, it was moved by Mr. Arch. McNab, seconded by Dr. Ross, and resolved,—That the following provision be added: Provided always, that the proposition to build accommodation for a teacher in any school section shall receive the concurrence of a majority of the rate-payers at a special meeting called for that purpose, and due notice given of the same.

County of Carleton.

Ottawa, March 18.—Common School Act carried as it stands.

Grammar School Act carried as it stands, except—

Section 2. Moved in amendment by Mr. Clemon, seconded by Mr. Hay, that there be vested in the City Council the right of appointing a certain number of members to serve as trustees.—Carried.

APPENDIX C.

APPORTIONMENT OF THE LEGISLATIVE SCHOOL GRANT, FOR COMMON SCHOOLS, IN ONTARIO, FOR 1869.

Circular to the Clerk of each County, City, Town and Village Municipality in the Province of Ontario.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit herewith a certified copy of the apportionment for the current year, of the Legislative School Grant to each City, Town, Village, and Township in Ontario.

The basis of apportionment to the several Counties, Cities, Towns, Villages, and Townships for this year is the school population as reported by the Local Superintendents for 1867, and I have no more generally accurate statistics of a late date. From 1862 to 1865, the census of 1861 was the basis; but the large increase of population in some localities necessitated another standard for the last two years.

Where Roman Catholic Separate Schools exist, the sum apportioned to the Municipality has been divided between the Common and Separate Schools therein, according to the average attendance of pupils at both classes of schools during last year, as reported and certified by the trustees.

The mode of paying these grants has been altered since last year. They will now be paid by the Hon. the Provincial Treasurer on the certificate of the Chief Superintendent. These certificates will issue immediately in favour of those Municipalities which have sent in duly audited school accounts and Local Superintendents' reports to this office.

I trust that the liberality of your Council will be increased in proportion to the growing necessity and importance of providing for the sound and thorough education of all the youth of the land.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. RYERSON.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Toronto, 26th June, 1869.

APPORTIONMENT TO COUNTIES FOR 1869.

1. COUNTY OF GLENGARRY.

Townships.	Apportionment.	
Charlottenburgh		$636 00
do for Separate Schools	$90 00	
Kenyon		567 00
Lancaster		391 00
do for Separate Schools	$57 00	
Lochiel		454 00
do for Separate Schools	$133 00	
	$280 00	$2048 00

Total for County, $2,328.

2. COUNTY OF STORMONT.

Cornwall	$522 00
Finch	348 00
Osnabruck	711 00
Roxborough	328 00
	$1909 00

3. COUNTY OF DUNDAS.

Matilda	$581 00
Mountain	448 00
Williamsburgh	557 00
Winchester	515 00
	$2101 00

4. COUNTY OF PRESCOTT.

Alfred		$160 00
Caledonia		107 00
Hawkesbury, East		420 00
do for Separate Schools	$136 00	
do West		229 00
Longueuil		186 00
Plantagenet, North		273 00
do for Separate Schools	$18 00	
do South		130 00
	$154 00	$1505 00

Total for County, $1,659.

5. COUNTY OF RUSSELL.

Townships.	Apportionment.
Cambridge	$60 00
Clarence	249 00
Cumberland	338 00
Russell	203 00
	$850 00

6. COUNTY OF CARLETON.

Fitzroy		$349 00
Gloucester		452 00
do for Separate Schools	$25 00	
Goulbourn		358 00
Gower, North		298 00
Huntley		318 00
March		170 00
Marlborough		277 00
do for Separate Schools	$28 00	
Nepean		416 00
do for Separate Schools	$51 00	
Osgoode		454 00
do for Separate Schools	$43 00	
Torbolton		110 00
	$147 00	$3202 00

Total for County, $3,349.

7. COUNTY OF GRENVILLE.

Augusta		$606 00
Edwardsburgh		604 00
do for Separate Schools	$32 00	
Gower, South		135 00
Oxford on Rideau		488 00
do for Separate Schools	$19 00	
Wolford		308 00
	$51 00	$2141 00

Total for County, $2,192.

8. COUNTY OF LEEDS.

Bastard and Burgess, South	$477 00
Crosby, North	289 00

COUNFY OF LEEDS—*(Continued).*

Townships.	Apportionment.	
Crosby, South		$318 00
Elizabethtown		656 00
Elmsley, South		209 00
Escott, Front		178 00
Kitley		369 00
do for Separate School	$9 00	
Leeds and Lansdowne, Front		318 00
do do Rear		280 00
Yonge, Front		229 00
Yonge and Escott, Rear		219 00
do for Separate School	$21 00	
	$30 00	$3542 00

Total for County, $3,572.

9. COUNTY OF LANARK.

Bathurst		$378 00
Beckwith		287 00
Burgess, North		130 00
Dalhousie		192 00
do for Separate School	$11 00	
Darling		100 00
Drummond		308 00
Elmsley, North		170 00
Lanark		269 00
Lavant		40 00
Montague		412 00
Pakenham		309 00
Ramsay		517 00
Sherbrooke, North		40 00
do South		85 00
	$11 00	$3237 00

Total for County, $3,248.

10. COUNTY OF RENFREW.

Admaston		$272 00
Algona		70 00
Alice		99 00
do for Separate School	$9 00	
Bagot and Blithfield		140 00
Brougham		61 00
Bromley		176 00
Brudenell, Raglan, and Radcliffe		96 00
Grattan		137 00
do for Separate Schools	$27 00	
Griffith		18 00
Horton		197 00
McNab		248 00
Matawatchan		20 00
Pembroke		51 00
do for Separate Schools	$19 00	
Petewawa, Buchanan, and McKay		30 00
Rolph and Wylie		60 00
Ross		189 00
Sebastopol		65 00
Stafford		105 00
Westmeath		328 00
Wilberforce		209 00
	$55 00	$2571 00

Total for County, $2,626.

11. COUNTY OF FRONTENAC.

Barrie		$44 00
Bedford		139 00

COUNTY OF FRONTENAC—*(Continued).*

Townships.	Apportionment.	
Bedford for Separate School	$41 00	
Clarendon		$21 00
Hinchinbrooke		74 00
Kennebec		45 00
Kingston		450 00
do for Separate School	$37 00	
Loughborough		291 00
Olden		74 00
Oso		60 00
Palmerston		47 00
Pittsburgh		507 00
Portland		298 00
Storrington		348 00
Wolfe Island		277 00
do for Separate Schools	$101 00	
	$179 00	$2675 00

Total for County, $2,854.

12. COUNTY OF ADDINGTON.

Amherst Island		$120 00
Anglesea and Kaladar		132 00
Camden, East		721 00
do for Separate School	$15 00	
Denbigh and Abinger		35 00
Ernestown		513 00
Sheffield		294 00
do for Separate School	$44 00	
	$59 00	$1815 00

Total for County, $1,874.

13. COUNTY OF LENNOX.

Adolphustown		$91 00
Fredericksburgh, North		199 00
do South		150 00
Richmond		418 00
		$858 00

14. COUNTY OF PRINCE EDWARD.

Ameliasburgh		$370 00
Athol		199 00
Hallowell		388 00
Hillier		269 00
Marysburgh		457 00
Sophiasburgh		298 00
		$1981 00

15. COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

Elzevir		$123 00
do for Separate Schools	$12 00	
Hungerford		523 00
do for Separate School	$14 00	
Huntingdon		365 00
Madoc		477 00
Marmora and Lake		187 00
Rawdon		452 00
Sidney		537 00
Thurlow		527 00
Tudor		60 00
Tyendinaga		862 00
do for Separate Schools	$13 00	
	$39 00	$4113 00

Total for County, $4,152.

16. COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

Townships.	Apportionment.		
Alnwick		$155 00	
Brighton		430 00	
do for Separate Schools	$20 00		
Cramahe		456 00	
Haldimand		736 00	
do for Separate Schools	$24 00		
Hamilton		690 00	
Monaghan, South		160 00	
Murray		470 00	
Percy		414 00	
do for Separate School	$22 00		
Seymour		500 00	
		$66 00	$4011 00

Total for County, $4,077.

17. COUNTY OF DURHAM.

Cartwright	$370 00
Cavan	590 00
Clarke	740 00
Darlington	750 00
Hope	600 00
Manvers	510 00
	$3560 00

18. COUNTY OF PETERBOROUGH.

Asphodel		$323 00	
do for Separate Schools	$24 00		
Belmont and Methuen		116 00	
Burleigh		50 00	
Cardiff		2 00	
Chandos		18 00	
Douro		372 00	
Dummer		246 00	
Dysart		40 00	
Emismore		120 00	
Galway		70 00	
Harvey		37 00	
Minden		90 00	
Monaghan, North		140 00	
Otonabee		445 00	
do for Separate School	$21 00		
Smith		370 00	
Snowdon		45 00	
Stanhope		10 00	
		$45 00	$2494 00

Total for County, $2,539.

19. COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

Anson and Hindon	$43 00
Bexley	44 00
Carden	110 00
Draper, Macaulay, Stephenson, Ryde, and Oakley	80 00
Eldon	328 00
Emily	487 00
Fenelon	328 00
Laxton and Digby	75 00
Lutterworth	28 00
Mariposa	656 00
Ops	447 00
Somerville	95 00
Verulam	223 00
	$2944 00

20. COUNTY OF ONTARIO.

Townships.	Apportionment.		
Brock		$557 00	
Mara and Rama		296 00	
do for Separate School	$32 00		
Pickering		922 00	
Reach		750 00	
Scott		318 00	
Scugog Island		80 00	
Thorah		187 00	
Uxbridge		532 00	
Whitby, East		407 00	
do West		348 00	
		$32 00	$4397 00

Total for County, $4,429.

21. COUNTY OF YORK.

Etobicoke		$331 00	
do for Separate School	$7 00		
Georgina		200 00	
Gwillimbury, East		428 00	
do North		246 00	
King		953 00	
Markham		864 00	
Scarborough		520 00	
Vaughan		950 00	
Whitchurch		547 00	
York		866 00	
do for Separate Schools	$146 00		
		$153 00	$5905 00

Total for County, $6,058.

22. COUNTY OF PEEL.

Albion		$587 00	
Caledon		577 00	
Chinguacousy		746 00	
Gore of Toronto		125 00	
do for Separate School	$15 00		
Toronto		716 00	
		$15 00	$2751 00

Total for County, $2,766.

23. COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

Adjala		$278 00	
Essa		467 00	
Flos		175 00	
Gwillimbury, West		397 00	
Innisfil		607 00	
do for Separate School	$7 00		
Medonte		397 00	
Mono		470 00	
Monck		44 00	
Morrison		65 00	
Muskoka		33 00	
Mulmur		279 00	
Nottawasaga		586 00	
Orillia and Matchedash		120 00	
do for Separate School	$25 00		
Oro		437 00	
Sunnidale		140 00	
Tay and Tiny		249 00	
Tecumseth		517 00	
Tossorontio		179 00	
Vespra		173 00	
do for Separate Schools	$7 00		
		$39 00	$5613 00

Total for County, $5,652.

24. COUNTY OF HALTON.

Townships.	Apportionment.
Esquesing	$676 00
Nassagaweya	328 00
Nelson	487 00
Trafalgar	577 00
	$2068 00

25. COUNTY OF WENTWORTH.

Ancaster		$550 00
Barton		300 00
Beverley		700 00
Binbrooke		230 00
Flamborough, East		426 00
do	for Separate School... $14 00	
Flamborough, West		412 00
do	for Separate School... $28 00	
Glanford		250 00
Saltfleet		300 00
	$42 00	$3168 00

Total for County, $3,210.

26. COUNTY OF BRANT.

Brantford	$706 00
Burford	776 00
Dumfries, South	407 00
Oakland	150 00
Onondaga	209 00
	$2248 00

27. COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Caistor		$239 00
Clinton		298 00
Gainsborough		318 00
Grantham		340 00
do	for Separate School..... $36 00	
Grimsby		336 00
Louth		219 00
Niagara		239 00
	$36 00	$1989 00

Total for County, $2,025.

28. COUNTY OF WELLAND.

Bertie		$279 00
Crowland		160 00
Humberstone		303 00
do	for Separate School..... $45 00	
Pelham		288 00
Stamford		256 00
do	for Separate School..... $42 00	
Thorold		288 00
Wainfleet		278 00
Willoughby		136 00
do	for Separate School..... $14 00	
	$101 00	$1988 00

Total for County, $2,039.

29. COUNTY OF HALDIMAND.

Townships.		Apportionment.
Canborough		$125 00
Cayuga, North		234 00
do	South	119 00
Dunn		118 00
Moulton and Sherbrooke		224 00
Oneida		331 00
do	for Separate School..... $26 00	
Rainham		249 00
Seneca		386 00
Walpole		630 00
do	for Separate School..... $16 00	
	$42 00	$2416 00

Total for County, $2,458.

30. COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

Charlotteville		$423 00
Houghton		241 00
Middleton		363 00
Townsend		646 00
Walsingham		565 00
Windham		484 00
do	for Separate School..... $43 00	
Woodhouse		453 00
	$43 00	$3175 00

Total for County, $3,218.

31. COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Blandford		$240 00
Blenheim		850 00
Dereham		680 00
Nissouri, East		460 00
Norwich, North		404 00
do	South	325 00
Oxford, North		190 00
do	East	300 00
do	West	350 00
Zorra, East		520 00
do	West	400 00
		$4719 00

32. COUNTY OF WATERLOO.

Dumfries, North		$447 00
Waterloo		993 00
Wellesley		601 00
do	for Separate Schools..... $85 00	
Wilmot		594 00
do	for Separate Schools..... $62 00	
Woolwich		656 00
	$147 00	$3291 00

Total for County, $3,438.

33. COUNTY OF WELLINGTON.

Amaranth		$190 00
Arthur		305 00
do	for Separate School..... $145 00	
Eramosa		433 00
Erin		686 00

COUNTY OF WELLINGTON—*(Continued).*

Townships.	Apportionment.	
Garafraxa		$616 00
Guelph		298 00
Luther		140 00
Maryborough		487 00
Minto		417 00
Nichol		267 00
do for Separate School	$21 00	
Peel		567 00
do for Separate School	$119 00	
Pilkington		249 00
do for Separate School	$35 00	
Puslinch		583 00
	$320 00	$5238 00

Total for County, $5,558.

34. COUNTY OF GREY.

Artemesia		$413 00
do for Separate School	$15 00	
Bentinck		576 00
Collingwood		368 00
Derby		208 00
Egremont		397 00
Euphrasia		239 00
Glenelg		408 00
do for Separate Schools	$65 00	
Holland		355 00
do for Separate School	$19 00	
Keppel, Sarawak, and Brooke		110 00
Melancthon		202 00
do for Separate School	$13 00	
Normanby		501 00
do for Separate School	$42 00	
Osprey		343 00
Proton		160 00
do for Separate School	$40 00	
St. Vincent		517 00
Sullivan		209 00
do for Separate School	$60 00	
Sydenham		404 00
do for Separate School	$24 00	
	$224 00	$5410 00

Total for County, $5,634.

35. COUNTY OF PERTH.

Blanchard		$512 00
Downie		415 00
do for Separate School	$52 00	
Easthope, North		348 00
do South		269 00
Ellice		279 00
do for Separate School	$19 00	
Elma		318 00
Fullarton		358 00
Hibbert		425 00
Logan		308 00
Mornington		438 00
do for Separate School	$9 00	
Wallace		393 00
	$80 00	$4063 00

Total for County, $4,143.

36. COUNTY OF HURON.

Townships.	Apportionment.	
Ashfield		$437 00
Colborne		239 00
Goderich		447 00
Grey		442 00
Hay		467 00
Howick		457 00
Hullet		391 00
do for Separate School	$26 00	
McKillop		427 00
Morris		368 00
Stanley		496 00
Stephen		337 00
do for Separate School	$21 00	
Tuckersmith		358 00
Turnberry		273 00
Usborne		477 00
Wawanosh, East		261 00
do West		266 00
do for Separate School	$21 00	
	$68 00	$6143 00

Total for County, $6,211.

37. COUNTY OF BRUCE.

Albemarle and Amabel		$70 00
Arran		437 00
Brant		586 00
Bruce		337 00
Carrick		515 00
do for Separate School	$27 00	
Culross		387 00
Elderslie		343 00
Greenock		229 00
do for Separate School	$20 00	
Huron		347 00
Kincardine		462 00
Kinloss		318 00
Saugeen		249 00
	$47 00	$4280 00

Total for County, $4,327.

38. COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

Adelaide		$332 00
Biddulph		407 00
do for Separate School	$51 00	
Caradoc		518 00
Delaware		224 00
Dorchester, North		508 00
Ekfrid		329 00
Lobo		389 00
London		1116 00
McGillivray		528 00
do for Separate School	$29 00	
Metcalfe		249 00
Mosa		349 00
Nissouri, West		408 00
Westminster		709 00
do for Separate School	$7 00	
Williams, East		299 00
do West		249 00
do for Separate School	$69 00	
	$147 00	$6614 00

Total for County, $6,761.

39. COUNTY OF ELGIN.

Townships.	Apportionment.
Aldborough	$308 00
Bayham	572 00
Dorchester, South	255 00
Dunwich	388 00
Malahide	616 00
Southwold	546 00
Yarmouth	646 00
	$3331 00

40. COUNTY OF KENT.

Camden and Gore		$308 00
Chatham and Gore		412 00
Dover, East and West		288 00
Harwich		578 00
do for Separate Schools	$24 00	
Howard		454 00
do for Separate School	$13 00	
Oxford		288 00
Raleigh		389 00
do for Separate School	$88 00	
Romney		76 00
Tilbury, East		152 00
Zone		100 00
	$125 00	$3045 00

Total for County, $3,170.

41. COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

Townships.		Apportionment.
Bosanquet		$442 00
Brooke		263 00
Dawn		102 00
Enniskillen		165 00
Euphemia		266 00
Moore		410 00
do for Separate School	$17 00	
Plympton		467 00
Sarnia		268 00
Sombra		227 00
do for Separate School	$31 00	
Warwick		462 00
	$48 00	$3072 00

Total for County, $3,120.

42. COUNTY OF ESSEX.

Anderdon		$107 00
do for Separate School	$33 00	
Colchester		291 00
Gosfield		298 00
Maidstone		193 00
Malden		179 00
Mersea		310 00
Rochester		180 00
Sandwich, East		338 00
do West		234 00
Tilbury, West		199 00
	$33 00	$2329 00

Total for County, $2,362.

APPORTIONMENT TO CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES FOR 1869.

CITIES.	Common Schools.	R. C. Separate Schools.	Total.
	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts
Hamilton	1610 00	380 00	1990 00
Kingston	1068 00	322 00	1390 00
London	1376 00	214 00	1590 00
Ottawa	717 00	773 00	1490 00
Toronto	2945 00	1505 00	4450 00
	7716 00	3194 00	10910 00
TOWNS.			
Amherstburgh	141 00	108 00	249 00
Barrie	163 00	56 00	219 00
Belleville	477 00	190 00	667 00
Berlin	267 00	31 00	298 00
Bothwell	110 00		110 00
Bowmanville	269 00		269 00
Brantford	657 00	70 00	727 00
Brockville	308 00	130 00	438 00
Chatham	466 00		466 00
Clifton	87 00	51 00	138 00
Cobourg	362 00	110 00	472 00
Collingwood	160 00		160 00
Cornwall	203 00		203 00
Dundas	197 00	111 00	308 00
Galt	358 00		358 00
Goderich	359 00		359 00
Guelph	423 00	154 00	577 00
Ingersoll	271 00	57 00	328 00
Lindsay	181 00	68 00	249 00
Milton	100 00		100 00
Napanee	189 00	30 00	219 00
Niagara	157 00	67 00	224 00
Oakville	101 00	59 00	160 00
Owen Sound	269 00		269 00
Paris	219 00	50 00	269 00
Perth	210 00	69 00	279 00
Peterborough	291 00	141 00	432 00
Picton	168 00	71 00	239 00
Port Hope	438 00		438 00
Prescott	140 00	109 00	249 00
Sandwich	150 00		150 00
Sarnia	234 00		234 00
St. Catharines	432 00	264 00	696 00
St. Mary's	292 00	61 00	353 00
St. Thomas	187 00		187 00
Simcoe	155 00	19 00	174 00
Stratford	308 00	50 00	358 00
Whitby	236 00	62 00	298 00
Windsor	370 00		370 00
Woodstock	365 00		365 00
	10470 00	2188 00	12658 00

VILLAGES.	Common Schools.	R. C. Separate Schools.	Total.
	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts
Arnprior	132 00		132 00
Ashburnham	125 00		125 00
Aurora	126 00		126 00
Bath	66 00		66 00
Bradford	120 00		120 00
Brampton	185 00		185 00
Brighton	130 00		130 00
Caledonia	115 00		115 00
Cayuga	82 00		82 00
Chippawa	116 00	33 00	149 00
Clinton	145 00		145 00
Colborne	96 00		96 00
Dunville	165 00		165 00
Elora	158 00	27 00	185 00
Embro	70 00		70 00
Fergus	139 00	21 00	160 00
Fort Erie	110 00		110 00
Gananoque	170 00		170 00
Garden Island	60 00		60 00
Georgetown	154 00		154 00
Hawkesbury	130 00		130 00
Hespeler	105 00		105 00
Holland Landing	76 00		76 00
Iroquois	80 00		80 00
Kemptville	114 00		114 00
Kincardine	150 00		150 00
Lanark	70 00		70 00
Listowel	100 00		100 00
Merrickville	105 00		105 00
Mitchell	196 00		196 00
Morrisburgh	118 00		118 00
Mount Forest	127 00	13 00	140 00
Newburgh	100 00		100 00
Newcastle	98 00		98 00
New Edinburgh	40 00		40 00
New Hamburg	121 00		121 00
Newmarket	125 00	40 00	165 00
Oil Springs	155 00		155 00
Orangeville	95 00		95 00
Orillia	130 00		130 00
Oshawa	231 00	43 00	274 00
Pembroke	63 00	30 00	93 00
Petrolia	100 00		100 00
Portsmouth	93 00	37 00	130 00
Port Dalhousie	135 00		135 00
Preston	127 00	27 00	154 00
Renfrew	67 00		67 00
Richmond	50 00		50 00
Seaforth	90 00		90 00
Smith's Falls	71 00	49 00	120 00
Southampton	90 00		90 00
Stirling	96 00		96 00
Strathroy	140 00		140 00
Streetsville	85 00		85 00
Thorold	152 00	62 00	214 00
Trenton	128 00	77 00	205 00
Vienna	97 00		97 00
Wardsville	98 00		98 00
Waterloo	160 00		160 00
Welland	108 00		108 00
Wellington	76 00		76 00
Yorkville	185 00		185 00
	7141 00	459 00	7600 00

SUMMARY OF APPORTIONMENT TO COUNTIES, 1869.

COUNTIES.	Common Schools.	R. C. Separate Schools.	Total.	COUNTIES.	Common Schools.	R. C. Separate Schools.	Total.
	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts		$ cts	$ cts	$ cts
1. Glengarry	2048 00	280 00	2328 00	23. Simcoe	5613 00	39 00	5652 00
2. Stormont	1909 00		1909 00	24. Halton	2068 00		2068 00
3. Dundas	2101 00		2101 00	25. Wentworth	3168 00	42 00	3210 00
4. Prescott	1505 00	154 00	1659 00	26. Brant	2248 00		2248 00
5. Russell	850 00		850 00	27. Lincoln	1989 00	36 00	2025 00
6. Carleton	3202 00	147 00	3349 00	28. Welland	1988 00	101 00	2089 00
7. Grenville	2141 00	51 00	2192 00	29. Haldimand	2416 00	42 00	2458 00
8. Leeds	3542 00	30 00	3572 00	30. Norfolk	3175 00	43 00	3218 00
9. Lanark	3237 00	11 00	3248 00	31. Oxford	4719 00		4719 00
10. Renfrew	2571 00	55 00	2626 00	32. Waterloo	3291 00	147 00	3438 00
11. Frontenac	2675 00	179 00	2854 00	33. Wellington	5238 00	320 00	5558 00
12. Addington	1815 00	59 00	1874 00	34. Grey	5410 00	224 00	5634 00
13. Lennox	858 00		858 00	35. Perth	4063 00	80 00	4143 00
14. Prince Edward.	1981 00		1981 00	36. Huron	6143 00	68 00	6211 00
15. Hastings	4113 00	39 00	4152 00	37. Bruce	4280 00	47 00	4327 00
16. Northumberland	4011 00	66 00	4077 00	38. Middlesex	6614 00	147 00	6761 00
17. Durham	3560 00		3560 00	39. Elgin	3331 00		3331 00
18. Peterborough	2494 00	45 00	2539 00	40. Kent	3045 00	125 00	3170 00
19. Victoria	2944 00		2944 00	41. Lambton	3072 00	48 00	3120 00
20. Ontario	4397 00	32 00	4429 00	42. Essex	2329 00	33 00	2362 00
21. York	5905 00	153 00	6058 00	District of Algoma.	360 00		360 00
22. Peel	2751 00	15 00	2766 00				
					135170 00	2858 00	138028 00

GRAND TOTALS.	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts
Counties and Districts	135170 00	2858 00	138028 00
Cities	7716 00	3194 00	10910 00
Towns	10470 00	2188 00	12658 00
Villages	7141 00	459 00	7600 00
Reserved for arrears and new Schools		395 50	395 50
Apportionments of 1868 paid in 1869	225 00	183 50	408 50
	160722 00	9278 00	170000 00

APPENDIX D.

The Normal School for Ontario.

Provincial Certificates Granted by the Chief Superintendent of Education.

The Chief Superintendent of Education, on the recommendation of the Masters of the Normal School, and under the authority of the following section of the Upper Canada Consolidated Common School Act, 22 Vic., chap. 64, sec. 107, has granted to the undermentioned students of the Normal School, Provincial Certificates of Qualification as Common School Teachers in any part of Ontario :—

"107. The Chief Superintendent of Education, on the recommendation of the teachers in the Normal School, may give to any teacher of Common Schools a Certificate of Qualification, which shall be valid in any part of Upper Canada until revoked; but no such Certificate shall be given to any person who has not been a student in the Normal School."

The Certificates are divided into classes, in harmony with the general programme, according to which all teachers in Ontario are required to be examined and classified, and

are valid until revoked, or until the expiration of the time mentioned in the Certificate, according to the following form:—

GRADE A, (B OR C), OF THE FIRST (OR SECOND) CLASS.

Certificate of Qualification—Normal School, for Ontario.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that————————having attended the Normal School during the————Session, 18—, and having been carefully examined in the several branches named in the margin, is hereby recommended to the Chief Superintendent of Education, as eligible to receive a First (or Second) Class Certificate of Qualification, as a Common School Teacher in Ontario, according to the "Programme of the Examination and Classification of Common School Teachers," revised by the Council of Public Instruction, on the 17th day of December, 1858.

Head Master.

Second Master.

IN ACCORDANCE with the foregoing recommendation, and under the authority vested in the Chief Superintendent of Education by the 107th section of the Upper Canada Consolidated Common School Act (22nd Victoria, chapter 64),

[L.S.]

STANDING IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES—No. 1 being the highest.	
Spelling	
Reading	
Grammar	
Composition	
English Literature	
History	
Geography	
Education	
Writing	
Drawing	
Music	
Book-Keeping	
Arithmetic	
Algebra	
Geometry	
Mensuration	
Natural Philosophy	
Chemical Physics	
Chemistry	
Aptitude to Teach	
Conduct	

I do hereby grant to————————a First (or Second) Class Certificate of Qualification, as a Common School Teacher, of the grade and standing above indicated, which Certificate shall be valid in any part of Ontario, until revoked by this Department (or for one year, as in the case of Second Class Certificates, Grade C).

Dated at the Education Office, Toronto, this (fifteenth day of one thousand eight hundred and sixty).

Chief Superintendent of Education for Ontario.

Recorded in Certificate Register A of the Department, Number

————————Registrar.

Prior to the Ninth Session, no Provincial Certificates were issued. The Head Master certified to the attendance and conduct of the pupils, but such Certificates do not qualify the holders to become teachers in the Common Schools.

During the Ninth and Tenth Sessions, three classes of Certificates were granted, the First, Second, and Third; but the Third-Class Certificates of the Ninth Session expired on 1st July, 1854, and those of the Tenth Session on 1st November, 1854.

From the Eleventh to the Fourteenth Session, inclusive, only First and Second-Class Certificates were granted, and were not divided into Grades.

From the Fifteenth Session to the present time, the Certificates granted have been of the First and Second-Class, but each Class has been further divided into three Grades, A, B and C. These Certificates are all valid until revoked, but since the Nineteenth Session, inclusive, all Certificates of the Second-Class, Grade C, have been granted for one year only, so that the only valid Certificates of that grade are those granted from the Fifteenth to the Eighteenth Sessions, and those dated June and December, 1867, which expire in June and December, 1868.

In the Appendix to the Annual Report of 1867, pages 77-91, a full list of all Certificates, valid on 31st December of that year, was printed. The following is the list of Certificates granted in 1868 :—

THIRTY-NINTH SESSION.—DATED 15TH JUNE, 1868.

MALES.

First Class.—Grade B.

2546. Boyle, William S. (2482).
2547. Campbell, Aaron Jesse (1652).
2548. Hay, Andrew (1940).
2549. Manley, Charles Lewis.
2550. Scott, William.
2551. Williams, James Richard.

Grade C.

2552. Boulter, Joshua John.
2553. Galbreath, William James.
2554. Houston, John.
2555. Leslie, Alexander (2399).

Second Class.—Grade A.

2556. Edwards, Thomas Albert.
2557. Farrington, James (1938).
2558. Jardine, Wm. Wilson (2336).
2559. Mulloy, David Wilson.
2560. McKellar, Hugh.
2561. Stahlschmidt, William (2491).
2562. Ward, Edward.

Grade B.

2563. Clark, William Reid.
2564. Dennis, James Edwin.
2565. Doupe, William.
2566. Ferrier, Amos B.
2567. Gill, Samuel Rea.
2568. Hughes, Samuel.
2569. Jessop, Elisha (2494).
2570. McIlvanie, Samuel.
2571. McKay, David Waters Burn.
2572. Ward, Henry.
2573. Wilson, John.

Grade C.

(Expire 15th June, 1869).

2574. *Obtained second class A* (2631).
2575. *Obtained second class C* (2575).
2576. Law, Benjamin.
2577. *Obtained second class B* (2640).
2578. *Obtained second class B* (2642).
2579. Rutherford, Peter (2342).

FEMALES.

First Class.—Grade A.

2580. Sutherland, Margaret (2506).

Grade B.

2581. Calder, Elizabeth (2528).
2582. Moore, Isabella (2535).
2583. Thompson, Charlotte Emily (2540).

Grade C.

2584. Armstrong, Elizabeth (2516).
2585. Daville, Emma Julia.
2586. Mearns, Isabella (2427).

Second Class.—Grade A.

2587. Fletcher, Margaret (2531).
2588. Fraser, Margaret (2532).
2589. Harney, Ellen Nora (2534).
2590. McDonald, Annie Jane (2537).
2591. Robertson, Jane.
2592. Spread, Margaret.

Grade B.

2593. Batty, Alice Pamela.
2594. Bodwell, Sarah Melinda.
2595. Calder, Annie.
2596. Good, Rebecca Ida.
2597. Gorman, Jane Anne.
2598. Hoggan, Eliza.
2599. Johnson, Sarah Edith
2600. Lister, Jane.
2601. McGurn, Mary Jane.
2602. Nicholls, Mary Ann.
2603. Preston, Sarah.
2604. Sefton, Annie Maria (2109).
2605. Walkinshaw, Mary Ann.
2606. Walsh, Mary Ann.

Grade C.

(Expire 15th June, 1869).

2607. (2296), *obtained first class B* (2650).
2608. *Obtained second class B* (2680).
2609. (2455), *obtained second class B* (2684).
2610. *obtained first class C* (2662).
2611. *obtained second class A* (2674).
2612. *obtained same grade* (2711).
2613. Tamblyn, Elizabeth Ann.
2614. Trott, Mary Ann.
2615. *obtained first class C* (2670).

Certificates Expired June, 1868.

The Certificates of the *Second Class, Grade C*, granted subsequently to the Nineteenth Session, have been limited to one year from their respective dates. Lists of certificates which expired before June, 1868, have already appeared in the *Journal of Education*, and the following list comprises those which expired on the 15th of that month.

Males.

2410. *Obtained second class B* (2489).
2411. *Obtained second class A* (2481).
2412. *Obtained second class B* (2490).

Females.

2453. *Obtained second class A* (2514).
2454. Clark, Alvina.
2455. *Obtained second class C* (2609).
2456. *Obtained second class B* (2529).
2457. *Obtained second class A* (2519).
2458. *Obtained second class A* (2520).
2459. *Obtained second class C* (2707).
2460. Harris, Elizabeth.
2461. *Obtained second class A* (2522).
2462. Mills, Jane.
2463. Moore, Sarah.
2464. Page, Minnie Emilie.
2465. *Obtained second class A* (2524).

FORTIETH SESSION.—DATED 22nd DECEMBER, 1868.

Males.

First Class.—Grade A.

2616. Boulter, Joshua John (2552).
2617. Scott, William (2550).

First Class.—Grade B.

2618. Jardine, William Wilson (2558).
2619. Powell, Francis Cox (1566).
2620. Thompson, John Nixon.

First Class.—Grade C.

2621. Dennis, James Edwin (2564).
2622. Dundon, John Stephen.
2623. Gill, Samuel Rea (2567).
2624. Hendry, William John (2143).
2625. Hughes, Samuel (2568).
2626. McDowall, Joseph William.
2627. McKay, David Waters Burn (2571).
2628. Munro, Donald.
2629. Suddaby, Jeremiah (1282).
2630. Wilson, John (2573).

Second Class.—Grade A.

2631. Campbell, John Harkness (2574).
2632. Clark, William Reid (2563).
2633. Dixon, Samuel Eugene.
2634. Vercoe, James.

Second Class.—Grade B.

2635. Annis, Andrew E.
2636. Boddy, James.
2637. Brownlee, Hugh James.
2638. Drimmie, Daniel.
2639. McLeod, John.
2640. McMillan, John (2577).
2641. Palmer, Charles.
2642. Reilly, Marlow Miles (2578).
2643. Scallion, James William.

Second Class.—Class C.

[Expire one year from date].

2644. Crawford, Duncan (2575).
2645. Hodge, jr., Robert.
2646. Kelly, John William.
2647. McKee, George.
2648. Wood, Frank.

Females.

First Class.—Grade A.

2649. Thompson, Charlotte Emily (2583).

First Class.—Grade B.

2650. Brown, Martha Eva (2607).
2651. Calder, Annie (2595).
2652. Good, Rebecca Ida (2596).
2653. Harney, Ellen Nora (2589).
2654. Lister, Jane (2600).
2655. Mearns, Isabella (2586).
2656. Robertson, Jane (2591).
2657. Templeton, Sarah Jane.

FEMALES—*(Continued).*

First Class.—Grade C.

2658. Bentley, Kate (2255).
2659. Buckle, Frances Hannah.
2660. Fletcher, Margaret (2587).
2661. Fraser, Margaret (2588).
2662. Hunter, Mary (2610).
2663. Moore, Charlotte Elizabeth.
2664. Mullin, Charlotte Anne (1802).
2665. Preston, Sarah (2600).
2666. Scarlett, Mary Elizabeth (2362).
2667. Somerville, Peterina.
2668. Spread, Margaret (2592).
2669. Walsh, Margaret Elizabeth (2541).
2670. Watt, Elizabeth (2615).

Second Class.—Grade A.

2671. Burriss, Mary Jane.
2672. Gorman, Jane Anne (2597).
2673. Kessack, Jessie.
2674. McBride, Charlotte Louisa (2611).
2675. McCreight, Sarah.
2676. McDonald, Annie Jane (2590).
2677. Nicholls, Mary Anne (2602).
2678. Panton, Jessie R. H.
2679. Saxton, Josephine Jerusha.

Second Class.—Grade B.

2680. Brownlee, Marion (2608).
2681. Chadwick, Elizabeth Miriam.
2682. Clark, Jessie Agnes.
2683. Cockburn, Catherine.
2684. Coyne, Margaret Jane (2609).
2685. Gray, Emma.
2686. Gunn, Mary.
2687. Hay, Janet Rennick (1820).
2688. Joyce, Mary Greeves.
2689. Lundy, Susan Elizabeth.
2690. Mullin, Isabella.
2691. McCausland, Fannie.
2692. McKenzie, Isabella.
2693. McKenzie, Mary.
2694. O'Brien, Mary Josephine.
2695. O'Neill, Mary Ann.
2696. Riddel, Margaret.
2697. Robertson, Jannet.
2698. Sefton, Annie Maria (2604).
2699. Sinclair, Barbara.
2700. Spink, Jane Elizabeth.
2701. Telford, Marion.
2702. Turnbull, Elizabeth.
2703. Wallace, Jane.
2704. Walsh, Mary Ann (2606).

Second Class.—Grade C.

[Expire one year from date].

2705. Adkins, Fannie Mary.
2706. Burk, Mary Emily.
2707. Guillett, Mary Ann (2459).
2708. Holcroft, Margaretta Sarah.
2709. Moran, Alicia.
2710. Munshaw, Matilda Caroline.
2711. Rowland, Alice Jane (2612).
2712. Weir, Sarah Emma.

CERTIFICATES EXPIRED DECEMBER, 1868.

The Certificates of the *Second Class, Grade C*, granted subsequently to the Nineteenth Session, have been limited to one year from their respective dates. Lists of Certificates, which expired before December, 1868, have already appeared in the *Journal of Education*, and the following list comprises those which expired on the 22nd of that month.

MALES.

2493. East, Cornelius.
2494. *Obtained Second Class B* (2569).
2495. Jones, James Robert.
2496. McEwen, John.
2497. McFarlane, Peter Alexander.
2498. O'Brien, William.
2499. Scallion, James William.

FEMALES.

2542. Buller, Henrietta.
2543. Germain, Mary Eleanor.
2544. Schofield, Amelia Monro.

Certified,

ALEXANDER MARLING,
Registrar.

Education Office, Toronto, January, 1869.

REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR

OF

ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c.,

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

1868-69.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO., 86 KING STREET WEST.
1869

CONTENTS.

		Page
Common Gaols—	General Remarks on	3
"	Statistics	8
"	Separate Report, Barrie Gaol	11
"	" Belleville "	11
"	" Berlin "	12
"	" Brampton "	12
"	" Brantford "	12
"	" Brockville "	13
"	" Cayuga "	13
"	" Chatham "	14
"	" Cobourg "	14
"	" Cornwall "	14
"	" Goderich "	15
"	" Guelph "	15
"	" Hamilton "	15
"	" Kingston "	16
"	" Lindsay "	16
"	" London "	17
"	" L'Orignal "	17
"	" Milton "	18
"	" Napanee "	18
"	" Ottawa "	18
"	" Owen Sound Gaol	19
"	" Perth "	19
"	" Pembroke "	19
"	" Picton "	19
"	" Sault Ste. Marie "	20
"	" Peterborough "	20
"	" Sandwich "	20
"	" Sarnia "	21
"	" Simcoe "	21
"	" Stratford "	21
"	" St. Catharines "	21
"	" St. Thomas "	22
"	" Toronto "	22
"	" Walkerton "	23
"	" Welland "	23
"	" Whitby "	23
"	" Woodstock "	24

PAGE

LUNATIC ASYLUMS—General Remarks on ... 24
" London ... 24
" Rockwood ... 26
" Separate Report on Provincial, Toronto ... 29
" " University Branch ... 30
" " Malden ... 30
" " Orillia ... 31
" General Statistics ... 32
PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY, Penetanguishene, General Remarks on ... 35
" General Statistics ... 38
ONTARIO INSTITUTION for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb ... 42

APPENDIX TO REPORT.

Report by Joseph Workman, Esq., M.D., Medical Superintendent of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum ... 47
Report of the Medical Superintendent of the Malden Lunatic Asylum ... 59
Steward's Report ... 71
Report of the Medical Superintendent of the Orillia Lunatic Asylum ... 77
Report of the Warden of the Penetanguishene Reformatory ... 82
Chaplains' Reports ... 84
Surgeon's Report ... 85

SECOND REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR

OF

ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c.,

FOR ONTARIO.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &C., ONTARIO,
Toronto, October, 1869.

To His Excellency the Honorable WILLIAM PEARCE HOWLAND, C. B.,
Lieutenant Governor, Province of Ontario:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

In conformity with the requirements of "The Prison and Asylum Inspection Act, 1868," I have the honor to submit for the information of Your Excellency my second Annual Report of the Gaols and Asylums, and other charitable and penal establishments, placed by the provisions of that Act under my supervision and inspection.

The usual statistical tables and financial statements will be found annexed to the remarks in connection with the several institutions subject to inspection.

The appendix contains the Reports of the medical superintendents of the several Lunatic Asylums, and the warden, chaplains, and surgeon of the Penetanguishene Reformatory.

Before entering upon the subject matter of the report, I may be permitted, in common with every member of the community, to express my sincere gratification at the action of the Legislature, in making liberal provision at the last session of Parliament for the erection of a new Insane Asylum, and an Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb. Although the great want of more extended accommodation for our insane, as well as the education of deaf mutes, has been pressed, time after time, upon the Parliaments of Canada, it remained for the Legislature of Ontario to inaugurate its new political existence by a noble act of philanthropy and charity, which will relieve the necessities, and ameliorate the condition of nearly a thousand of the most afflicted and unfortunate of our fellow beings.

COMMON GAOLS.

Since my last report, the Gaols at Picton, Owen Sound, and Sault Ste Marie have been completed, although the two last-named have not yet been formerly accepted, owing to the absence of kitchen and store-room accommodation in the former, and the want of proper drainage in the latter.

These Gaols are all substantial stone structures of the best workmanship, combining many modern improvements in respect to construction, internal arrangements, and external surroundings.

The sites upon which the buildings are erected at Picton and Owen Sound are all that could be desired, but it is to be regretted that the Government at Ottawa should have been so badly advised in the selection at Sault Ste Maurie, which is of the worst possible character, and little better than a swamp. Where there are so many excellent sites, it is difficult to understand what prompted the selection of one so inferior and defective in every respect, and which will require a considerable expenditure in drainage before the building can be made habitable.

I regret that I am yet unable to report any actual progress in construction, alterations, or additions to the Gaols alluded to last year, as being not only unsafe, but utterly unfit for the confinement of prisoners, viz.:—*Hamilton*, *Cornwall*, *Sandwich*, *Stratford*, and *St. Thomas*. To this list, I have now, after a careful inspection, to add the *Welland* and *Milton* Gaols.

As required by the provisions of the "Prison and Asylum Inspection Act," I have conferred with Special Committees, appointed by the several Councils, representing the counties in which these Gaols are situated, with the following results:—

The County Council, for the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry submitted a plan of repairs, which, with some additions and alterations made to it, was finally approved of, when the Council, with commendable promptness, at once entered into contracts for the completion of the work.

Welland has sent in a plan of alteration, as agreed upon between the Special Committee and myself, which has been adopted, and doubtless will receive the sanction of the Council at its first meeting.

The St. Thomas Committee has instructed an architect to prepare plans embodying certain suggestions which I submitted to that body for remodelling the present Gaol, and which, I have good reason to believe, will be proceeded with at once.

The County Council of Wentworth have not yet appointed a Special Committee to confer with me respecting the Hamilton Gaol. At my last visit, I again reminded them of the necessity of immediate action.

Milton has not yet been asked to appoint a Special Committee.

The Committee appointed to meet me at Sandwich (County of Essex), while fully admitting the necessity of repairs to the Gaol, contend that the present building is sufficiently large for their own wants, but owing to the frontier position of the county, a large number of foreign criminals are being continually thrust upon them, which necessitates extra Gaol accommodation. Under the circumstances, the Committee urged that the Government should aid them in the matter. In answer to their objections, I reminded the Special Committee that Government assistance *had* been offered to them, in common with other counties, through the provisions of the late Act, which, although it had been in existence for nine years, the County of Essex failed to take advantage of it although repeatedly urged to do so; and while it is quite true that proximity to the borders of the United States adds a considerable number to the population of the Gaol, corresponding advantages are also derived from the geographical position of the County of Essex. The subject will again be brought up at the next meeting of the Council, and the result reported.

The result of my conference with the Special Committee at Stratford is a matter of *great uncertainty*. If *definite* action is not taken by the Council at the December session, the Government cannot too soon enforce the provisions of the statute provided to meet the emergency.

The Gaols at Brockville, Cayuga, Guelph, London and Lindsay, are much in want of interior improvements, to accomplish which, I have had interviews with some of the Gaol Committees during the year, and hope in a short time to be able to report favourably of them.

ESCAPES.

Owing to the number of escapes that have taken place from the Gaols within the past two years, as well as the existence, in some instances, of irregularities in the management of their affairs, a Commission issued on the 30th August, authorizing me to make inquiry into all matters connected with Gaols, and conferring power to summon and examine witnesses and other parties, under oath, and to cause the production of papers and books requisite to a full investigation of such matters.

The examinations which I have made so far lead me to believe that, while structural deficiences may sometimes be pleaded in excuse, in most cases the escape of prisoners may be traced to gross carelessness and neglect of duty on the part of gaol officials—to remedy which, I have had, in three instances, to recommend dismissal on the ground of incompetency.

DIET OF THE PRISONERS.

The cost and mode of dietary remains much the same as reported last year. Eight County Councils still persist in keeping up the very objectionable practice of allowing the keeper of the Gaol to provide the rations at rates varying from 25 cents to 16 cents for the daily food of each prisoner under his charge.

The average daily cost of rations in prisons which have complied with, and strictly adhered to the regulations, is only 12 cents, and while inspecting those Gaols I only received three complaints from prisoners in regard to the food; while in the prisons rationed by the gaolers, I received no less than thirteen complaints during the past year, all of which, on examination, proved to be well founded.

While it is very desirable that County Councils and Gaol Committees should keep a wholesome check upon Gaol expenditure, I am of opinion that they entirely exceed their duties when they interfere with the dietary indicated in the regulations, and sanctioned by Government, particularly when the violation of the rules in this respect involves an extra expenditure in the maintenance of prisoners.

The Sheriff, as executive officer of the prison, is responsible to Government for the observance of prison discipline, and the rules provided for the government of gaols; among the most important of which is that in respect to the kind of food prisoners shall receive, and the means of preparing it; and it is simply the duty of the County Council, or a Committee of the same, to make arrangements for the purchase and delivery of *such supplies as the Gaol officials make a requisition for, in accordance with the dietary list.* The Gaol Surgeon alone has the right to prescribe extra diet, or a change of the same

In future, should the action of County Councils in this respect result, as it now does, in advancing the cost of rations, I would recommend, for the consideration of the Honourable the Treasurer, that payments from the Criminal Administration Fund, for dieting criminal prisoners confined in the Gaols, be made at the average cost of rations in Gaols provided in strict conformity with the regulations.

LABOUR FOR PRISONERS.

This important element in Prison discipline remains in the same unsatisfactory state referred to in my last report; indeed it is difficult to conceive how this serious defect can be remedied without an entire change in our present Gaol system.

It cannot be denied that Prison residence and the operation of Prison discipline, as at present administered, bears hard upon unfortunate youths committed for their first offence, upon prisoners waiting trial, and often in the cases of persons sent to Gaol for contempt of court, want of sureties, non-payment of fines and such like offences, while on the other hand, it is equally clear that the incarceration of *real criminals* in our common Gaols is beyond doubt wholly inadequate, either as a means of punishment while in Prison, or as a deterrent upon the commission of crime when released from it.

Enter the corridors of any of our gaols but more particularly, Toronto, Hamilton,

London, Kingston, and those in the larger towns or more populous localities, and the first thing that strikes an observer is the *utter idleness* that prevails throughout the Prison, not the weary, wearing, silent idleness consequent to solitary confinement, but the *vitiating associated* idleness that is so much coveted and sought after by certain criminals and pests of society while at large, and is fully realized when they enter the doors of our common Gaols, and from which can be traced all the vicious and demoralizing effects of our Common Gaol System.

It is contrary to reason and common sense to assume that idleness and sloth should form the chief characteristics of a Prison: better far return to the degrading but exploded device of the crank and the tread wheel than continue a system that affords every opportunity for the nurture and spread of vice and crime.

A careful perusal of the Prison statistics hereunto annexed cannot fail to furnish convincing proof of the necessity of establishing a better and more effective gaol system, than that now existing in this province, which, whether examined from a penal, reformatory, or economical stand point must be pronounced a delusion and a failure.

As a means of punishment, it has been shewn that while juveniles offenders, minor delinquents, prisoners wating trial and other persons *detained* in our Gaols are not only punished but contaminated and demoralized through Goal residence, the actual criminals and old offenders lounge their time out in idleness and sloth.

As a reformatory influence, the recommittals amounting to more than one-third of the whole number of prisoners that pass through the Gaols, tell fearfully against the system, while the absence, in many prisons, of the means of classification and separation of the tried from the untried, and the defective and lax discipline in existence, entirely precludes the introduction of means that would have a tendency to reform criminals.

If the system is examined from an economical point of view the defects are, if possible, still more apparent. With a population of nearly 6,000 passing through the gaols for the past year, many of them carpenters, blacksmiths, shoemakers and tradesmen of every description whose support and maintenance while in gaol cost the country over $100,000 only the paltry amount of $700 was received from their labour.

For these reasons, I would again most respectfully urge upon the Legislature the desirability of establishing one or more Provincial or Central Prisons, intermediate between the Common Gaols and the Dominion Penitentiary, to which institution all prisoners sentenced to hard labour should be removed.

The experience of another year in the inspection of Gaols only tends to confirm the conviction expressed in my last report, that while a great deal more might be done in introducing industrial labor into our city Prisons, if municipal authorities would only give the subject that consideration and thought which its paramount importance entitles it to, a permanent remedy will never be found for this paralizing defect and the evils arising out of it, so long as criminals sentenced by the several courts to hard labor for periods varying from two years to thirty days, are incarcerated in thirty-seven common Gaols spread over the whole province, none of them possessing the means through which the strict sentence of the court can be enforced, for it is a perfect farce to suppose that cutting a few sticks of wood can by any possibility be construed into *hard labour*.

The exercise of reformatory influences upon criminals is, at best, productive of very uncertain results, and whatever system of Prison government may be adopted, in order to accomplish the greatest amount of good in that direction, it will depend entirely upon the administration and the administrators of the system, to make it effective and beneficial, and while it may readily be admitted that *hard labour* is one of the most important and powerful agencies in a prison system, its results, as a factor to reformation, will always be contingent upon the description of hard labour introduced into the Prison; if it be the crank or the tread wheel, it may possibly act as a deterrent upon the prisoner, but cannot possibly exert a reformatory influence. On the other hand, a well devised system of *industrial labour*, accompanied by vigorous and strict discipline with a proper method of rewards and punishments, while inculcating habits of industry, and imparting knowledge of some trade, cannot fail, at the same time, in bringing about the reformation of some criminals, and it is very clear that the kind of prison administration thus indicated can only be accomplished by congregating sentenced prisoners in a Central or Provincial Prison possessing all the means and appliances for carrying on industrial labour.

The *metalic* arguments in favour of establishing a Prison of this description in the Province of Ontario are of the strongest kind. As has already been stated, the cost of maintaining prisoners in idleness in our Common Gaols for the past year amounted to $100,000, for which large expenditure only $700 was received from Prison labour. When it is considered that the treasury of the province has to furnish the largest share of the money thus paid for the support of criminals, it is very desirable that the Legislature should remedy the evil by the enactment of a law which will enable the labour of criminals to be utalized, and which will, at the same time, correct the unsound principles upon which our prison system is based.

That the labour of criminals can be turned to profitable account there can be no reasonable doubt. It is shewn clearly in the late report of the Prison Commissioners for the State of New York, on the Prisons of the United States, that through the introduction of industrial labour many of the Penitentiaries and Prisons that formerly were a drain upon the funds of the States are now self-sustaining, and in many instances a source of revenue, and in all, where the system has been properly managed, large amounts are received from convict labour.

During the past year I visited the Detroit House of Correction, which is not only a model Prison as respects discipline, but a monument of *perfect* Prison administration. As the commitments to it are very similar to those of our Common Gaols not only in the nature of the offences, and the trades or calling of the prisoners, but also in the periods to which they are sentenced, its management may very fairly be quoted as indicating what might be done by the establishment of a similar prison in this Province. The institution was founded in 1862, when it selected for the industrial employment of its inmates the manufacture of chairs, the whole number of prisoners received into the Prison from its opening 1862, up to the 1st January, 1869, was 4,924 (3,360 men and 1564 women) not quite our Gaol population for one year.

The financial result of seven years administration is as follows :—

		Deficit.	Surplus.
For the 16 months ending December 31st, 1862		$9,242 34	
" year ending December 31,	1863	2,237 80	
" "	1864		$2,011 80
" "	1865		10,097 27
" "	1866		20,108 32
" "	1867		20,027 50
" "	1868		15,203 37
		$11,480 14	$67,448 26

Showing a clear profit in the working of this institution, after paying all expenses, of $55,968.12.

The cost of one central prison, with accommodation for 250 prisoners—say 175 males and 75 females—would not at first exceed $100,000, which would include workshops, chapels, and other necessary space required on its first occupation as a prison ; buildings required *afterwards* could be erected by prison labour ; the cost of machinery would depend entirely upon the trade or trades selected for the employment of the inmates, but may safely be placed at $20,000—making a direct expenditure of $125,000.

Assuming that the prison had a population equal to its capacity, say 250, the annual expenses of management would be about as follows :—

Provisions	$12,000 00	
Clothing and bedding	5,000 00	
Salaries and wages	10,000 00	
Fuel, light, and other expenses	5,000 00	
		$32,000 00

This expenditure would only require an average earning of 40 cents per day for each inmate, in order to make the institution self-sustaining, which, under whatever system of industrial labour selected, could be realized.

Three systems of convict labour now prevail, viz.:—

1st. Leasing the prison, the prisoners' labour, machinery, &c., for a certain yearly sum.

2nd. Hiring the labour of the prisoners for a specified sum per day, generally known as the contract system.

3rd. Employing the prison labour for the benefit of the Province, which supplies all material and capital necessary to carry on the work. Whether on the ground of securing effective prison discipline, the reformation of criminals, or satisfactory financial results—the last-named system is far superior to any other in existence.

As regards the selection of industrial labour, I have very little doubt that the manufacture of any article of trade, in common and constant use in the Province, or for exportation, can be successfully carried on.

I am aware that the Gaol policy which has been pursued in the past, and through which a great number of new Gaols have been erected, and substantial repairs and additions made to others, operates against the adoption of the proposed scheme; but when it is considered that County Gaols must be kept up—although with a great reduction in the staff and expenses—for the detention of prisoners waiting trial, and for persons found guilty of minor offences, it will be seen that little has been done that was not actually required, in order to comply with modern Gaol construction.

If the Legislature will only sanction the erection of one Provincial Prison in a central position in respect to markets and trade, and convenient to our largest Gaol population, I have little doubt that the result of the test will be of the most satisfactory character, both in respect to finances and prison discipline, and will most effectually remove the defects that have so long been a blot upon our Gaols; and will be the means of establishing a class of prisons, and a prison system in the Province of Ontario, which will accomplish, as far as it is possible to do, what is sought for in the founding of such institutions, viz.:—the punishment, restraint, and reformation of criminals.

GAOL STATISTICS of the Province of Ontario from 1st October, 1868, to 30th September, 1869.

NAME OF GAOL.	PRISONERS.									NATIONALITIES.					
	Over 16 years of age.		*Under 16 y'rs of age.*		Total No. of Prisoners.	No. committed first time.	No. committed second time.	No. committed third time.	No. committed oftener.	Canada.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	United States.	Other Countries.
	Females	Males.	Females	Males.											
Brantford	50	118	1	3	172	154	11	5	2	104	14	26	16	12	.....
Barrie	18	61	.....	3	82	74	6	2	.....	38	5	25	10	2	2
Berlin	4	41	.....	6	51	38	7	3	3	21	6	6	8	.....	10
Brampton	2	23	.....	.....	25	18	6	1	.....	14	4	4	2	1	.....
Brockville	26	92	2	2	122	63	41	9	9	78	14	20	7	3	.....
Belleville	52	57	.....	4	113	97	3	2	11	56	17	31	2	7	.....
Cayuga	6	46	.....	2	54	42	8	2	2	24	4	11	4	11	.....
Cornwall	5	22	.....	2	29	26	2	1	.....	24	1	3	.....	1	.....
Cobourg	65	102	8	5	180	85	28	12	55	84	18	62	9	5	2
Chatham	8	92	.....	2	102	80	14	4	4	38	8	9	8	35	4
Goderich	17	85	.....	2	104	82	15	7	.....	32	16	31	18	5	2
Guelph	35	109	1	9	154	130	15	4	5	39	32	47	23	10	3
Hamilton	261	368	10	50	689	265	69	41	314	234	89	275	43	32	16
Kingston	124	106	3	1	234	117	45	41	31	56	39	121	13	5	.....
London	119	221	3	10	353	193	64	48	48	140	70	93	23	21	6
Lindsay	6	32	.....	2	40	36	2	1	1	18	2	16	3	1	5
L'Orignal	2	17	.....	.....	19	18	.....	1	.....	15	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Milton	5	25	.....	2	32	31	1	.....	.....	6	6	12	6	1	.....
Napanee	17	48	.....	5	70	62	4	.....	4	48	3	14	2	1	2
Ottawa	102	251	2	39	394	269	52	27	46	183	38	159	8	4	2
Owen Sound	10	62	1	5	78	67	7	3	1	35	9	20	9	2	3
Perth	10	34	.....	4	48	32	9	3	4	27	2	14	1	.....	.....
Picton	2	28	.....	2	32	20	8	3	1	23	2	7	.....	.....	.....
Pembroke	3	20	.....	2	25	13	1	.....	11	8	1	16	.....	.....	.....
Peterborough	16	117	.....	1	134	82	24	8	20	69	10	47	5	3	.....
Simcoe	7	48	.....	3	58	30	18	5	5	39	3	6	.....	7	3
St. Catharines	31	86	3	16	136	126	10	.....	.....	61	10	38	5	19	.....
Sarnia	4	54	.....	2	60	52	5	.....	3	28	9	12	4	7	.....
Stratford	23	63	.....	9	95	92	2	.....	1	30	13	35	10	3	4
Sandwich	44	114	.....	7	165	137	17	6	5	42	14	20	7	74	8
St. Thomas	2	28	.....	1	31	29	2	.....	.....	18	1	3	6	2	1
Sault Ste. Marie	3	5	.....	.....	8	5	3	.....	.....	2	5	1	.....	.....	.....
Toronto	565	833	45	75	1518	1016	219	113	170	399	223	732	79	69	16
Walkerton	9	28	.....	1	38	34	3	1	.....	12	6	6	11	.....	3
Woodstock	5	63	1	11	80	53	18	4	5	38	17	3	12	9	1
Welland	3	68	.....	3	74	47	16	5	6	36	6	9	9	11	3
Whitby	19	32	2	3	56	40	3	3	10	23	13	14	5	1	.....
Totals	1680	3599	82	294	5655	3735	758	365	777	2445	730	1952	368	364	96

NAME OF GAOL.	Religious Denominations					Prisoners Married.		Prisoners Unmarried.		No. of Prisoners who could neither read nor write.	Habits of Prisoners		Greatest No. of prisoners in gaol at one time.	No. of Escapes.	No. of insane persons received.	No. of insane persons now in gaol.	No. of deaths.	No. of cells in prison.	Actual revenue derived from labour of prisoners.	Actual cost of prisoners.	Cost of daily rations per head.
	Roman Catholic.	Church of England.	Presbyterians.	Methodists.	Other denominations.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Temperate.	Intemperate.								
Brantford	31	78	12	47	4	24	8	99	41	30	91	81	31	2	6	1	.....	32	.....	$4678 16	.....
Barrie	16	36	17	10	3	28	8	36	10	6	27	55	19	.....	13	11	1	27	.....	3825 20	13c
Berlin	8	6	17	7	13	21	2	26	2	3	24	27	12	.....	2	.....	.....	27	.....	1698 34	11
Brampton	4	7	9	3	2	9	.....	14	.....	4	11	14	5	.....	4	2	.....	25	.....	1526 46	11
Brockville	34	36	16	23	13	33	7	61	21	22	30	92	28	.....	3	.....	.....	27	.....	2317 58	12¼
Belleville	52	31	8	19	3	19	10	44	40	48	38	75	19	1	6	1	.....	18	.....	1630 00	10
Cayuga	7	18	9	20	.....	18	2	30	4	20	26	28	12	.....	2	.....	.....	23	.....	2229 64	16
Cornwall	14	4	6	3	2	12	2	12	6	2	16	13	6	1	10	.....	.....	6	.....	1350 50	12½
Cobourg	24	80	36	28	12	50	13	56	61	83	39	141	28	.....	11	2	1	24	.....	3271 62	15
Chatham	24	15	18	27	18	37	6	57	2	35	39	63	17	.....	7	2	.....	26	.....	1646 89	25
Goderich	30	22	27	21	4	47	15	40	2	19	57	47	10	1	6	.....	.....	21	.....	1946 45	9½
Guelph	54	60	25	12	3	41	8	77	28	56	51	103	22	.....	6	2	.....	30	.....	2709 00	13
Hamilton	245	298	67	39	40	144	115	288	142	240	208	481	75	2	7	2	2	28	.....	6987 79	11
Kingston	129	70	11	24	.....	25	10	100	101	122	35	199	30	.....	13	1	1	53	.....	4014 76	10½
London	114	139	27	48	25	85	32	146	99	7	160	193	55	.....	25	1	.....	43	.....	6966 43	*
Lindsay	19	14	6	1	.....	16	3	18	3	9	12	28	11	.....	2	.....	.....	18	.....	1167 45	8½
L'Orignal	14	3	1	.....	1	13	1	4	1	11	15	4	3	.....	7	1	.....	24	.....	512 07	25
Milton	5	17	7	3	.....	12	4	15	1	5	10	22	8	.....	5	.....	1	12	.....	1114 57	10½
Napanee	20	17	7	26	.....	17	4	36	13	24	34	36	17	.....	6	1	.....	18	.....	1416 00	10
Ottawa	264	91	21	14	4	109	25	173	87	165	138	256	43	.....	17	2	1	96	$81 09	3576 00	16
Owen Sound	15	22	30	10	1	31	7	36	4	23	29	49	13	.....	5	3	.....	18	.....	2669 00	22
Perth	20	16	10	1	1	8	6	31	4	16	18	30	11	.....	5	1	.....	18	.....	1770 70	17½
Picton	5	14	7	6	.....	11	2	19	.....	8	13	19	8	1	2	.....	.....	32	.....	796 28	10½
Pembroke	18	4	2	1	.....	2	2	20	1	2	17	8	6	.....	4	1	.....	24	.....	1250 00	25
Peterborough	72	34	17	9	2	41	4	77	12	67	40	94	17	.....	7	3	1	18	.....	1826 65	13
Simcoe	8	8	8	20	11	24	2	27	5	20	28	30	15	.....	5	.....	.....	23	.....	2229 64	16
St. Catharines	49	34	15	36	2	49	21	53	13	49	32	104	23	.....	9	1	2	40	.....	2954 98	9
Sarnia	18	26	7	9	.....	22	.....	35	.....	.....	27	33	7	.....	4	1	.....	20	.....	1547 86	20
Stratford	26	28	23	12	6	32	13	40	10	25	63	32	23	.....	10	8	.....	24	.....	2224 15	12 86/100
Sandwich	39	39	7	38	42	47	26	71	21	44	55	110	28	.....	3	.....	.....	16	.....	2099 96	10
St. Thomas	3	7	8	3	8	18	1	12	.....	4	19	12	7	2	4	3	.....	18	.....	1894 91	25†
Sault Ste. Marie	2	4	.....	.....	2	4	3	1	.....	.....	7	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	1160 00	.....
Toronto	713	610	94	69	32	245	121	663	489	489	696	822	152	1	36	10	4	172	632 84	15197 37	7½
Walkerton	3	13	16	3	3	17	6	12	3	6	28	10	10	.....	10	5	.....	24	11 40	1335 98	20
Woodstock	11	24	18	22	5	26	2	48	4	15	42	38	12	2	5	.....	.....	32	.....	2415 00	16½
Welland	18	19	8	19	10	32	3	39	.....	16	14	60	14	3	7	1	.....	18	.....	2391 22	14
Whitby	18	12	14	12	.....	18	2	16	20	2	23	33	13	1	6	1	.....	27	.....	2380 94	9
Totals	2146	1958	631	635	285	1387	498	2532	1238	1697	2212	3443	813	17	280	67	14	1106	725 33	$100739 55	

* Not given.

† Not furnished, but placed at last year's cost.

Occupation and Calling of Prisoners.

Attorneys	11	Machinists	36
Broom makers	8	Moulders	39
Brick makers	9	Millwrights	4
Blacksmiths	67	Newspaper reporters	4
Boot and shoemakers	119	Printers	25
Bricklayers and stone masons	34	Painters	58
Butchers	19	Plasterers	19
Barbers	23	Peddlers	19
Bakers	24	Plumbers	2
Bookbinders	3	Railway employees	4
Cabinet makers	15	Ship carpenters	7
Carpenters	128	Servants	279
Constables and bailiffs	8	Sailors	91
Coopers	34	School teachers	4
Clerks and book-keepers	68	Students	11
Commercial travellers	5	Soldiers	32
Carters	8	Stage drivers	7
Doctors	7	Tinsmiths	15
Dentists	2	Tavern keepers	36
Engineers	7	Tanners	8
Farmers	292	Tailors	61
Fishermen	6	Teamsters	6
Gentlemen	7	Trunk makers	3
Gardeners	10	Tobacconists	6
Harness makers	28	Upholsterers	5
Hatters	1	Weavers	10
Lithographers	2	Watchmakers and jewellers	8
Lumbermen	9	Vagrants and no occupation	1689
Labourers	1987		
Merchants and traders	30		5655
Millers	15		

Offences for which Prisoners were Committed.

Assault	485	House breaking	15
do felonious	46	Infanticide	8
Arson	34	Inmates of houses of ill fame	29
Abusive language	34	Keeping house of ill fame	56
Assisting soldiers to desert	15	Larceny	1019
Burglary	26	Lunatics dangerous to be at large	271
Bigamy	9	Murder	38
Breach of by-laws	64	Manslaughter	16
Concealing birth of child	8	Misdemeanour	25
Cruelty to animals	9	Perjury	6
Contempt of court	50	Procuring abortion	5
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money	16	Rape	27
Carrying unlawful weapons	4	Robbery	53
Cutting and wounding	17	Receiving stolen goods	19
Destroying and injuring property	29	Remands	23
Debtors	78	Seduction	11
Drunk and disorderly	1793	Shooting with intent	14
Detained as witnesses	22	Selling liquor without license	24
Deserting employment	74	Threatening	75
Embezzlement	10	Trespass	25
Forgery	22	Non-payment of fines	30
Fraud, and obtaining goods and money under false pretences	52	Vagrancy	783
Felony	38	Want of sureties	104
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing	44	Total	5655

SEPARATE REPORTS

ON THE

STATE AND MANAGEMENT

OF

THE COMMON GAOLS.

Barrie Gaol.

County of Simcoe.

I made an Inspection of this Gaol on the 10th September, on which occasion there were in confinement fourteen prisoners, or rather *inmates*, as only three of them were charged with crime; of the remainder no less than eight were committed as dangerous lunatics, idiots, or imbeciles incapable of taking care of themselves, the rest vagrants; in fact, the establishment had much more the appearance of a Poor House, insane asylum and Hospital combined, than of a Common Gaol. One poor creature has been here for eight years, who, in addition to being afflicted with idocy and epilepsy is now becoming quite blind, another quiet imbecile has been in Gaol for over three years, and the rest for periods varying from six months to two years, the sadest case of all, being that of an unfortunate woman of weak intellect, who had two illegitimate children by her side, one, an infant born in the Gaol, I could not discover whither any attempt had been made to bring to justice the fiend who had committed the diabolical outrage upon her.

I examined carefully into the mode of taking care of these unfortunate people, and found that their wants in respect to food, clothing, and such comforts as can be given to them in a place of this kind, were strictly attended to by the Gaoler and Matron.

While I have no desire to find fault with this class of commitments to the Common Gaol, so long as their custody does not interfere with the incarceration and proper clasification of criminals, I cannot help reminding the authorities of the flourishing County of Simcoe, that the interests of humanity, as well as the economic management of her financial affairs, would, I think, be much better served by following the noble example of the County of Waterloo in the establishment of a Poor House, or industrial farm.

I brought under the notice of the Provincial Secretary the case of a woman who has been in this Gaol for the past two years and a-half, she was charged with the murder of her child, but acquitted on the ground of insanity, the Gaol Surgeon being of opinion that her reason was fully restored. I recommended her discharge from Gaol. The drainage of this Gaol is still neglected although, from its elevated position it could be done with a small outlay.

Belleville Gaol.

County of Hastings.

I visited this Gaol on the 7th December, 3rd March, and 30th August, on which occasions there were respectively, nine, eighteen and ten prisoners under confinement.

At my first inspection, notwithstanding the strong remonstrance addressed to the County authorities and Gaol officials at a previous visit, I still found all the prisoners confined in the old Gaol under the Court House, the defects of which in respect to sanitary arrangements and the means of classifying prisoners were pointed out in my last Report; as there were no good reasons for a continuance of this state of things, and as ample time had been given to make the few repairs required in the new Prison, which had recently been

erected at a cost of nearly $20,000, I directed the Sheriff to remove the prisoners to that building and to classify them in the manner noted in my inspection minute.

On the occasion of my second visit I found that this order had been promptly complied with and a very marked improvement had taken place in the management of the Gaol in respect to cleanliness and order, although the rules for the safe custody of prisoners were still very much neglected, in consequence of which, a prisoner effected his escape on the 10th of July, making five escapes from this Gaol within a period of fifteen months, under these circumstances I considered it my duty to hold an examination (as Commissioner) for the purpose of fully investigating the circumstances connected with these escapes, as well as the general administration of the Prison. From the evidence taken I could come to no other conclusion than that the escapes, particularly the last, were the result of gross carlessness, and want of ordinary precaution on the part of the Gaol officials, all of which I duly reported to the Government.

At my visit on the 30th August, complaints were made by some of the prisoners that the meat furnished by the contractors was tainted, which on examination I found to be the case, I directed the Gaoler in future to refuse all meat of that kind, and to report the same.

As the kitchen in use is without light or ventilation, I recommended that a portion of the old Gaol be set apart for that purpose.

The means of employing the prisoners at hard labor are very much neglected; the County Surveyor and the Sheriff informed me that a great deal more might be done in that direction.

Berlin Gaol.

County of Waterloo.

I visited this Gaol on the 15th February, every part of it, including the yards, was found in the best possible order with strict attention to Gaol regulations on the part of the Gaol officials.

There were only three prisoners under confinement, all men.

Brampton Gaol.

County of Peel.

I visited this Gaol on the 10th February, when it was found in its usual excellent state of cleanliness, and good management, there were only five prisoners under confinement, two of this number had been committed as dangerous lunatics, one of whom was removed to Rockwood Asylum, the other appeared to be a quiet harmless imbecile, quite insusceptible of cure or improvement, whose removal to the Asylum I could not recommend.

A few necessary alterations in the Gaol were recommended to the authorities.

Brantford.

County of Brant.

This gaol was inspected on the 8th May. There were then 15 prisoners under confinement, 10 men and 5 women, two of this number were committed as dangerous lunatics, one of whom has since been removed to Rockwood Asylum, the other is a quiet harmless old man whose wants can be attended to in gaol, and who could derive little benefit from asylum residence.

A vagrant whose sentence had expired, but who was still retained in gaol, was ordered to be discharged.

I examined into the circumstances connected with the escape of a prisoner on the 24th December last—although there was evidence of a want of vigilance, blame could not be attached to any particular officer. To avoid a recurrence of the like, I directed the gaoler to make a more frequent examination of the prisoners and the prison.

I again brought under the notice of the county authorities the necessity of removing

from the working yard the barns, stables and sheds erected there, which give it more the appearance of a farm yard than that of a gaol, and very much facilitate escapes.

Although a considerable amount of prison labour of a mechanical kind is carried on in this gaol, I could not discover that any portion of the proceeds has been paid into the reasurer of the county. On examination I found that the gaoler, with the consent of the sheriff, and with the knowledge of the county authorities, was allowed to take the profits arising from it, he (the gaoler) furnishing the tools and material. This system is not only entirely irregular and contrary to regulations, but, in my opinion, displays considerable short sightedness on the part of the county authorities, who, the sheriff informs me, will not "bother themselves" about it. As the gaoler is otherwise well paid, and very capable and well qualified to take charge of the work, it is rather surprising that the prison labor is not utalized and extended for the benefit of the county and the government.

With the exception of the working yard every part of the gaol was found to be extremely clean and well ordered.

Brockville Gaol.

United Counties of Leeds and Grenville.

This Gaol was inspected on the 19th of June, the defects complained of in my last report were still in existence, viz., imperfect ventilation, and the common padlocks in use. These defects can be easily remedied by enlarging the cell windows and substituting iron barred gates for the present solid oak doors on the cells—in this way, while the security of the prisoners will in no way be endangered, a thorough means of getting rid of the foul air will be introduced, which will very much improve the sanitary arrangements of the Prison. The whole of the Gaol, as well as the yards, was very clean and orderly.

Of the eleven prisoners in custody nearly all were charged with, or found guilty of serious offences, the interior arrangements of the Gaol, will not admit of a classification of prisoners, during the day, in consequence of which I found the men, tried and untried without any regard to classification, mixed together in one day room.

The only way of employing the prisoners sentenced to hard labor is in cutting the wood for the Court House and County offices, and in keeping the Gaol and yard clean.

Cayuga Gaol.

County of Haldimand.

I visited this Gaol on the 7th May, and again on the 16th September, on both occasions the Gaol and yards were in perfect order, and a model of cleanliness. At my first visit there were 10 prisoners in confinement, one of them a poor insane woman, whose transfer to Rockwood Asylum was recommended, and immediately took place. At my last visit there was only one prisoner in Gaol.

I brought under the consideration of the County Council, in my inspection minutes, the following defects in the construction and surroundings of this Gaol.

1st. The absence of yard walls, the present board fence being quite useless and without any division of the ground for a classification of prisoners in the yard.

2nd. The proximity of the cells and corridors to each other, owing to the very limited space occupied, which not only prevents a proper classification of the prisoners, but renders it very difficult to prevent communication with each other.

3rd. Bad ventilation, owing to small windows, and the use of water closets in the interior, without a sufficient supply of water for cleansing purposes.

4th. The useless kind of padlock on the doors, and the bad condition of the furnace, which is quite insufficient for the purpose of heating the building. I also called the attention of the County Council to the infraction of the dieting regulations.

At my inspection on the 18th Sept., I requested a meeting with the Gaol Committee for the purpose of conferring upon the best mode of remedying the defects complained of.

Chatham Gaol.

County of Kent.

This Gaol was inspected on the 11th of May, on which occasion it was in the best possible order, with a sufficient supply of Gaol clothing and bedding, which was found to be rather scanty at my last visit.

With the exception of an infraction of the dietary regulations, which I brought under the notice of the County Council, the management of this gaol is all that could be desired.

There were 10 prisoners in confinement, two of whom were insane, a warrant had just been received by the Sheriff for the removal of one of them to Rockwood Asylum.

No means of employment except cutting wood and keeping the gaol clean.

Cobourg Gaol.

United Counties of Northumberland and Durham.

I inspected this Gaol on the 23rd June. Every department of it was in order and thoroughly clean, with the gaol rules promptly carried out.

There were then 24 prisoners in confinement—21 males and 3 females. Of this number 11 were under sentence, 3 waiting trial, 7 committed for want of sureties to keep the peace, and 3 as dangerous lunatics. Of the latter, two were immediately removed to the Asylum, and the other has since been discharged from the Gaol, certified by the Gaol surgeon to have recovered his right mind.

The number of prisoners committed for want of sureties was singularly large, and in some instances there appeared to be considerable hardship connected with their incarceration.

In my minute of inspection I again pressed upon the county authorities the necessity of removing the water closets to the yard, and of providing quarters for the turnkey within the gaol proper; where there are so many prisoners it is of paramount importance that strict discipline should be maintained, which can only be effected by constant supervision on the part of the gaol officials.

It is a matter of regret that such a large number of able bodied men should be kept in idleness from the want of some industrial employment. I asked the council to divise some means of overcoming this serious evil.

Cornwall Gaol.

United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.

I visited this Gaol on the 12th June, the cells, day rooms, beds and bedding were all in a very untidy and disorderly state.

Of the five prisoners then under confinement, three were committed as dangerous lunatics, as all of them appeared to be proper subjects for an Asylum, I recommended their removal to Rockwood, which immediately took place.

On the 24th August, I again visited Cornwall for the purpose of conferring with the Gaol Committee as to the best mode of providing a remedy for the many defects in the Gaol which have so long been complained of.

Although strongly of opinion that the requirements of the United Counties in respect to a Gaol would have been much better, and more permanently served by the erection of a new building combining all the modern improvements in Prison structure, I encountered so much opposition to this course in my conference with the Gaol Committee, that in view of the urgent and immediate necessity that existed for a change, I consented to a plan of alterations, additions and repairs to the present building and yards, which provides for the entire remodeling of the interior construction and arrangement of the Prison, and the erection of proper walls around the yards.

A sketch plan of the details was submitted and approved of, when County Council with commendable promptitude, at once solicited tenders for the work, one of which has been accepted, and the whole will be proceeded with immediately.

At my last visit I held an investigation concerning the escape of a prisoner form the Gaol on 3rd July, the result of which was duly communicated to the Provincial Secretary. There was then only one prisoner in Gaol, an insane woman, who was immediately removed to Rockwood Asylum.

On this occasion the Gaol was found to be in a better state in respect to cleanliness and order.

Goderich Gaol.

County of Huron.

I visited this Gaol on the 30th March, there were then nine prisoners under confinement, seven males and two females.

The whole building was exceedingly clean and well kept, and the yards in good order.

I again reminded the Council of the defects brought under their notice in my last report. I am since advised by the Sheriff that the Council have authorized part of the work to be performed.

No prison clothing has yet been furnished for the use of prisoners.

A prisoner committed for vagrancy whose sentence had expired, was still in Gaol, I desired the Sheriff to have him discharged.

Guelph Gaol.

County of Wellington.

This Gaol was inspected on the 12th February and 5th October. The interior defects of the building will not admit of perfect order, although it is always found to be as clean as possible.

On the 12th February there were 17 prisoners in confinement, 13 males and 4 females. On the 5th October, 13, viz., 11 males and 2 females.

In order to put the Gaol in a thorough state of repair, I recommended :—

1st. The entire removal of the interior square oak division and partition walls, (which from the shrinkage of the timber are now rendered quite unsafe as well as being a nest for bugs and vermin,) and the construction of cells with brick partitions and cut stone jambs and ends, all the locks and cell gates to be morticed and leaded into the stone work.

2nd. Space for turnkey quarters at the entrance corridor.

3rd. A proper division of yard space for a classification of prisoners, and rounding all the angles of the yard walls.

At my last inspection I met, by appointment, the Gaol and Building Committee of the Council, and submitted the above plan of alterations and repairs. I have reason to believe that the work will be proceeded with at an early day.

Cutting a little wood and keeping the Gaol and yards clean comprises the "*hard labor*" of this Prison.

Hamilton Gaol.

County of Wentworth.

I inspected this Gaol on the 19th of February, and again on the 14th September. On the occasion of my first visit there were 71 prisoners in confinement—52 males and 19 females.

The great falling off in the number of female prisoners as compared with previous reports is, I believe, entirely attributable to the excellent system of private charities in existence in Hamilton, through which a great number of these unfortunate people are received into the different benevolent institutions which are so well supported and carried on in that city.

The cells, corridors, beds, bedding, yards, &c., were found to be as clean and orderly as could be expected in a gaol so terribly overcrowded, and at the same time so utterly defective in everything that constitutes a proper prison.

Of the 71 prisoners in Gaol, 60 were under sentence chiefly for minor offences, many

of them homeless vagrants and juvenile delinquents whose crime very often consists in not having a roof to cover their heads, but who will in a gaol of this kind which furnishes opportunity for all the demoralizing influences arising out of a want of classification, soon become *actual* criminals.

It was brought to my notice that the County Council had instructed Mr. Milne, the gaoler, (who was formerly a builder,) to prepare plans for alterations and repairs to the present building, Mr. Milne having explained to me the mode of alterations he proposed to submit to the Council, I at once placed a memorandum in the inspection book, for submission to that body setting forth, "That while it was gratifying to know that the County Council, by their action in the matter, gave evidence of a full knowledge of the defects so long complained of as well as of a desire to remedy them, I considered it my duty to warn the Council not to proceed with alterations and repairs that could not, under the provisions of the 'Prison and Asylum Inspection Act,' receive approval.

In support of this minute I gave the exact measurements of the building, shewing that after making allowance for corridors, &c., there would be only about 250 cubic feet of cell space for each prisoner, taking as a basis the average of the past three years, which it will readily be admitted, is entirely too little for any human being, no matter how perfect the sanitary arrangements or system of ventilation may be.

In addition to this serious obstacle, the grounds surrounding the Prision are entirely too limited for working and airing yard space, the want of which isattended with very bad results. At present in some instances prisoners are confined in the corridors and cells during the whole period of their incarceration.

At my visit on the 14th September, the population of the Gaol was a little reduced and consisted of 39 males and 25 females. The male side of the prison was by no means so clean and orderly as it should have been, many of the cells were very filthy, and the whole much in need of white-washing.

The portion allotted to the females was in a much better state, in this respect.

Kingston Gaol.

County of Frontenac.

This Gaol was inspected on the 10th March, and on the 2nd August. As usual, it was found to be exceedingly clean and well managed.

On both occasions there was a preponderance of female prisoners. At my first visit, 11 males and 16 females; on the second, 6 males and 13 females. The class of female prisoners who are inmates of this and other city prisons have little dread of Gaol life, many of them making use of it for hospital purposes.

The Lunatics found in the Gaol were recommended for removal to Rockwood Asylum.

The County Council still neglect to provide Gaol clothing, without which personal cleanliness cannot be attended to, as little benefit can be derived from the use of the bathing tub, without a change of clothing accompanying it.

The Gaol officials complain on all occasions of a want of promptness on the part of the County Council in furnishing what is necessary in order to have a clean and orderly Gaol.

Lindsay Gaol.

County of Victoria.

This Gaol was first visited on the 27th January. It was then thoroughly clean, and appeared to be well managed.

There were only five prisoners in confinement, three males and two females. One of the males an idiot.

While the exterior appearance of this Gaol and its surroundings is all that could be desired, and indicates good workmanship and great strength throughout, the interior construction is of the most paltry character, and in an utter state of dilapidation, although only erected a few years.

The partition walls of the cells and corridors, are constructed of the worst quality of brick, with the cell and corridor gates fastened into the brick work, the weight of the

iron gates has in many places pulled the whole down. Prisoners have access to the locks by simply removing the bricks which is easily done ; in this manner escapes have taken place.

It is clear that something must at once be done to make the Gaol secure, and in urging the matter upon the County authorities they submit that the plans and all the details connected with them were approved of by the late Board of Inspectors, and the building accepted by a member of that Board ; under these circumstances while admiting the insecurity of the building, they contend that the County should not bear all the expense of repairs.

After a careful examination of the defects, I recommended a plan of repairs which would involve as little expenditure as possible, consistent with strength and solidity.

I visited the Gaol on the 15th August, when the question was again brought under the notice of the County Council, with a request that the work should immediately be proceeded with.

On the last occasion there were three prisoners in Gaol all females ; one of whom was sentenced at the assizes to Penetanguishene Reformatory ; there being no accommodation in that institution for females, she still remains in Gaol, which was duly reported to the Provincial Secretary. Another female committed as a dangerous lunatic, and the most lamentable case that has come under my notice, was recommended for immediate removal to Rockwood Asylum.

London Gaol.

County of Middlesex.

I visited this prison on the 11th May and on the 18th September. On both occasions the population of the Gaol, as compared with former visits was very much reduced, viz., 23 on the 11th May and 21 on the 18th September. The dietary regulations and the rules generally are pretty well attended to.

In the female department the prisoners are kept employed a good deal of the time at knitting, sewing and other light work.

The working yard for the men has a good many small buildings erected in it which are used for other than Prison purposes, I asked the County Council to have them removed.

The Gaol officials complain that the grounds outside the prison walls, at present used as pleasure grounds, are taken advantage of by outsiders to hold communication with the prisoners. As the land is owned by the County, I asked the authorities to take into consideration, whether it would not be better to enclose it for Prison purposes, and for the purpose of giving employment to prisoners, the want of which is a most serious drawback.

This is one of the oldest Prisons in the Province, all the cells are placed against the outer wall with main corridors running through the centre of the building, and side corridors off the same. From the irregular and disconnected style of the interior arrangements, it is difficult to have a supervision over the prisoners. The water-closets are placed within the building, the ventilation of the lower story is very imperfect, the cells damp, and the whole structure getting very dilapidated.

At my last visit, I asked, in accordance with the provisions of the "Inspection Act," for a meeting with the Goal Committee for the purpose of conferring with them upon the state of the Prison.

L'Orignal Gaol.

United Counties of Prescott & Russell.

This Gaol was inspected on the 14th June, and found to be very clean and orderly, and, as was the case at my last visit, entirely clear of prisoners.

I brought under the notice of the County authorities certain repairs required to the roof, the neglect of which was causing injury to the building.

Owing to the limited number of prisoners passing through this Goal, the services of a turnkey was dispensed with.

Milton Gaol.

County of Halton.

I visited this Gaol on the 10th February, there were then eight prisoners in confinement, two as dangerous lunatics, one of whom I recommended for removal to Rockwood, the other has since been discharged, recovered.

The building was in a fair state of cleanliness.

The accommodation of this Gaol is entirely insufficient for the wants of the county, and admits of no classification. In the same corridor I found two sentenced criminals, a woman waiting trial, and a very noisy and dangerous lunatic.

I brought under the consideration of the Council, in my minute of inspection, the necessity of enlarging the Prison so as to enable the gaol officials to make a classification of prisoners; if not in strict accordance with Prison Regulations, at any rate in the interests of humanity and common decency.

Napanee Gaol.

United Counties of Lennox and Addington.

I visited this Gaol on the 3rd August, on which occasion it was in the highest state of cleanliness and good order.

Of the nine prisoners under confinement no less than four were committed as dangerous lunatics, three of whom were immediately transferred to Rockwood Asylum.

As the situation of matron was vacant, I requested the sheriff to make an appointment, in accordance with the regulation, requiring all female prisoners to be attended by a female.

I again called the attention of the County Council to the damage that was being done to the yard walls.

Ottawa Gaol.

County of Carleton.

Inspected this Gaol on the 15th June, when there were then 28 prisoners in confinement; of this number 23 were under sentence, 3 waiting trial, and 2 lunatics. One of the latter was immediately removed to Rockwood Asylum.

Every department of the Gaol was found perfectly clean—the female portion particularly so. Some of the yards required cleaning up.

The authorities do all in their power to keep the prisoners sentenced to hard labor employed. On this occasion I found 12 men breaking stone for the corporation, while a good many of the females were engaged pulling hair for mattresses.

There was an unusual number of juvenile delinquents in confinement. One family was represented by a father and two small boys.

The water supply is in a very unsatisfactory state, and is now furnished by carts at a cost exceeding $400 a year. The well sunk a short time ago appears to be dependent on a surface supply. No attempt is made to save the water from the roof. If the plan proposed for providing water for the city is not soon carried into effect, it will be necessary on the part of the Council, to take steps to procure a permanent and abundant supply from some other source for Gaol purposes.

I again reminded the authorities of the infraction of the dietary regulations, requesting immediate compliance with the rules. The present contractor receives 16c. per day for the rations of each prisoner, with the use of the prison kitchen utensils and all the wood required for cooking purposes, and generally the services of some of the prioners, which is fully equal to 20c. a day. This service can just as well be performed for a little over half the money: in fact all the work is now done within the Gaol, and for which a contractor, in place of the public receives the benefit. For the future guidance of the Council, in this respect, I placed the following minute on record :—

1st.—At the most favourable time in each year the Gaol Committee to solicit tenders for the stores and supplies, to be delivered at the Gaol as required.

2nd—Requisition for such supplies to be determined by the number of prisoners on the register, which will act as a check on the several contractor's accounts.

3rd.—Certain prisoners to be detailed for kitchen work for a certain period, under the supervision of the Gaol officials.

Owen Sound Gaol.

County of Grey.

I visited this Gaol on the 2nd June, on which occasion there were seven prisoners under confinement, two of whom were committed as insane. One of the last named was removed to Rockwood, the other is a harmless imbecile.

This is a new Gaol, not yet completed, but far enough advanced to admit of its occupation on the male side. The yard walls are now being built, and the whole will be finished this fall.

I brought under the notice of the building Committee the following defects in the construction and arrangement of the building which must be remedied before government can accept the Gaol in accordance with the Act.

1st. Space for a Prison kitchen and storeroom, for which no provision has been made.

2nd. Providing a room for the turnkey in close proximity to the Gaol corridors.

3rd. A plentiful supply of water, and the repair of the water tank.

4th. Closing of the windows in the old building which can now be used to assist in escapes.

I have since been notified that the building Committee have authorized the alterations and additions to be carried into effect.

Perth Gaol.

County of Lanark.

I inspected this Gaol on the 19th June, every ward in it was then in excellent order and very clean.

Five of the six inmates of the Gaol were proper subjects for a poor house in place of a prison, four of them being poor helpless old men, aged respectively 83, 82, 80 and 70.

One of the prisoners, committed for want of sureties, gave evidence at the time of insanity, and has since been removed to Rockwood Asylum.

The dieting of the prisoners is still in the hands of the gaoler, but has this year been reduced from 25c. to 16c.

Pembroke Gaol.

County of Renfrew.

I visited this Gaol on the 17th June, it was then in the highest state of cleanliness and good order, I found only one inmate, a poor idiot under confinement. Taking into consideration that a very large floating population engaged in lumbering operations is constantly passing through the county, this state of things speaks well for the morals of the community.

This is an excellent Gaol and well managed with the exception of an infraction of the dietary regulations.

Picton Gaol.

County of Prince Edward.

This Gaol was completed by the contractor in November last. I made a thorough inspection of the building and its surroundings on the 3rd December, and found that all the requirements of the Prison and Asylum inspection had been faithfully carried out, both in respect to construction, and interior arrangement. The Gaol was formally approved of and accepted in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

I only found one prisoner in confinement at this visit.

I again inspected the Gaol on the 27th July, and made an examination into the escape of a prisoner on the 10th April, the result of which was duly communicated to the government.

There was then one prisoner in confinement, committed for contempt of Court.

In view of the very limited number of prisoners passing through this Gaol, I instructed the Sheriff not to employ a turnkey unless an increase of inmates took place.

Sault St. Marie Gaol.

District of Algoma.

The new Gaol lately erected for this District is now occupied.

The site upon which this building is placed is little better than a swamp, in consequence of which the foundations are being much injured, and the basement quite inhabitable. It will be necessary to construct drains around the building, and leading to the river, a distance of 500 yards, which will cost about $1,200.

The other defects referred to in my last report have been remedied.

Peterborough Gaol.

County of Peterborough.

This Gaol was visited on the 26th January, when there were 6 prisoners, viz., 5 males and 1 female, and on the 14th August when there were 10 males and 2 females.

There were four lunatics in confinement on the last occasions, three of whom were removed to the asylum.

I called the attention of the Gaol officials to the improper classification of prisoners in existence, although the space in the Gaol admitted of a better separation.

At both visits the Prison was very clean and orderly.

I brought under the notice of the County Council certain repairs required, which I found at my last visit had received attention.

Sandwich Gaol.

County of Essex.

This Gaol still remains in the same disgraceful condition last reported; if anything, the defects then enumerated are more apparent, and the whole structure more dilapidated.

At my first visit, on the 12th May, with the exception of the female department, the Gaol was in a very disorderly state, the floors, wood and iron work coated with dirt, the water-closets in a most offensive condition, one of them, in constant use within the building, without any drain from it, and to make matters worse, the pumps were broken and useless, with a great scarcety of water, so that everything about the premises, including the prisoners, had a filthy appearance.

There are only two corridors in the prison, in consequence of which the classification of prisoners is confined to a separation of the males from the females, and this, little enough in all conscience, is very imperfect, inasmuch as the females have to pass through the corridor occupied by men, in order to get to their quarters which is a portion of the north ward partitioned off. In fact this Gaol is a disgrace to the community and a blot upon the Prison system of the Province.

In accordance with the "Inspection Act," I met the Gaol Committee of the County, who, while admitting the necessity of immediate action, neglect to go on with the alterations and additions required.

I would strongly recommend that, if the November session of the Council rises without making definite provision for the work, immediate steps be taken by the Government to enforce the provisions of the Act.

I visited the Gaol again on the 5th Sept., on which occasion there were 16 prisoners in confinement, many of them charged with offences of a most serious character.

SARNIA GAOL.

County of Lambton.

I visited this Gaol on the 4th September. There were then only three prisoners under confinement, one of whom was committed as a dangerous lunatic, but who had more the appearance of a harmless imbecile who would derive little benefit from Asylum residence.

The Gaol, yards, &c., were in good order and thoroughly clean.

I found that prisoners were taken beyond the Prison walls to work. I warned the Sheriff against this practice.

I again directed the attention of the Council to the infraction of the dietary rules in allowing the gaoler to have an interest in the prisoners rations.

SIMCOE GAOL.

County of Norfolk.

I inspected this Gaol on the 16th September, when every part of it, including the yards, was found in perfect order, and very clean.

There were four prisoners in Gaol. Two under sentence, and two waiting trial. The number of prisoners sent to this Gaol since last report has been unusually small.

The dieting of the prisoners is not in strict accordance with the regulations.

No means of hard labor except cutting wood, and keeping the Gaol clean.

STRATFORD GAOL.

County of Perth.

I visited this Gaol on the 2nd April and the 20th September, on both occasions the prison and yards were as clean and orderly as the state of the building and its defective interior construction would admit of.

The whole structure is built of the very worst quality of brick, which in many places has commenced to crumble and decay, and there would be little trouble in kicking an opening through the yard walls at any point.

The internal arrangements of the Gaol are of the very worst kind. The lower cells very damp, with solid oak doors which, when closed, are only fit for dark punishment cells, the windows, which are the only means of ventilating the corridors and cells are mere port holes, and quite insufficient for light and air, the corridors are so narrow that when the cell doors are thrown open the passage is closed up. The water-closets in the yards are placed within ten feet of the Gaol, without any drains from them, in consequence of which the stench is often intolerable.

If further evidence is required to condemn this miserable Gaol, it is only necessary to add that, if left alone for a short time it will in all probability tumble down, as the rents in the building are constantly increasing through the settling of the foundation.

At my first visit there were 14 prisoners under confinement, 9 of whom were committed as lunatics or idiots incapable of taking care of themselves, who, however unfit a Common Gaol may be for their reception, are not proper subjects for asylum treatment.

Great praise is due to the gaoler and matron for their kindness and attention to these unfortunate people, some of whom have been inmates of the Gaol for years.

I met by appointment the Gaol Committee of the County Council during my last visit, and entered minutely into all the defects of the prison, strongly recommending them not to attempt alterations and repairs to the present building.

I informed the Committee that if action was not taken at the December session of the council to provide proper prison accommodation for the requirements of the county, the provisions of "The Prison and Asylum Inspection Act," would be enforced.

ST. CATHARINES GAOL.

County of Lincoln.

This Gaol was visited on the 27th February and again on the 14th September.

There were on the first occasion 19 prisoners, 11 males and 8 females, and on the second 18, viz., 12 men and 6 women. On both occasions the premises were scrupulously clean and in the best possible order, with a very strict observance of the rules and regulations provided for the government of Goals.

I fully investigated the circumstances connected with the escape of two prisoners from the Gaol, which I found to be entirely owing to the neglect of duty on the part of the turnkey, who was discharged. The prisoners, after an absence of two months, were captured and returned to Gaol.

All the lunatics sent to this Gaol from time to time have been removed to Rockwood Asylum.

There are no means of hard labour, except cutting wood.

St. Thomas Gaol.

County of Elgin.

I visited this Gaol on the 11th May, and on the 17th September. On both occasions it was as clean and orderly as its state will allow.

At my first visit there were four prisoners in confinement. And on the 11th of May, five prisoners. Two of whom were committed as dangerous lunatics, whose removal to Rockwood Asylum has since taken place.

I met the Gaol Committee by appointment at my last inspection, when the state of the Gaol, and the alterations required to it were fully discussed, and a plan agreed upon.

I have reason to believe that the work will be proceeded with at an early day.

I again called the attention of the Council to the mode of dieting the prisoners, through which the gaoler receives twenty cents (20c) a day for the rations of each prisoner, in direct violation of the regulations.

Toronto Gaol.

City of Toronto and County of York.

This Gael was visited on the 29th December, when there were 99 prisoners under confinement, 60 males and 39 females; and again on the 11th September, when the numbers stood much higher, viz., 61 males and 86 females, in all a population of 147. The preponderance of females on this occasion being unusually large, although a great number of them were committed for short periods, and with few exceptions for petty larceny, vagrancy, disorderly conduct and prostitution. Until Gaol life becomes a terror to this class of offenders, through longer periods of incarceration, strict discipline, *and constant industrial employment*, no change for the better with this class of commitments may be looked for.

At neither of my visits was the Gaol found to be as clean and well ordered as could be desired or expected. In a city Gaol where there are so many prisoners sentenced to hard labour without the means of employing them, it is to be expected that every department of the Prison and its surroundings will be scrupulously clean and neat, with a strict observance of the prescribed rules and regulations.

At my last inspection there were in custody as dangerous lunatics 7 men and 3 women. Some of the cases were extremely violent and noisy. With the exception of two, they were immediately removed to Rockwood Asylum.

The health of the Prison was reported good, I found eight prisoners in the hospital wards, 3 men and 5 women. None of them serious cases.

I was present during dinner time both in the male and female dining room, the rations on that occasion were not furnished in strict accordance with the dietary regulations, but were sufficient and good, viz., 1 quart of beef soup with meat and vegatables mixed in the soup and 8 oz. of bread, with as much water as required. There was a want of discipine at the meal, which I requested the officials to correct. I spoke to every prisoner in the Gaol, only two complaints of a trifling character were made.

The manufacture of children's shoes is the only trade carried on within the Gaol. I found 14 women engaged at this work, the contractor paying — cts. a day for their labour. I am of opinion that this trade might be extended, and other branches of industry inaugur-

ated with profit to the public and benefit to the prisoners. As there is plenty of available space in the building for work shops, I hope the Gaol board of the city Council will give the subject their serious consideration.

Walkerton Gaol.

County of Bruce.

My visit to this Gaol took place on the 2nd June, which was the first statutory inspection since the completion of the building.

The structure is strong and substantial with very good interior arrangements. Every department of the building was in order and thoroughly clean. There were five prisoners in confinement, four males and one female—the latter although committed as a dangerous lunatic was not a proper subject for removal to an asylum.

Complaint was made by one of the prisoners of the bad quality of bread and sometimes of the beef served out, which on enquiry I found to be the case. As the gaoler has the contract for supplying the prisoner's rations, at 20c. a day for each prisoner, he is entirely to blame. I asked the county authorities to comply with the dietary regulation.

I also recommended,—

1st.—The closing up of the rear communication between the corridors.

2nd.—Iron gates for the rear door, and barred windows for the kitchen.

3rd.—Removal of the present division board fence in the yards, and the erection of a wall to divide the garden used by the gaoler, and that used for prison purposes.

4.—A more plentiful supply of water, and more effective drainage.

These suggestions received the approval of the Council at a meeting held on the 19th January, and authorized the alterations and repairs.

Welland Gaol.

County of Welland

At my visit to this Gaol on the 7th May, every part of it, together with the beds, bedding, yards, &c., was found in about as filthy and disorderly a state as well could be, scrubbing had evidently not taken place for months, and even ordinary sweeping had been altogether neglected.

The discipline and management of the Prison was little better.

The extremely defective construction, and dilapidated condition of the Gaol, together with the want of harmony existing between the Prison officials and the Gaol Committee of the County Council may be pleaded for a portion of this mismanagement, but cannot excuse the utter neglect of rules in respect to cleanliness and order.

In my minute of inspection, I requested a meeting with the Gaol Committee, which took place on the 16th September.

I urged upon them the necessity of at once determining upon some mode of repairs and additions, and I recommended for their consideration the entire abandonment of the present Gaol, and the reconstruction of the west wing with all modern Gaol improvements, and the extension of yard space. This suggestion met with the approval of the Committee, and I have no doubt will receive the sanction of the council at the December session, when the work will be proceeded with.

As commissioner I fully investigated all the circumstances connected with the escape of two prisoners from the Gaol on the 24th May last, which, from the evidence, was the result of gross carelessness and neglect of duty on the part of the gaoler, (acting) and turnkey, whose discharge I recommended at my last visit. The state and management of the Gaol on that occasion showed very marked improvement, which I think will continue.

Whitby Gaol.

County of Ontario.

This Gaol is always found in excellent order, and a model of cleanliness, the management of it is all that could be wished for.

The 'hard labour' prisoners are kept constantly employed at some kind of work. There were six prisoners in confinement at my first visit, (the 2nd March,) on which occasion I made an examination into the circumstances connected with the escape of a prisoner, the result of which was communicated to the Provincial Secretary.

I again visited the Gaol on the 17th August, there were then five males, and one female in confinement.

I recommended some alterations to the yard walls in order to make the Gaol more secure.

WOODSTOCK GAOL.

County of Oxford.

This Gaol was inspected on the 8th May. The whole was then in a fair state of cleanliness.

There were four prisoners under confinement, one of whom, a young man had been committed as a dangerous lunatic, although from what I could learn as well as from his appearance at the time, it is very questionable whether he ever had any dangerous proclivities, at any rate, he had quite recovered and was discharged.

I made an examination into the escape from this Gaol of two prisoners on the 26th January last. No blame could be attached to the Gaol officials, although the turnkey displayed a want of courage, for which, as well as general incompetency, he was discharged.

I recommended some alterations and repairs with a view of strengthening the Gaol and improving its general management.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

The most gratifying feature of our Asylum history for the past year was the action of the Legislature, with a view to providing increased accommodation for the insane by the erection of a new Asylum, to commence which, an appropriation of $100,000 was made last session.

The choice of a location for any Public institution, but more particularly an Asylum for the insane, must be determined by certain well established principles which cannot be ignored without doing great injury to the institution and the community. It should be central to the population it is intended to benefit, with railroad communication to enable the prompt delivery of stores and supplies, as well as to facilitate the transfer and removal of Lunatics. It should be surrounded by a good farming country, that provisions and stores may be purchased at the lowest rates. It should also be sufficiently near a city, from which may be drawn the staff of attendants and servants required in an institution of that kind, and, if possible, it should be placed in a position where the building material required in its construction may be obtained at reasonable rates. With a desire to secure these very important requisites, the Government selected the city of London for the location of the

LONDON ASYLUM.

Owing to the serious drawbacks that have had to be encountered in the management of the Asylums at Toronto and Orillia from the want of a sufficient quantity of land to give plenty of healthful employment to such of the inmates as are able to work, it was considered advisable to purchase 300 acres of good arable land to attach to the Asylum, which, for an insane population of 500, is recommended by all Superintendents and Boards that have had practical experience in the employment of Lunatics in this manner, not only in being conducive to their health and mental improvement, but also in the economical management of the affairs of the institution.

The land was purchased from three holders at an average of $67 per acre, which from its position and quality must be looked upon as exceedingly reasonable.

The situation of the property is good, being far enough removed from the city of London (1½ miles) to afford seclusion and prevent the disturbance of the patients, and close enough to secure all the benefits required in that way to the institution.

The site selected for the buildings possesses all the advantages of cheap and effective drainage, an abundant supply of excellent spring water, and is sufficiently elevated to afford a magnificent view of the beautiful country that surrounds it.

Of late years, not only very liberal, but very extravagant ideas have prevailed in the construction and fitting up of Insane Asylums, which I am of opinion would be unwise to imitate or continue in this Province. In an analysis of the cost of thirteen Asylums erected in the United States before the late war, (which has much increased the cost of construction), it is shown that the average cost of providing space for each Lunatic sent to the institutions referred to is $1,248. The cost of the Provincial Asylum buildings at Toronto is fully equal to $1,000 per patient, if not more.

While it is extremely desirable that Asylums should possess all the comforts of a cheerful, well appointed house, I cannot but think that the expensive, and in some instances extravagant method of construction and elaborate ornamentation that has been adopted in the past, has operated very injuriously against the welfare of insane populations, both in Great Britain and the United States, and to a certain extent in this Province, for I apprehend that so long as Asylum accommodation is made to cost from a $1,000 to $1,500 per patient, a large proportion of this unfortunate class will have to remain in the hands of their friends, and without Asylum treatment, until they become hopeless incurables, for it must be remembered that more than three-fourths of the present population of our Asylums, as well as those now seeking admission to them, are of the indigent or non-paying class, whose condition in life before becoming insane utterly unfits them to appreciate architectural beauty or expensive embellishments; and for which they or their friends care very little, so long as they are *promptly* placed under Asylum treatment in a comfortable, cheerful building, with interior arrangements suited for a proper classification, under kind and human treatment, and in the possession of all the comforts in respect to food, clothing, and amusements that can be extenhed to them while labouring under their unfortunate malady.

While it is necessary to have everything about an Asylum substantial and solid, (and there can be no objection whatever to structural adornment, provided the insane have not to wait too long while the funds are being got to do it with), and admitting the correctness of the common saying that "the best is the cheapest in the end," it does not always follow in Asylum construction that the best should be the dearest.

Believing that Asylum accommodation of the character indicated could be provided for a sum not exceeding $500 per patient, or less than one-half the average cost of present structures, the Government instructed Mr. Kivas Tully, the Government Engineer and Architect, to proceed with plans upon that basis.

The style of architecture adopted is Elizabethean, upon the linear plan of arrange. ment, which not only admits of future additions to the structure without doing violence to the original plan, but is better suited for the natural ventilation of the buildings, as well as for the placing of the out-buildings, although not so compact as the quadrangular plan. The front or centre building is four stories, the wings from the same three stories, and the receding wings two stories, the whole length of the building being 610 feet. The front elevation presents a very imposing appearance, with a great deal of neatness and taste.

The interior arrangement of the wings affords a thorough means of classifying the inmates on both sides of the Asylum, there being eight corridors on each side, which obviates to a very great extent the necessity of separate accommodation, although one-tenth of the whole dormitory space is separate. The associated rooms vary in capacity from 2 to 16 beds. The average cubic *dormitory* space to each inmate is close upon 1,000 feet.

All the corridors are provided with cheerful sitting-rooms, as well as octagonal recesses extending six feet beyond the front wall, in addition to dining-rooms in many of the corridors, two large rooms in the centre building are set apart for associated dining-rooms for males and females.

The centre building will be divided into Asylum offices, reception room, officers quar-

ters, chapel, associated dining-room, and a large amusement hall, with considerable space for convalescent patients.

The plumbing work will be complete in every department of the building, in respect to water closets, urinals, baths, &c.

The out-buildings and offices will be as complete as in any Asylum in America, comprising:—

1. A kitchen and laundry, with all the modern appliances and requirements for these departments.
2. Two large work shops for carrying on industrial labour and the trades of such patients as are able to work.
3. Barns, stables, coal houses and fuel sheds.
4. Residence for the Medical Superintendent.
5. Store rooms and bakery.
6. Lodge houses at both entrances.

These works are all under contract, and some of them well forward. The wings of the Asylum will be under cover this fall. And the whole institution, with out-houses, fences, drains, and 300 acres of land, will be furnished at a cost not exceeding $500 per patient.

Lunatics sent to Rockwood Asylum.

The arrangement entered into between the Government and the Dominion authorities for the occupation of Rockwood Asylum has resulted most satisfactorily, and up to the 1st of October has given accommodation for 168 Lunatics that otherwise would have remained in the several gaols of the Province. By referring to Prison statistics under the heading of "number of insane persons received," it will be seen that no less than 280 of this class of commitments were made to the common gaols during the year. Of this number 161 were transferred to Rockwood, 40 discharged from gaol recovered, the remainder, with the exception of 14 who have been removed to the Asylum since the 1st October, are chiefly idiots, imbeciles, or incurable Lunatics, who, however unfit a common gaol may be for their confinement, are not proper cases for an Asylum.

Rockwood Asylum being a Dominion institution, no Statuatory inspection was made of it; but in accordance with instructions received from Government, I visited it on the 6th March, for the purpose of making enquiry into the mental and bodily state of the patients sent to it from the several gaols, as well as to ascertain whether the insane persons thus sent, were of the class indicated in a circular forwarded from the Department of the Provincial Secretary to the Sheriffs and other County officials having charge of their removal to the Asylum. Dr. Dickson, the Medical Superintendent, rendered me all the assistance in his power in order to obtain the information required upon the following points:—

1. The name and date of admission of each Lunatic, and the gaol from which they were received.
2. Their mental state when received and on the day of visitation.
3. The probable result of medical treatment.
4. Information respecting the property and means (if any) of each patient.

The statement hereunto annexed, marked No. 5, gives information on the first heading; with regard to the second, I found that of the 86 patients sent to the Asylum up to the date of my visit, only three were improper or unfit subjects for admission, (being idiots or imbeciles). The Medical Superintendent was of opinion, that after a reasonable period of Asylum residence and treatment, a fair per centage of the remainder would be restored to their right mind.

Only four patients were found to be possessed of property or means to enable them to be placed on the paying patient list.

Accommodation for Paying Patients.

The want of suitable separate accommodation for that portion of our insane, who

from their circumstances are not only able, but willing to pay for it, has long been seriously felt in the Asylum administration of Canada.

In a report received from Dr. Workman, while attending the annual meeting of American Superintendents of Insane Asylums, he makes the following appeal on behalf of this class :—

"Being aware that for several years past a number of respectable patients, for whom "suitable accommodation could not be obtained in the Toronto Asylum, have been sent to "the private institution called Brigham Hall, at Canandaigua. I first visited this estab- "lishment, and spent a day in examining it, and in ascertaining more especially the condi- "tion of the Canadian portion of its inmates. I was much pleased with all I saw, both in "the material arrangements and the general management. And though I have always felt "ashamed of the fact that this Province has hitherto subjected the more respectable and "opulent of its people afflicted with insanity to the painful necessity of seeking appropriate "residence and treatment in another country, it was still gratifying to know that in Brig- "ham Hall they had found comfortable lodgment and the most humane treatment. But "the expense incurred is, I have reason to know, more than some of the friends of patients "are able to bear; and considerably greater, I think, than might be called for in a public "Asylum such as Toronto. The lowest rate charged is ten dollars, greenbacks, per week; "and those who require special care and attendance are charged much higher rates. It is "my belief that were one of the wards in each of our new wings fitted and furnished in a "respectable style, and the inmates secured that privacy which their friends, almost above "all things, desire for them, the Province of Ontario would soon cease to lie under the "opprobrium of non-provision for the wants of its respectable insane, who, indeed, appear "to me to have the strongest claims on public philanthropy, for it is surely very unjust "that they who have contributed most largely to the revenues of a country, should not be "sharers in the benefits of institutions, founded and supported to a considerable extent by "their fiscal contributions. This injustice is all the more palpable in coincidence with the "fact, that these persons are willing and able to pay a fair consideration for the service "rendered. I would therefore hope, and I very respectfully recommend, that at least one "ward in each of our new wings be set apart and suitably furnished and conducted for "respectable paying patients, who shall be charged such rates for maintenance as the Gov- "ernment may please to direct."

When it is considered that only 73 of the inmates of our Asylums are "paying patients," it cannot be said that the Province of Ontario has neglected its duty in making provision for her indigent insane; and surely it is time that something was done for those who, although more fortunate in circumstances, have been so long neglected in their mental affliction.

To overcome this defect one ward has been set apart in the east wing for the reception of such female patients as are able to pay for the extra attendance and comforts that will through this means be placed at their disposal. And when the west wing is completed, the same space will be set apart for men.

The rates proposed to be charged for admission to these wards will be uniform.

Asylum Stores and Supplies.

During the past year upwards of $150,000 was spent in the purchase of supplies, and stores required in maintaining that branch of the service, which, when the new Asylum and the Deaf and Dumb institution are completed, will be increased to over $200,000.

An effort has been made to introduce uniformity in the mode of obtaining supplies by the adoption of the "tender system," but owing to the difficulty of describing the varied wants of the several institutions in this respect, and for which samples cannot be produced, it has perhaps not received a fair trial; but in the several branches in which a test has been made, the result has by no means been satisfactory.

At the outside points, Malden, Orillia, and Penetanguishene, the want of a proper class of goods, and the limited competition among local dealers, operates seriously against the interests of the institutions, both in the price and quality of stores thus received,

while in Toronto, the tenders accepted, which in every case were the lowest, appear to have been based upon *extremely* safe margins in favour of the contractor *and against the Government.*

The volume of this trade, and the prompt cash payments made for the goods, should place the Government in a position to purchase what they require at the very lowest prices; certainly as low as any mercantile house in good standing, but which can only be done by the application of sound business principles.

If the trade is divided into as many parts as there are institutions, the Government cannot expect to be placed in the position of wholesale buyers; whereas if it was concentrated at some particular point for distribution, the account would become a valuable one, and all the advantages, well known to business men, would be conferred upon the Government in this respect.

I am well aware that the system of supplying public institutions by "tender" is looked upon with favour by the public, and is generally supposed to act as a check upon officials having the matter in charge; but I must confess, although perfectly satisfied with the manner in which the duty has been performed, that the experience of the past two years has not given me a favourable impression of the system, either upon the ground of economy or efficiency, for I am enabled to state, after a careful examination of the accounts, and a comparison with current prices, that the Province would have effected a saving of many thousand dollars by consolidating their purchases and making them when required.

With a view of placing this branch of the public service upon a better basis, I would most respectfully recommend:—

1. The establishment of a Provincial warehouse or depot, under the charge of a competent warehouseman, for the reception and distribution of certain stores and supplies for consumption in the Public Institutions of the Province.

2. That the annual estimates of expenditure for each ensuing year sent by such institutions, shall be accompanied with a detailed statement of the requirements of the institution for the twelve months ensuing, setting forth:—

1. The quantity, weight, or measure, of such articles as may be required.
2. A full description of the same.
3. The name of the service or department in the institution for which they are required.

3. That on the reception of such requisition the Department or official having the matter in charge shall, in conjunction with a Committee of the Legislature, determine upon the mode of obtaining such stores and supplies, whether they shall be thrown open to public competition or tender, purchased at private sale, or in such manner as the Committee shall direct.

4. That the stores thus received shall be placed in the Provincial warehouse to be delivered to the several Public Institutions upon the requisition of the proper officer at such times and in such quantities as shall be determined upon.

So that the Legislature may obtain accurate information upon this subject, I have prepared a detailed analysis of the expenditure of Asylums for the present year, which is herewith attached.

SEPARATE INSPECTION REPORTS

UPON THE

STATE AND CONDITION OF ASYLUMS.

PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, TORONTO,

And University Branch.

This Asylum was inspected on the 28th December, 9th July and 11th October, besides frequent visits of a special character during the year. My visit in July extended over a week, on which, as on every occasion, the whole institution was a model of cleanliness, good order, and excellent administration.

The population of the main Asylum on that day was 442, viz., 231 men, and 211 women. Of that number it is painful to record that over 300 were, beyond doubt, incurable Lunatics, with a considerable number of cases of a doubtful character. I saw every patient in the Asylum, and entered into conversation with many of them. With the exception of that class whose special form of malady will not at times admit of contentment and repose, which exists chiefly with females, the patients were exceedingly quiet and tranquil, many of them happy and cheerful, a very marked improvement had taken place in the mental condition of some of the patients as compared with their state at my previous visit.

The general appearance of the inmates would indicate that strict attention was paid to their personal cleanliness, their clothing was very comfortable, although it must be admitted that the dress of the men would have had a more pleasing effect, and less prison like, if a little more variety was introduced.

I was present on many occasions during meal time, the food was good and substantial in quality with a plentiful supply. In the more orderly wards the meals were served very neatly, although a better classification of the patients on these occasions would be very desirable.

The sanitary condition of the Asylum was reported by Dr. Workman to be good, with the exception of the very aged and infirm patients, I found very few in bed.

I passed through the wards at night after the inmates had retired. Except in two of the dormitories the ventilation appeared to be good. The bedding on both sides of the Asylum was clean, comfortable, and sufficient.

The land attached to the Asylum was in excellent condition and gave indications of a large crop. The ornamental portion of the grounds are very neatly kept, and add very much to the enjoyment of the patients.

The short-sighted mistake of placing an Institution of this magnitude upon a plot of fifty acres is becoming more and more apparent as it increases in size and population, and it is of the most vital importance, even at this late day, that the oversight committed by the founders of the establishment should be rectified, before the lands surrounding it are purchased and built upon.

When both wings are completed, this Institution will rank third, in point of size and population, on the Continent of America, and should have at least 250 acres of land attached to it. The very limited quantity at present in possession of the Asylum is, be-

yond doubt, the most serious drawback that the Superintendent and his assistants have to contend against, not only in the profitable and economical management of its affairs, but in providing out-door occupation for the inmates of the Asylum, the beneficial results of which in an Insane Hospital cannot be overestimated.

University Branch.

The *University Branch* of this Insititution was visited on several occasions during the year, and was at all times found in the highest state of cleanliness and good order.

On the 9th July, accompanied by the Medical Superintendent and the Steward, I inspected every part of the building and grounds, and saw every patient in the house. It contained at that time 75 inmates—70 women and 5 men. All of them were well clothed, comfortable and clean in appearance, with their wants strictly attended to. Twenty of the patients have been in Asylum residence, at the main Institution and the Branch, for over twenty years; 16 for over fifteen years, and the whole number have been inmates of an Asylum for an average period of thirteen years and six months. Under these circumstances it is needless to say that they are all hopeless incurables.

The University authorities were notified of the intention of the Government to give up possession of this building, which has been occupied as a "Branch Asylum" for the past thirteen years.

The removal of the patients and the furniture to the main Institution will take place during this month (October).

I examined all the books of the Asylum and the University Branch, and audited the accounts up to the 30th September, all of which were found correct.

Malden Asylum.

Amherstburgh.

I inspected this Asylum on the 12th May, my visit extending over the 12th, 13th and 14th. On that occasion there were 245 patients under treatment—120 males and 125 females. The Asylum roll shewed a population of 248, but leave of absence to reside with their relatives had been granted to three convalescent patients, although still under the supervision of the Superintendent, and liable to be returned to the Asylum the moment any unfavorable symptom in their mental condition exhibited itself.

From the reports received of these patients, and other information, I am of opinion that this system might be introduced into our Asylums with most beneficial results.

I again visited this Asylum on the 5th August. There were then in residence 247 patients, viz.: 123 men and 124 women. On both occasions I saw and conversed with every inmate of the institution. With very few exceptions they appeared to be cheerful and contented, their aspect generally, giving indication of wholesome and abundant food, comfortable clothing, and the possession of every comfort that can be extended to them in the position in which they are placed.

In marked contrast to the state of the patients at my first visit to this Asylum, I noticed the absence of undue excitement, boisterousness and quarrelling, which were then the chief characteristics of the establishment; the inmates on both sides of the house conducted themselves with a decorum which I little expected to find.

The health of the Asylum has been good during the year. At my first visit I only found three patients in bed, as compared with 24 at my inspection in the July previous.

I do not think this satisfactory state is the result of any change in the medical treatment of the patients, but is entirely owing to the indefatigable and never ceasing efforts of Dr. Landor to get his patients out of doors. Such of the males as are able to work have abundance of healthful employment on the farm and in the gardens. Those who are too old to work, or through bodily weakness unable, are taken out regularly for airing and exercise. Out-door amusements of every kind are encouraged, and engaged in by the inmates; in consequence of which the health of the patients is excellent, their dispositions improved, *and the number of patients discharged was equal to sixty per cent of the admissions during the year.*

The condition of the Asylum in respect to cleanliness and order was all that could be desired. The repairs recommended at my previous visit have all been made; the plumbing work is of the best description, and has been the means of banishing all the offensive odors and smells that formerly prevailed. Suffice it to say that the state of the Asylum at present, as compared with my former reports, whether in respect to the condition of the patients, the domestic management, the state of the property, furniture, &c., &c., or in the general administration of its affairs, reflects the highest credit on Dr. Landor in so successfully re-organizing the institution from the state of chaos in which he found it to its present efficient and satisfactory condition.

A fire took place at the Asylum on the 24th December, accompanied, I regret to say, with loss of life. In order to effect a separation of the more violent patients from the quietly disposed, a brick building in the rear, formerly used as store-room, was fitted up for the reception of this class of patients. In order to heat this room it was necessary to put the end of a stove through from another ward, the whole of which was guarded with iron wire. A violent patient—a negress—occupied the front room, and by some means got access to the stove; it is supposed, by stuffing her bedding through the wires, which was the origin of the fire. One of the patients who occupied the other room was got out safely, but owing to the dense smoke the negress could not be found until she was suffocated. Fortunately the wind was blowing off the main buildings, or the Asylum would have been destroyed, with a sacrifice of human life awful to contemplate. Through the energy of the Amherstburgh firemen, with the assistance of the attendants, the fire was confined to the brick building referred to.

The occurrence of this unfortunate accident only shews the great risk and danger of placing 250 lunatics (many of them helpless) in a frame building, subject at any moment to be destroyed by fire.

In consequence of the destruction of this building, which had been occupied by the worst patients, whose separation from the others had prodnced a great improvement, rather than revert to the old state of things, I recommended the removal of six of the most violent to Rockwood Asylum, which at once took place.

Owing to the want of competition, the mode of obtaining the stores and supplies through the contract system has not worked advantageously in this Asylum; many articles of consumption hasve therefore been purchased as required in the best market, which has resulted in considerable saving to the institution.

The Medical Superintendent gives a good report of the attendants and servants of the institution; they have been very attentive to their duties, and have strictly conformed to the rules and regulations in force. I audited the accounts of the institution up to the 30th June, and having compared the entries in the books with the vouchers and accounts produced, I find all correct. The proposed expenditure of the coming year as indicated by the estimates will effect a saving of $2,000.

Orillia Asylum.

This Asylum was visited on the 27th May, when there were 125 inmates, 50 men and 85 women, under treatment; and again on the 10th September, when the inmates stood 49 men and 74 women, an increase of 2, and one patient—a female—absent on probation.

Every part of the building was carefully examined. The several wards, day-rooms and dormitories were all found to be in the best possible order, and thoroughly clean.

The grounds, out-buildings, &c., are well kept, and the land under cultivation was in good order, and gave promise of a good root crop.

The patients were generally very quiet, and appeared to be contented. Taking into consideration that nearly every inmate of the Asylum is an incurable lunatic, and many of them very filthy in their habits, their appearance and condition was very satisfactory, although it is only too apparent that their mental state is susceptible of little, if any improvement.

I was present at breakfast dinner and supper, the food was good, and all they desired to eat was given to them. Owing to the want of sufficient dining-room space, no classification of the patients can be made at meal time, which is a very serious drawback

as many of the patients behave themselves in a very decorous and orderly manner, while others are as bad as they well can be.

I recommend for the consideration of the Public Works Department, repairs to certain portions of the buildings, and the erection of a straw house—the want of which is very much felt.

I examined the stores which were found to be of good quality, and promptly delivered by the Contractors on requisition.

On an examination of the books of the Asylum, I made some alterations in the mode of keeping them, with a view of simplifying the system.

I audited the accounts from the 1st June, 1868, up to the 31st July, 1869, and with the exception of a few errors which were pointed out and corrected, the whole was found correct.

The attendants and servants of the Asylum have conducted themselves during the past year entirely to the satisfaction of the Medical Superintendent.

ASYLUM STATISTICS for the year ending 30th September, 1869.

ASYLUM.	MOVEMENTS OF PATIENTS.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Number of patients under accommodation 30th Sept., 1869.
Provincial Asylum, Toronto.....	Number of patients remaining 30th Sept., 1868.....	233	285	518	
	Admissions since above date	36	41	77	
		269	326	595	
	Died, 26; discharged, 51; transferred, 8; eloped, 1..	38	48	86	
					509
Malden Asylum, Amherstburgh.	Number of patients remaining 30th Sept., 1868.....	120	123	243	
	Admissions since above date	26	22	48	
		146	145	291	
	Died, 11; discharged, 27; eloped, 3; transferred, 5..	25	21	46	
					245
Orillia Asylum, Orillia	Number of patients remaining 30th Sept., 1868.....	46	71	117	
	Admissions since.....	4	5	9	
		50	76	126	
	Died, 2; discharged, 1	1	2	3	
					123
Rockwood Asylum, Kingston*..	Total number sent by the Government of Ontario under arrangement.....	82	79	161	
	Died, 5; discharged, 3	4	4	8	
					153
	Total number of patients 30th Sept., 1869 ...	.....	.....	.....	1030

* This number does not include the patients in Rockwood Asylum previous to October, 1868, but only those sent by the Province.

STATEMENT shewing the expenditure of each Institution, and the revenue received from the same.

		$ cts.	$ cts.
Provincial Lunatic Asylum and University Branch	Total expenditure from 1st October, 1868, to 1st October, 1869	79,652 23	
	Cr.		
	By amount received from paying patients 5573 83		
	By water supplied to military 553 94		
	By sale of articles 971 63		
		7,099 40	
			72,552 83
Malden Asylum, Amherstburgh	Total expenditure from 1st October, 1868, to 1st October, 1869	31,445 43	
	Cr.		
	By paying patients 292 92		
	By articles sold 93 24		
		386 16	
			31,059 27
Orillia Asylum, Orillia	Total expenditure from 1st October, 1868, to 1st October, 1869	17,490 99	
	Cr.		
	By articles sold	79 79	
			17,411 20
Rockwood Asylum, Kingston	Amount appropriated for maintenance of lunatics sent to this asylum		14,300 00
			$135,323 30

LUNATICS warranted to Rockwood Asylum up to 30th September, 1869.

FROM WHAT COUNTY GAOL.	Male.	Female.	Total.	FROM WHAT COUNTY GAOL.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Brant	3	2	5	Oxford	1		1
Bruce	1	1	2	Peel	1		1
Carleton	7	10	17	Perth	1	5	6
Essex	1	1	2	Peterborough	5	2	7
Frontenac	5	6	11	Prescott and Russell	1	1	2
Grey	1	1	2	Prince Edward	1		1
Haldimand	1	1	2	Renfrew	1	3	4
Halton	1		1	Simcoe	2	1	3
Hastings	2	2	4	Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry	4	5	9
Huron		2	2	Victoria	1	3	4
Kent	1		1	Waterloo	2		2
Lambton	1	2	3	Welland	3		3
Lanark	2		2	Wellington	2		2
Leeds and Grenville	2	1	3	Wentworth	1	1	2
Lennox and Addington	4	2	6	York	9	7	16
Lincoln	5	2	7	Malden Asylum		5	5
Middlesex	4	3	7				
Norfolk	1	1	2		82	79	161
Northumberland and Durham	1	6	7				
Ontario	4	3	7				

DETAILED ANALYSIS of Asylum Expenditure for one year, from 1st October, 1868, to 1st October, 1869.

	Provincial Lunatic Asylum and University Branch.	Malden Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Amusements and Instruction	190 83	321 32	.....	512 15
Advertising and Printing	213 56	98 73	24 53	336 82
Butchers' Meat	9,687 22	2,825 73	2,341 20	14,854 15
Butter	4,028 60	1,734 28	1,004 82	6,767 70
Beer, Wine and Spirits	2,547 58	738 68	925 20	4,211 46
Barley, Rice, Peas and Meal	1,190 49	119 99	141 82	1,452 30
Bedding and Clothing	4,542 19	5,520 83	1,749 00	11,812 02
Brushes, Brooms and Mops	296 65	114 30	47 37	458 32
Bath Brick, Blacklead and Blacking	17 45	.....	.....	17 45
Boots and Shoes	491 40	393 90	201 76	1,087 06
Coffee	547 25	71 55	220 00	838 80
Cheese	33 52	7 48	....	41 00
Crockery and Glassware	106 98	146 44	40 80	294 22
Draining	20 00	.....	.....	22 00
Flour	7,523 55	2,290 48	1,783 89	11,597 92
Fish	160 31	232 90	24 00	417 21
Fruit	167 02	199 49	67 93	434 44
Fuel	15,610 02	1,295 58	918 00	17,823 60
Furniture	223 52	822 08	216 67	1,262 27
Farm and Feed and Fodder	1,143 07	644 10	317 48	2,104 65
Farm and Implements	120 78	584 40	2 25	707 43
Eggs	265 62	92 47	24 10	382 19
Eloping, recovering	9 50	6 60	.....	16 10
Gas and Oil	1,491 30	118 42	112 11	1,721 83
Interments	161 00	54 00	12 00	227 00
Incidentals	17 46	338 77	.....	356 23
Insurance	24 90	.....	.....	24 90
Ice	67 50	25 00	.....	92 50
Laundry	718 48	41 05	191 09	950 62
Medicines	246 59	150 91	27 14	424 64
Mustard, Vinegar, Salt and Pepper	155 03	68 62	33 17	256 82
Officers' Travelling Expenses	100 81	240 00	29 00	369 81
Postage, Telegraphs, Express	68 83	60 43	7 85	137 11
Potatoes	993 44	97 36	199 18	1,289 98
Repairs, Ordinary	1,587 23	1,457 15	200 00	3,244 38
Repairs, Construction Extraordinary	1,713 54	93 88	110 38	1,917 80
Sugar	2,065 61	821 21	674 05	3,560 87
Soap	115 51	311 31	.....	426 82
Stationery	71 27	50 90	.....	122 17
Straw	434 25	99 87	64 00	598 12
Salaries and Wages	17,647 26	7,462 32	4,728 00	29,837 58
Removal of Patients	16 80	.....	51 50	68 30
Syrup and Mollases	21 40	24 70	30 00	76 10
Sundries	11 59	8 44	19 70	39 33
Tea	2,196 63	932 82	538 77	3,668 22
Tobacco and Pipes	172 10	118 60	114 09	404 79
Table Cutlery, Linen, &c	.....	42 78	.....	42 78
Vegetables	1 55	.....	.....	1 55
Water	364 00	449 73	173 64	987 37
Freight	.....	107 38	59 85	167 23
Custom Duties	.....	8 05	.....	8 05
Sundry Improvements	51 04	.....	.....	51 04
Rent and Taxes	.....	.....	64 65	64 65
	79,652 23	31,445 03	17,490 99	128,588 25
Rockwood Asylum	.....	.....	.....	14,300 00
Total Expenditure	....	.....	.....	$142,888 25

PROVINCIAL REFORMATORY, PENETANGUISHENE.

This establishment was visited in May and October, my first visit extending over a week, during which time an inspection of all the Reformatory buildings, out houses, grounds, &c., was made, and the general management of its affairs minutely examined into.

In order that the Legislature may be placed in possession of correct and reliable information respecting this institution, it will be necessary to briefly review its history since its establishment in 1859.

The land upon which the Reformatory is placed, was formerly a portion of the Garrison Reserve at Penetanguishene, and is situate within the Penetanguishene Bay; it comprises about 200 acres of poor light soil, in many places covered with boulders, the removal of which has furnished *healthy* but not *very profitable* employment for the inmates of the Institution for the past ten years. A considerable portion of the land is now under cultivation, although the crops are, as may be expected, very indifferent.

The buildings at first occupied for the purposes of the Reformatory were the old stone barracks, and other small buildings adjoining them, all of which, with additional yard space, were enclosed by a board fence, sixteen feet high, and was capable of giving accommodation for about 60 boys.

These buildings and their surroundings, although in many respects unsuited for an institution of this description, answered a good purpose, at the time in providing *immediate* accommodation for a class of offenders whose separation, from old criminals and prison influences, had become an absolute necessity.

The Institution was inaugurated by the reception of 13 boys transferred from the Kingston Penitentiary, and 10 from the Reformatory at Isle-aux-Noix, which number had increased on the end of 1859 to 40 boys, in 1860 to 70, and on the 31st of December, the number of inmates had reached 94.

It then become very apparent that the erection of suitable buildings could no longer be delayed, as the space was not only altogether inadequate for the confinement of so many, but the objects for which the institution was founded were being defeated, in the imperfect classification of its inmates. To remedy this a serious mistake was committed in converting a site, which should only have served a temporary purpose, into the permanent location of an important public institution.

Not only is the management and general administration of the affairs of this institution seriously injured through the want of railroad or regular water communication, to facilitate the reception of stores, and the transfer and removal of prisoners at reasonable rates, the quality of the land attached to the institution, the severity and length of the winters, and the difficulty of providing *remunerative* industrial employment for the inmates, but its location very much restricts that healthy *surveillance* which it is well to have over all institutions supported by public monies, and which can only be had when they are placed in proximity to the centres of population. These drawbacks are partly counterbalanced by a healthy position, (which could have been obtained nearer the confines of civilization,) and *cheap fuel*.

The site selected for the new buildings is on an eminence 140 feet above the waters of Georgian Bay, and about an eighth of a mile from the old buildings.

The plans adopted provided for the erection of a centre or main building of three stories and a basement, with two wings extending from the sides, and one from the rear for dormitory purposes, and two workshops, placed at right angles with the main building, the whole to give accommodation for 360 inmates. Up to the present time only the main building, the rear wing, and the north workshop have been completed.

The plan and general arrangement of these buildings would have been, when completed, admirably adapted for the purposes of a Reformatory, but like many other public buildings it was designed on too large a scale, and altogether too massive in construction. The cost of the buildings already completed exceeds $120,000, and to complete the plan in the same style would involve an expenditure of at least $60,000 more.

With respect to the appropriation of $5,000 made last session of Parliament, for the erection of workshops, it became necessary, before determining upon plans, to consider the arrangement, not only with a view to the industrial employment of the inmates, but its bearing upon the discipline and general administration of the affairs of the Reforma-

tory, to carry on which successfully it is of great importance that every department of the institution should be consolidated and placed upon the new grounds, for it is very obvious that if the workshops, schools, chapels, dining room, and all the other domestic arrangements, are to be transferred to the new buildings, it would be extremely inconvenient to have one-third of the boys occupying dormitory accommodation in the old buildings, who would require to be marched up on every occasion to the Reformatory proper, which at any time would be undesirable, but particularly during winter and rainy weather. For this, and other reasons, I am of opinion that the erection of separate cell dormitories for the accommodation of the boys now confined in the old quarters, should go on simultaneously with the proposed workshops. To accomplish which I would recommend that a building combining the two services, dormitory and workshop, be erected on the foundation intended in the original plans for the north dormitory; the building to be of the same size as the present rear dormitory, which would give ample space for 60 additional cells and room for three large workshops, 56 feet by 38 feet. Through this means the old buildings could be altogether abandoned, and the material used in the construction of the proposed building. An estimate of the cost of this work has been carefully prepared, which shows that the whole could be done for $15,000 of which $8,000 would be furnished through the labour of the inmates, and the material now on hand, leaving only $7,000 to be appropriated by the Legislature. The institution, thus enlarged, would give ample space for the class of prisoners sent to it for the next ten years.

The use of associated dormitories for about a third of the inmates, which under the present arrangement cannot be avoided, hinders, if it does not altogether destroy, the Reformatory influences that should as much as possible be thrown around the inmates of an institution of this character, and can only be remedied by a proper classification of the lads in rooms containing not over six beds, or by separate cell accommodation for each inmate. The rooms in the old building at present used for this purpose are in a very dilapidated state and overrun with bugs.

I was present on several occasions in the dining-room during meal time, the food was good and abundant, and served in a very respectable manner. The boys conducted themselves with great decorum, and both in mustering and returning from the meal gave evidence of thorough discipline and good training.

I spent a good deal of time in the Protestant and Roman Catholic Schools. The Protestant school was very much overcrowded, with a want of thoroughness and system in its management. While some of the boys gave indication of considerable proficiency in their studies, a greater number were very far behind; and these were not confined to boys recently sent to the Reformatory, but in many instances of from two to four years residence. The overcrowded state of the school, and the miserable room in which it is held, is no doubt partly the cause of this. A division of the boys was made by the removal of the younger to one of the dormitories, and I am glad to say that at my last visit a very marked improvement had taken place, both in the proficiency of the scholars and the management of the school.

The library was found to be very scant and the books used up. I authorized the purchase of $50 worth of books to be selected by the Chaplain.

The Catholic school was under good discipline, and in some branches considerable progress had been made. The examination of the senior class in reading, spelling and arithmetic was very satisfactory.

I urged upon the Warden the necessity of pushing forward the fence surrounding the new buildings, and the completion of the furniture for the new schools in the main building, so that possession may be taken of them at the earliest possible day.

I visited the carpenter, blacksmith, cooper, shoe and tailor shops, all of which are carried on at a very great disadvantage, owing to the limited space allotted to each trade, and the difficulty of finding a market for the manufactures.

The boys in the carpenter shop are now engaged in making part of the furniture required for the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Belleville, which will effect a saving to the Province of nearly $2,000. Some of the lads are excellent tradesmen and attentive to their duties.

Although little revenue has been derived from the labour of the inmates, a great deal

of work has been done in the different shops, as will be observed by the statements annexed, which has resulted in a great saving to the institution, and when the new shops are completed, I have little doubt that a great change for the better in this respect will take place.

I recorded in my inspection minutes for the guidance of the Warden in making a selection of keepers and trade instructors, that due regard must be had to the ability and mechanical intelligence of the men selected, in order to extend and make remunerative, the trades or departments over which they are placed in charge.

The new cell dormitory was in excellent order and thoroughly clean, the beds and bedding were very tidy and well kept. Some of the lads have shown considerable ingenuity and taste in ornamenting their cells.

Having, during my visits, had an opportunity of seeing and conversing with the inmates on all occasions, both in the cells, workshops, school, chapel, dining-room, &c., I was gratified to find the good report of the Warden fully confirmed. The conduct and behaviour of the inmates give evidence that this institution is accomplishing the good results for which it was established, and I have little doubt that a majority of the lads will leave it, to become useful and good members of society, with a good common education, and a knowledge of some trade or calling that will enable them to make an honest living.

I examined the surgeon's book, which indicated an excellent state of health in the institution.

The punishment book had very few cases of punishment recorded in it during the past year.

I inspected all the books and audited the accounts of the institution up to the 30th September, which were found to be correct.

It will be seen by the estimates of 1870, hereunto attached, that a reduction of nearly $1,000 is proposed to be effected in the expenditure, with an increase of nearly $2,000 in the revenue.

The remarks of the Warden respecting the working of the Act relating to the confinement of young offenders are very significant, and from his experience entitled to serious consideration.

MOVEMENTS OF PRISONERS.

In the Institution on the 30th September, 1868		173
Since admitted		47
		220

DEPARTURES.

Discharged	45	
Removed to Penitentiary	1	
Sentence remitted	5	
Eloped	3	
	—	54
In the Reformatory on 30th September, 1869		166
Average number of the year		170

DR. The Province of Ontario in account with the Reformatory, Ontario, from 1st October, 1868, to 30th September, 1869. CR.

	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts.
To amount of revenue deposited to credit of Treasurer of Ontario		723 40	By balance on hand		305 88
" Salary account	9218 45		By cash receipts "Revenue"		
Victualling account	3314 50		Cooper's shop	166 00	
Clothing account	2505 62		Shoe shop	112 80	
Bedding account	131 58		Tailor's shop	35 30	
Furniture account	67 73		Farm	209 20	
Maintenance of buildings' account	936 64		Blacksmith shop	2 10	
Farm account	2415 37		Victualling account	63 12	
Stable account	93 72		Carpenter shop	40 13	
Freight account	318 44		Fuel account	74 25	
Rent account	48 00		Furniture	1 20	
Refunded Treasurer of Ontario, 31st October, 1868, balance 1st January, 1868	286 72		Clothing account	5 00	
Tool account	348 30		Soap account	5 70	
Light account	143 71		New Prison Building account	20	
Soap account	50 55		Labour account	2 10	
Chapel and School account	259 11		Light account	5 05	
Stationery account	52 75		Bedding account	1 25	
Postage account	8 29				723 40
Hospital account	5 57		By warrants, Royal Canadian Bank	13,129 76	
Cooperage account	74 20		Do Bank of Montreal	8631 29	
Blacksmith shop account	19 85				21,761 05
Convict travelling allowance	346 00				
Convict removal	46 75				
Officers travelling expenses	95 75				
Elopement account	85 01				
Preparing ground and fencing	24 00				
Wharf and boat account	28 58				
Contingencies	1 00				
New construction account	3 75				
New Prison Building account	781 03				
Workshop and water supply account	179 00				
		21,889 97			
Balance		176 96			
		$22,790 33			$22,790 33

ESTIMATE FOR THE YEAR COMMENCING 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1870.

Salary account, Warden	$1600 00	
2 Chaplains at $800	1600 00	
Deputy Warden, Clerk, Storekeeper	720 00	
Surgeon	400 00	
Steward	400 00	
8 Keepers at $360	2880 00	
Farmer	360 00	
Stable keeper	260 00	
2 Guards at $260	520 00	
2 Night Guards at $260	520 00	
Assistant Guard	110 00	
		$9370 00
Victualling account, rations 190 at $8 per day		5548 00
Clothing account, 190 at $15	$2850 00	
Discharges, 40 at $10	400 00	
		3250 00
Bedding account, 190 at $3		570 00
Discharged convict travelling allowance, 40 at $8		320 00
Farm account, oats, Indian corn, &c	$400 00	
Hay, straw, &c	600 00	
Harness, waggons, &c	80 00	
		1080 00
Soap account		100 00
Light account		100 00
Hospital account		200 00
Freight account		250 00
Fishing tackle account		40 00
Stationery account		100 00
Postage account		50 00
Chapel and school account		250 00
Repairing officers' houses, &c		500 00
Miscellaneous items		750 00
		$22,478 00

AGES.

1 at 9, 7 at 10, 10 at 11, 18 at 12, 16 at 13, 22 at 14, 17 at 15, 24 at 16, 22 at 17, 14 at 18, 9 at 19, 4 at 20, 2 at 21. Total, 166.

RELIGION.

Church of England, 65; Roman Catholics, 61; Methodists, 24; Presbyterians, 16; Lutherans, 2; Baptists, 7; Jew, 1. Total, 166.

NATIVITY.

Upper Canada, 125; Lower Canada, 10; England, 9; Ireland, 4; Scotland, 3; United States, 14; Germany, 1. Total, 166.

SHOWING CONVICTS WHOSE PARENTS DIED.

Father and Mother	24
Father	39
Mother	27

CONVICTS HAVING INTEMPERATE PARENTS.

Father and Mother	14
Father	41
Mother	9

SHOWING IN WHAT MANNER THE OFFENDERS WERE EMPLOYED.

	No.	Average.
Carpenter shop	8	8
Shoe shop	13	12
Tailor shop	17	17
Cooper shop	8	6
Blacksmith shop	4	4
Farm and stables	12	12
Teamsters, &c	6	6
New Prison Building and clearing land	24	26
Drilling stone, &c	4	4
Cook-house and dining-hall	5	5
Bakery	2	2
Wash-house	3	3
Cleaning wings, &c	2	2
Garden	2	4
Sawing wood, &c	54	53
Wharf and fishing	1	1
Warden's house	1	1
	166	166

STATEMENT OF PUNISHMENTS AWARDED.

DATE.	No. under punishment.	Meals, bread and water.	No. punished with birch.	No. of lashes.
1868.				
October	2		2	36
November	4	48	1	12
December	3	24	3	30
1869.				
January	4	24	2	24
February	2	18		
March	5	18	3	18
April	6	9	5	60
May				
June				
July	4	9	3	36
August	4		4	51
September	9	18	5	66
	43	168	28	333

WORK PERFORMED IN THE SEVERAL SHOPS FROM 1ST OCT., 1868, TO 1ST OCT., 1869.

SHOE SHOP.

Making Cobourg Boots, 445 pair at 60c	$267 00
" Wellington Boots, 62 pair at $1	62 00
" Shoes, 9 pair at 50c	4 50
" Harness and repairing	8 00
Repairing boots, &c., 534 pair, averaging 30c	160 20
	$501 70
Cash received "Revenue"	120 20
	$621 90

Cooper's Shop.

60 Wash Tubs at 37½c		$22 50
44 Pork Barrels at 50c		22 00
20 Potash Barrels at 75c		15 00
19 Fish Kegs at 20c		3 80
10 Churns at 60c		6 00
1 Beef barrel at 75c		75
1 Bath Tub, $2.50		2 50
2 Water Pails, 25c		50
27 Butter Kegs at 20c		5 40
		$78 45

Getting out staves and heading.

Pine	do	19,880 at $6 per thousand...	$119 28	
Oak	do	38,150 at $10 " ...	381 50	
			500 78	
Less paid for trees			50 00	
				450 78
				$529 23
Cash received "Revenue"				166 00
				$695 23

Carpenter Shop.

Building ice-house	$85 00
New workshop, A, preparing for plaster, skirting boards, doors, &c	65 00
Office, New Prison	26 79
Making 6 barrows	12 00
2 Desks, Catholic School	3 20
168 feet drain boxes	7 20
17 days laying do, and making refrigerator	10 20
Making boat masts	2 00
4 brick barrows	8 00
30½ days piling lumber	18 15
102½ days New Prison fence	61 50
10½ days brick kiln	8 00
Repairing Warden's dwelling	9 60
Deputy Warden's dwelling	8 40
Steward's dwelling	6 90
Fixing and painting 2 carts	1 00
Making 4 brick moulds	4 00
" 50 bed boards and stools	37 50
Making and repairing shoe benches	3 00
Repairing Reformatory Boat	3 00
Making 50 school desks	50 00
Farm roller and shop cart	11 00
Repairing barn and stables	28 00
Sundry work, glazing, painting, and repairing	49 49
	$518 93
Cash received "Revenue"	40 13
	$559 06

TAILOR'S SHOP.

Making summer coats, 160 at 90c		$144 00
" Summer pants, 268 at 25c		67 00
" Winter coats, 29 at $1.25		36 25
" Winter pants, 134 at 40c		53 60
" Suits discharged boys, 37 at $2.90		107 30
" Winter caps, 105 at 20c		21 00
" Sheets, 45 at 10c		4 50
" Pillow ticks, 78 at 5c		3 90
" Pillow slips, 51 at 5c		2 55
" Boat sails		12 00
Turning winter coats, 149 at $1.25		186 25
Repairing pants, 460 at 10c		46 00
Coats, 84 at 10c		8 40
Shirts, 244 at 5c		12 20
	$704 95	
Cash received "Revenue"	35 30	
	$740 25	

ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

(Belleville).

The Legislature, at its last Session, having made an appropriation of $75,000 for the establishment of a Provincial Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb, the town of Belleville was chosen by the Government for its location.

The situation is in all respects, a most desirable one for a public institution, possessing all the advantages of a central position, with ready access by railway and water communication, and surrounded by a rich farming country, from which, at all times, can be drawn, at the lowest prices, the necessary stores and supplies.

The farm selected is about a mile west of the town, and contains 86 acres of excellent arable land, all of which is under cultivation, with good macadamized roads leading to it. The property was purchased for $4,900, or a little less than $57 per acre.

The site on which the buildings are being erected is on an eminence forty feet above, and sloping gradually down to the waters of the Bay of Quinte, with a commanding view of the surrounding country and the opposite shores of Prince Edward, and overlooking one of the most beautiful sheets of water in the Province. A better selection, whether in point of beauty or health, could not well have been made.

Possession was taken of the property in the latter part of May, when the contractor at once proceeded with the buildiugs, which, it is expected, will be sufficiently advanced this fall to admit of being roofed in, so that the work may be proceeded with during winter.

The style of architecture adopted is very much admired; the internal arrangement of the buildings, in respect to class-rooms, dormitories, dining-rooms, &c., combines all the modern improvements necessary to promote health and the proper instruction of the inmates.

In accordance with the provisions of the 13th Section of the "Prison and Asylum Inspection Act," it now becomes my duty to bring under the consideration of your Excellency, the desirablity of deciding upon the method proposed to be inaugurated in the education of the Deaf and Dumb, as well as the general management of the affairs of this important and interesting public institution.

In submitting suggestions relative to the subject, I am painfully aware that I labour under the disadvantage of an entire want of personal experience, not only in respect to the science of imparting instruction to deaf mutes, but also in the domestic management of such an institution, and will, therefore, have to be guided in a great measure by the

expressed opinions and experience of men who are thoroughly and practically versed in the speciality. With a view to this I have carefully consulted authorities and reports upon the subject, and will endeavour to condense as much as possible the information received through that source as well as from personal observation.

In my opinion the administration of the institution naturally divides itself into two distinct branches:

1st. The science of educating the deaf and dumb.
2nd. The mode of managing its domestic affairs.

In an insane institution the superintendent is very properly selected, not only for his qualifications in the medical department of the speciality entrusted to him, but also for his fitness to administer and supervise the general affairs of the asylum. The medical treatment of the insane is so inseparably connected with the every-day working of the domestic affairs of the institution, in respect to diet, the employment of the patients, their amusements and comforts, that it would be extremely inadvisable to sever the connection of the superintendent from the general and the medical administration. While on the other hand it seems to be not only advisable but necessary that in an institute for the occupation and instruction of deaf mutes, the educational and the domestic management should be distinct and under separate direction.

Believing this to be the proper system, I would most respectfully recommend the appointment of the following officers or "heads" of departments:

1st. A Principal or Educational Superintendent who shall reside within the building and shall be senior officer of the institution and responsible for the entire educational interests of the institute, and upon whom shall devolve the duty of teaching the most advanced class in the school. He shall also recommend the appointment or dismissal of teachers and have general supervision of the inmates, their morals, amusements and conduct, have charge of the educational correspondence, receive visitors, and furnish quarterly and annual reports of the state of the school, as directed by the Inspector.

2nd. A Bursar who shall also act in the capacity of steward and store-keeper, keep the books, conduct business correspondence, direct the employment of the inmates, shall be responsible for the state and condition of the buildings, grounds, furniture, stores and supplies; and who shall report on the condition and domestic management of the institution from time to time as directed, and who shall recommend for appointment or dismissal the servants and employees (other than those under the Principal) of the institute.

3rd. A Matron who shall take charge of the girls when not in the school room, direct their employment, have full charge of the clothing, bedding, and household goods of the institution, and who shall direct the cook, laundry maid and house servants, and shall recommend the dismissal or appointment of the same.

I am convinced that a division of duties, as above indicated, will result not only in the efficient but economical management of the general affairs of the institution, but will at the same time promote its educational and literary interests.

Method or System of Instruction

While it is very desirable that the general administration of the institution should be started upon a proper basis, it is of paramount importance that the method or system of instruction shall not only be clear and well defined, but shall combine all the modern improvements and modifications that can in any way assist in overcoming the physical defects, and add to the comfort and happiness of this sorely afflicted class; for while a defect in management may be corrected as the institution developes in growth, it must never be lost sight of that the introduction of unsound principles in the educational system will be productive of the most serious consequences, and would take as much time and ingenuity to correct as it took to inculcate.

In deciding this important point, it cannot be denied that the question is surrounded with grave difficulties, not the least of which are the conflicting opinions expressed by men who have devoted their whole lives to the science of instructing deaf mutes, upon the merits and demerits of the several systems in existence; but it is very pleasing to observe that the differences that have so long existed between the advocates of the language of

signs in all its phases, and those favoring articulation, are being gradually overcome, and while it must be admitted that the sign language is more readily acquired, and adapts itself to the every day life and requirements of deaf mutes, it is now placed beyond a doubt that articulation, or lip language, is peculiarly applicable for the education not only of semi-defectives, but also of natural mutes possessed of average ability and perception.

No better expression of the great change of opinion that has taken place in favour of the last named system can be given than by quoting the words of Mr. Gillett, Principal of the Illinois Institution, who has until lately held opposite views. In his last report he says :—

"In explanation of the position of this Institution (the Illinois Institution for the "education of deaf mutes) on this question, it is proper for me to remark that we have ac- "cepted the reports of the Institution above referred to, and the experiments with classes in "articulation already named, as final and conclusive, and have, until within a comparatively "short period, regarded articulation as a means or object of instruction among deaf mutes "as the veriest charlatanism, and have consequently given it no serious thought or con- "sideration.

"The reflection of the past few months, and observations made a few weeks past, "have convinced me that we have been in error in our estimation of the value of articula- "tion in the education of the deaf and dumb, and compel me to frankly acknowledge that "in the past, while conferring upon our pupils great advantages and benefits, yet we have "pursued a policy of questionable justice, if we have not unconsciously been doing a seri- "ous and great wrong to an important portion of them by withholding from them a means "of intercourse with mankind in general better than the one we supply."

As an exemplification of the practical working of the system of articulation Mr. Gillet proceeds to say that "In pursuance of authority given me by resolution of your Board, "Sept. 2nd, 1868. two classes in articulation were formed after the opening of the present "term. The first is composed wholly of semi-mutes, who have received no instruction in "articulation, but retain some of their early acquired faculty of speech. This class consists "of eleven members, who are of various stages of advancement. The exercises of this "class are all oral, though its members are not specially drilled in articulation. Their "recitations are entirely through the medium of spoken language—the use of signs not "being wholly prohibited, but practiced only so far as they may aid in the main purposes "of the class. Notwithstanding, in point of attainments they are not well classified, they are "making quite commendable progrees in their studies. The second of these classes con- "sists of twelve pupils, four natural mutes, two who are naturally semi-deaf and semi- "mute, and six semi-mutes, none of whom spoke well when the class was formed. The "two who are semi-deaf and semi-mute, spoke only a few words, but none correctly, and did "not utter sentences at all. Practically they were natural mutes. These twelve have "been selected, not because they were thought to be of unusual promise, but because they "present great variety of condition. Four of them have just entered school this fall; "three have been one term at school; two have been two terms; two have been three, and "one four terms under instruction by the sign method. One of the semi-mutes is German, "speaking no English, and is of those who have most recently entered school. It is the "purpose to keep this class under as strict and thorough drill in articulation and lip-reading "as such an imperfect classification will admit of, and at the same time carry on their pur- "suit of the regular course of study; this last to be done, as far as may be, without the "intervention of signs. The improvement made by these pupils in the short time they "have been under this peculiar instruction is very encouraging, and, contrary to our ex "pectations, is more so in the case of the natural mutes than of the semi-mutes."

This change of opinion is not confined to the Illinois institution, but is extending, and incorporating itself in the education of deaf mutes throughout the whole world; and being strongly of opinion that every well established improvement in the speciality should be adopted that will tend in any way to improve the educational interests, and promote the welfare of this unfortunate class, I would, strongly, recommend for the consideration of the Government that, in addition to the language of signs and gestures, the method of imparting instruction by articulation or lip language, shall be introduced and become part of the system of the Ontario Institution.

From all the information that can be obtained, and for which I am principally indebted to Mr. McGan, the Superintendent of the Hamilton Institute, the number and classification in respect of school age of the deaf and dumb of the Province of Ontario is as follows :—

City or County.	No. of Deaf Mutes.	No. of School Age from 9 to 20.	City or County.	No. of Deaf Mutes.	No. of School Age 9 to 20.
Hamilton City	8	4	*Brought forward*	346	169
Kingston do	6	4	County of Lenox & Addington	14	6
London do	7	2	do Lincoln	12	3
Ottawa do	10	6	do Middlesex	28	17
Toronto do	19	7	do Norfolk	10	4
County of Brant	9	5	do Northumberland	18	10
do Bruce	15	10	do Ontario	16	8
do Carleton	21	14	do Oxford	5	2
do Dundas	10	4	do Peel	14	4
do Durham	18	11	do Perth	20	11
do Elgin	25	5	do Peterborough	21	13
do Essex	16	5	do Prescott	6	3
do Frontenac	13	7	do Prince Edward	15	7
do Glengarry	17	10	do Renfrew	11	5
do Grenville	22	12	do Russell	6	2
do Grey	10	5	do Simcoe	18	11
do Haldimand	6	3	do Stormont	21	6
do Halton	10	3	do Victoria	20	8
do Hastings	14	4	do Waterloo	11	5
do Huron	18	10	do Welland	7	4
do Kent	8	3	do Wellington	20	11
do Lambton	7	3	do Wentworth	14	6
do Lanark	32	18	do York	27	10
do Leeds	25	14	Algoma District	2	0
Carried forward	346	169	Totals	682	225

In addition to the number stated in the prefixed list, there are about 70 cases of deaf, dumbness and paralysis to be added to the 682 cases enumerated, whose physical condition would, no doubt, be greatly benefited by instruction. There are also about 100 unfortunates scattered over the Province, who labour under the combined defects of dumbness, paralysis and mental imbecility, and for which a training school, entirely separate from a deaf mute institution, would be desirable.

Of the 225 stated to be of school age, about 50 have been, or are now, under instruction at the Hamilton School, leaving about 175 requiring immediate relief.

Having considered the subject as bearing upon the educational and domestic organization of the institution, the next point, and perhaps the most important, is the terms and conditions upon which deaf mutes shall be admitted to the institution, and in determining this matter I apprehend there will be little, if any, diversity of opinion upon one point, viz : that the same broad and liberal basis upon which the educational system of this Province is founded shall be introduced and perpetuated in this noble charity, and that the doors of the institution shall be thrown open, as far as education is concerned, to every deaf mute susceptible of instruction, and of school age, within the Province of Ontario. It is quite true that the science of instructing this class is attended with greater expense and trouble than ordinary pupils, but their deep affliction, and the anxiety of parents for their welfare is entitled to consideration from the Legislature and the community.

Apart from education, and the expenses connected with that department, the cost of board cannot be placed at less than from $60 to $75 for the ten months (between the 1st September and the 1st July) residence of each pupil in the institution, and for such pupils whose parents are not able to clothe them, an extra expenditure of $20 per annum will be incurred.

In deciding *who* shall pay these expenses, it is proper to consider the condition and means of the parents of the 225 deaf mutes of school age, and if I

am correctly informed, 145 are the children of farmers, 10 of merchants or traders, 25 of tradesmen, and 45 of labourers, probably not over 75 of the whole number are able to be boarded and clothed at the expense of their parents, guardians, or relatives, all the rest will require assistance from some source. Unless a better plan can be devised, I would most respectfully submit the following suggestions for the basis of terms of admission: 1st. Education and instruction *free* to all deaf mutes of school age (and otherwise qualified) in the Province of Ontario.

2nd. Parents or guardians who are able to pay for board, will be charged the cost of the same.

3rd. The County Council of each county to settle with the Institution for the board, clothing and vacation travelling expenses, of such pupils whose parents are unable to pay for the same; the whole matter, in respect to ability to pay, to be determined by the County Council.

4th. Indigent orphans to be boarded, clothed and educated at the expense of the Government.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. W. LANGMUIR,
Inspector.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF

INSPECTOR OF ASYLUMS, PRISONS, &c.,

For the Twelve Months ending 30th September, 1869.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

J. W. Langmuir, Esq.,
Inspector of Asylums, &c., for Ontario.

Sir,—Under the dispensation of a kind Providence, I have again the privilege of addressing to you the annual report of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, for the official year ending 30th September, 1869.

The operations of the institution for this period have been as follow:—

	Men.	Women.	Totals.	Total.
Number of patients remaining in, 1st Oct., 1868...	233	285		518
Admitted in the year since.....	36	41		77
Total under care.....	269	326		595
Transferred to Orillia.....	4	4	8	
Discharged.....	24	27	51	
Died.....	9	17	26	
Eloped.....	1		1	
	38	48	86	86
Remaining 1st October, 1869.....	231	278		509

The following summary exhibits the operations from the first opening of the Asylum in January, 1841:—

Admitted.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Married.....	833	1096	1929
Single.....	1004	602	1606
Totals.....	1837	1698	3535

Disposals of the above 3535.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Discharged.....	1013	883	1896
Eloped.....	32	9	41
Died.....	384	351	735
Assigned to Malden, 1st October, 1861.....	108	91	199
Do to Orillia, 1st January, 1865, and transferred since.....	69	86	155
Remaining in here, 1st October, 1869.....	231	278	509
Total.....	1837	1698	3535

NATIONALITIES OF THOSE ADMITTED.

England	584
Ireland	1357
Scotland	545
Canada, (late)	796
United States	133
Other countries	120
	3535

The numbers given as "*assigned*" to the Malden and Orillia Asylums do not represent the entire transfers, but the numbers of those remaining, who had been transferred up to the dates stated, and in the case of Orillia including those transferred since. It was found impossible to keep correctly a common Statistic Register for the chief Asylum and these two branches.

The actual transfers have been,

	Men.	Women.	Total.
To Malden, (deducting 1 man who eloped back to chief Asylum)	118	95	213
To Orillia	72	90	162
Total	190	185	375

The difference between the above figures and the numbers "*assigned*," will represent the deaths, discharges, and elopements, at the two branches, included in the chief Asylum statistics up to the dates of *assignment*.

The apparent reduction in our total remaining in, as compared with the number at the end of last year, is but accidental, and will be of short duration, should all those to whom advice of vacancies has been forwarded be sent in.

I may, however, in this place, observe that much embarrassment constantly results from the thoughtlessness, or absence of business courtesy, of a certain proportion of applicants, who, when duly advised of award of vacancies to those lunatics on whose behalf they had, perhaps very urgently pressed for admission, nevertheless now in consequence of a change of purpose, or of some recent, and too often only illusory or ephemeral improvement in the mental state of patients, give no heed to the matter, and leave me to form my own conclusions as to the cause of their silence.

In almost all cases of insanity, but more especially in those of women, periodic lulls, or even well marked intermissions, take place in the early stage of the malady. It too frequently happens that in consequence of the very natural hopefulness of friends, and the very excusable misinterpretation of promising facts, on the part of attending medical advisers, the gratifying change is mistaken for complete recession of the insanity; and as they in this event no longer require asylum relief, they seem also to believe that no others do. If the patients go on to full recovery, their rejoicing in the happy event monopolises all their mental capabilities, and it is quite consistent with human imperfection that they should forget all about the empty bed placed at their service, and never consider whether it has been much needed, and taken up, by some other patient, or kept empty to meet their future requirement,—a requirement which too often arises, and is again pressed with no diminished urgency. But though it is very easy to decline an offered vacancy, or to avoid the trouble of doing so, it is by no means so easy to become possessed of a bed after it has been entered by another, and after scores of additional applications have been added to our list.

The number of *applications* and *admissions* in the last ten years have been—

	Applications.	Admissions.
Year ending 1st Oct., 1860	283	198
" 1861	286	207
" 1862	235	175
" 1863	276	170
" 1864	270	147
" 1865	246	112

	Applications.	Admissions.
Year ending 1st Oct., 1866	249	68
" 1867	212	70
" 1868	260	128
" 1869	241	77
Total	2558	1352

It appears from the above figures that in the period of the last ten years the admissions have fallen short of the demand for them, by 1206. This number may however be reduced to some extent on account of duplicate and renewed applications for the same patients.

It is probable that the actual personal difference between applications and admissions has been over 1000. What has become of these? will those who have had the disposal of our public revenues, be able, on the *great day* offinal and it, to convince the *Judge* that the money was expended on better purposes than that of relieving the insane?

So far as any conclusion may be drawn from the figures in the column of *applications*, it would not appear that insanity has increased in the course of the last ten years. The applications in 1860 and 1861 are the highest, whilst those in 1867 and 1869, are the lowest. But the number of applications here can not be held as shewing the full measure of insanity in the Province; and it is to be remembered that in 1869, a large number of lunatics have been sent from the County Gaols to the Rookwood Asylum, for the majority of whom no application was made here. This provision was a benevolent and wise measure; but one of the ends had in view by its projectors,—that of permanently relieving the gaols of the custody of lunatics,—will not only fail to be realized, but will ultimately be placed farther from attainment than before. The discovery on the part of the friends of the insane, and of municipal authorities, that commitment to gaol has been a successful step in obtaining entrance into an asylum, will augment largely the number of such commitments; and I am well aware that the usual charge of *dangerousness*, on which magisterial action is based, is of the very vaguest order. Indeed, as I have in past reports instanced, the superlative danger apprehended, seems in many cases to be that of the support of the alleged lunatics, at the cost of local ratepayers; and it is consequently held to comport better with the public safety, that this cost should be thrown on the whole Province, than on fractions of it. This is the orthodox political economy of every county in Ontario, with one honourable exception, that of Waterloo.

This county has been one of the lowest contributors to the population of this Asylum, having in the last 16 years sent in only 39 lunatics. It is the only county which has provided a house for its poor, with a large farm on which to employ them. The descendants of the thrifty Pennsylvania Dutchmen, who have thus, and in many other ways, made *Waterloo* the model county of Canada, well deserve commendation. It is greatly to be desired that their benevolent spirit may prove contagious; but there is little fear of its early epidemic pervasion.

It is worthy of observation that our years of most numerous applications have been those in which admissions were most numerous. It will be found a constant fact, that in order to have abundance of applications for admission, it will be only necessary that vacated beds are ready for occupants. In 1860–61–62–63–64, and 1867–68, beds were vacated here numerously, from the opening of the Malden and Orillia branches, and our two new hospitals.

Admissions.

The admissions in the last four years have been 343, or an average of 86 per annum. Indeed this is above the true average, having heen raised by the extra number admitted in 1867–68, on opening the new hospitals.

The patients now about to be moved out of the University branch, will be adequate to fill two of the wards in the new wing; and as it has been recommended by you, and in my opinion very judiciously, that the remaining ward be fitted up for reception of a higher class of paying patients than we have hitherto been able to accommodate, there will be no augmentation, in the present year, of our means of receiving *free* patients. Our admissions are not therefore likely to exceed much those of the past year.

The ward to be appropriated to a higher class of paying patients will accommodate 24 such, each having a separate one-bedded room; it will have two handsome parlours, and a capacious dining-room. The length of the main corridor is 180 feet, and of each of its two transepts, 50 feet. The verandahs at the south end of all the corridors, afford the finest prospect to be had anywhere in this locality. I do not believe that in any Asylum in America, a more cheerful residence is afforded.

Discharges.

The discharges, compared with the admissions of the year, appear large, being almost two-thirds; but as I have frequently before pointed out, the practice of comparing the discharges with the admissions of the same year is erroneous, unless the admissions were constantly equal over a series of years. The more correct mode is to compare them with the sum of half the admissions of the present year, and of the year preceding. This sum for the two half years is 102½; so that 51 discharges are equal to 50 per cent. of the admissions, thus assumed:—

Of the 51 discharged, 35 had fully recovered, 15 were improved, and 1 was unimproved. Of the 15 improved, 5 were regarded by their friends, but not by me, as recovered, the remaining 10 were taken home from various reasons, on the part of the friends; the one unimproved was removed by the wife of the patient, who wished that he might die at home, and as usual I have heard no more of him. Another patient, advanced in consumption, was taken home to die, but in a state of restored reason.

The number of merely improved patients discharged, exceeds that of the previous year by 5.

The average residence of the 51 discharged, was one year and twenty-four days, the aggregate having been 54 years 4 months 6 days; but if from this aggregate be deducted 20 years 6 months and 12 days, made up by 4 discharged recovered, the remainder, divided among the remaining 47, will give 8 months and 19½ days as the more true average residence of the discharged. The great difference, in a pecuniary light, between admission of a patient likely to be discharged, and one past all hope, must be very obvious from the above figures. Patients who, on the average, occupy beds only 8 or 9 months, and then vacate them for the benefit of others, certainly cost the country less than those who must remain for life, whether that be for one year or for forty. But the evil is not the mere expense of long support of the incurable in an Asylum unable to admit new cases as promptly as required; it is, that every such incurable deprives of reasonable chance of recovery one other fellow-being every nine months.

In 9 years this process equals the exclusion of 12 curable cases. There are three patients still on our books, who have been resident here or in the branches over 28 years each. One patient residing 28 years costs as much as 35 curable cases. Is it not then a very serious responsibility, that of awarding vacant beds in this Asylum? Shall we husband the means of relief, so as to make them productive of the largest possible good, or shall we make friends by yielding to the importunites of all sorts of influential men, who are continually pressing for admission of all sorts of cases? In the estimation of every applicant, there is just *one* urgent case in all the Province, and that is his one; and not uncommonly it is urgent simply because it is his.

Deaths.

The deaths in the past year have resulted from the following promixate causes; or perhaps, more truly speaking, have been immediately preceded by the morbid conditions mentioned:—

	Men.	Women.	Totals.
Pulmonary consumption, latent	2	7	9
do do manifest	2	1	3
Cerebral extravasation	2		2
Cerebral serous effusion	1		1
Exhaustion of chronic mania		2	2
do of old age		2	2

	Men.	Women.	Totals.
Paralysis		2	2
Meningitis	1	1	2
Fatty degeneracy of heart		1	1
Abdominal schirrus		1	1
General Paresis	1		1
Total	9	17	26

The number of deaths (26) is equal to $4\frac{37}{100}$ per cent. on the total under care in the year, and to $5\frac{2}{100}$ on the average number resident.

The number of deaths in the previous 12 months was 27, but quite differently divided as to sex : that of men having been 16, and of women only 11. The total deaths of men for the last 24 months have been 25, and of women 28. When it is considered that the number of women resident exceeds that of men by about one-fifth, the rate of mortality in the two sexes for this period has been equal. On the total admissions from the first opening of the Asylum, the mortality rate has been equal in the two sexes. The fluctuations presented by successive years are too familiar to those who live in Asylums to require any explanation.

No less than 12 in our 26 deaths this year have resulted from pulmonary consumption, of which only 3 were of the *manifest*, whilst 9 were of the *latent* form. From 1st January, 1865, to this date, $4\frac{3}{4}$ years, 15 men and 34 women, in a total of 121 deaths, have died of consumption—or 40 per cent.

A very distinguished English writer, recently alluding to some of my former statements on the subject of *latent* consumption, expresses the opinion that our hygienic condition must be bad in order to produce so high a proportion of deaths from consumption. I venture to say that when *post mortem* research is carried out to the same extent in *all* English Asylums as it has been in ours, their proportion will not be found less than ours. It would be strange indeed that their average total mortality should be, as it is, about double of ours, and that there should exist no more potent factor of that mortality than *general paresis* among men. What is their compensative death factor among women ? Open the thorax after death and see.

It is a hasty logic that leads an author to regard our hygienic condition as inferior to that of English Asylums, because I demonstrated, as Dr. Clouston, of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, concurrently and far more ably did, the great and unsuspected extent to which latent phthisis obtains in the insane ; and at the same time to lose sight of the fact that our average mortality is much less than that of the English Asylums. It is curious too that despite of all the boasted superiority of English over American Asylums, with regard to the system of non-restraint, it does not seem to have any influence in the prolongation of life ; neither have the American Asylums, in their proportion of recoveries, anything for which to blush in the comparison.

Might it not be insinuated that a judicious system of exceptional restraint in the English Asylums in cases in which the lives of others, and of the maniacal patients themselves, are jeopardized by the absolute exclusion of all (excepting that most annoying and not least severe of all) restraints—the strong hands and arms of attendants—might increase their proportion of recoveries, whilst it possibly might lessen that of their deaths ? Total abstinence is a commendable virtue, especially in those whose past habits have been grossly intemperate ; and certainly the English one idea of absolute non restraint is a vast improvement on the barbarities which it displaced ; but just as physicians sometimes exhibit alcohol in emergencies with great success to certain patients, so may it not be that a *medicinal* exception in the total abstinence system of English Asylums would prove beneficial ? I am sure I have known a few lives to be preserved by it, and I hardly believe I have ever known a recovery prevented by it.

The readers of the reports of the English Commissioners in lunacy, and of their minutes of inspection, must often have observed the importance these gentlemen appear to attach to the smallness of the number of patients found by them, at their visitations, "*in bed.*" They seem to regard this fact as almost the crucial test of a high standard of general health, and of successful medical administration ; and it is very much to be feared

that the commendations which they put on record on such occasions have an injurious tendency, and minister to some extent to the comparatively high death rate of British Asylums. I am very sure that in all Lunatic Asylums there are numerous patients, but especially in the female divisions, who might be very much benefited by occasional and sometimes persistent maintenance of the horizontal position in bed, in the day time. I have in numerous instances known this indulgence avert running down of the constitutional powers, and husband in many the vital forces, so as to carry the patients through to a favorable crisis; whilst in others, for whom, owing to the presence of progressing fatal disease, we can do little beyond making the residue of life as comfortable as possible, the privilege of lying down when inclination leads them to do so, is perhaps the kindest boon we can bestow on them, and not only soothes their mental distress, but eases their bodily sufferings, and ekes out life to its longest possible extension. A parading of the fewness of daylight bed-keepers in the face of an average mortality of 10 per cent., is another of those anomalies with which the constructors of blue books, from time to time, favor an unthinking community. I do not believe that a more valuable service could be rendered to psychiatry than a thorough discussion of this subject. It is my conviction that it would set in proper light one of the most valuable therapeutic agencies at the command of Asylum physicians.

When, under certain peculiar and perhaps delicate considerations, I not only permit but often entice my patients, in the day time, to go to bed, I care little that ignorant visitors passing through may regard them as so many "sick." This sort of sickness is like that of vaccination, as related to natural small-pox; and I am content to bear any amount of inane criticism, whilst upheld by the consciousness of the good results to my patients.

The unwonted fact of only one death in the year from *General Paresis*, is but another illustration of the caprices of death incidence. Next year will probably compensate.

Since January, 1865, 27 in 121 deaths, (or 22⅓ per cent.), have resulted from this universally fatal disease. 24 in men, and only 3 in women. It is worthy of observation that the aggregate deaths of men and women from *General Paresis* and *Pulmonary* Consumption combined, have in the same period been almost equal, viz.:—

Men	39
Women	37

Thus again exhibiting the fact noted in former reports, that Pulmonary Consumption in insane women appears to be the compensative death factor against General Paresis in insane men. Whether this equalization of mortality in the sexes has any real significance, or is merely an accidental coincidence, I venture not to decide. It has been in this Asylum, a most rare fact in *post-mortem* examination, that General Paretics have laboured under any form of organic disease in the lungs, yet some distinguished European writers state the concurrence.

Our treatment of all General Paretics has been, both as to food and supporting beverages, quite liberal, and I have seen no evil results. On the contrary, it is my belief that their average duration of life has been increased thereby, whilst their mental happiness and bodily comfort have been unspeakably augmented. In our present therapeutic powerlessness towards cure, what better can we do than smooth the rugged pathway to the grave? And who that has even the least acquaintance with Paretic Psychology, does not know that gustatory and gastric gratification is its very highest expression for happiness?

The following tabular exposition of the several deaths of the year exhibits, as fully as it is possible to do in such a compressed form, the most important facts of the respective cases:—

OBITUARY RECORD, 1868-9.

Register No.	Sex.	Date of Death.	Time Resident.			Age at Death.	Original form of Insanity.	How long Insane.			Proximate Cause of Death.
			Yrs.	Mths.	Days.			Yrs.	Mths.	Days.	
1533...	Male	1868—November 2 ...	15	5	15	37	Mania	Unkn	own ...	.....	Meningitis, cerebral, sanguineous extravasation.
3392...	Female ...	" December 5 ...	0	10	14	51	Dementia	Doub	tful ...	.....	Exhaustion of chronic mania.
2422...	Male	" " 13 ...	7	11	29	53	Mania	8	6	0	Cerebral serous effusion. (A Negro.)
3353...	Female ...	" " 14 ...	1	1	20	72	Dementia	3	2	0(?)	Age and general exhaustion.
3240...	Female ...	" " 17 ...	2	6	3	58	Mania	3	3	0(?)	Paralysis.
3471...	Male	" " 18 ...	0	0	9	52	Mania	0	0	17	Meningitis. (Insanity deeply hereditary.)
2428...	Female ..	" " 25 ...	8	0	5	25	Mania	8	3	0	Latent phthisis.
511...	Female ...	1869—January 4 ...	21	6	14	90	Dementia	Unkn	own ...	.....	Old age and exhaustion.
1882...	Female ...	" " 8 ..	11	9	11	59	Dementia	16	0	0	Exhaustion.
2402...	Male	" " 19 ...	8	2	18	51	Suicidal mania	9	0	0	Manifest phthisis.
3001...	Male	" March 7 ...	5	0	7	36	Mania traumatic.....	8	6	0(?)	Latent phthisis.
1071...	Female ...	" April 4 ...	17	8	17	58	Dementia	18	0	0	Paralysis.
2426...	Female ...	" " 19 ...	9	4	2	61	Mania	9	6	0	Latent phthisis.
2622...	Male	" " 24 ...	7	4	19	33	Mania	7	8	0(?)	Manifest phthisis.
3394...	Female ...	" May 7 ...	1	2	27	25	Mania	1	6	0	Latent phthisis.
3005...	Female ...	" " 9 ...	5	2	0	51	Melancholia	5	2	14	Latent phthisis.
1938...	Female ...	" " 24 ...	11	11	5	52	Mania	12	0	0	Latent phthisis.
3203...	Female ...	" " 30 ...	3	7	12	41	Mania Suicidal	4	6	0	Fatty degeneracy of heart.
2786...	Female ...	" June 21 ...	6	7	4	27	Dementia	10	0	0	Meningitis.
3056...	Female ...	" " 26 ...	4	11	15	39	Melancholia	5	0	0	Abdominal schirrus.
2792...	Male	" " 26 ...	6	7	1	39	Mania	Unkn	own ...	.....	Latent phthisis and fatty degeneracy of heart.
3276...	Male	" July 9 ...	2	6	4	31	Mania and general paresis..	2	7	0	General paresis.
3396...	Male	" August 9 ...	1	5	25	38	Dementia	2	1	0(?)	Cerebral extravasation.
2913...	Female ...	" " 14 ...	6	0	7	62	Dementia	Unkn	own ...	.....	Latent phthisis.
3249...	Female ...	" " 26 ...	3	0	13	43	Mania	7	4	0	Manifest phthisis.
3144...	Female ...	" September 1 ..	4	3	18	45	Mania	7	2	0	Latent phthisis.

Post-mortem examinations were made in 15 out of the preceding 26 cases. In the remaining number they were abstained from, either through deference to the wishes of the friends, or because no obscurity in the diagnosis had existed, and no valuable morbid revelation not already familiar to us was expected.

I regard our *post-mortem* observations as the most valuable of the records of the Institution. During the period of my incumbency, now 16¼ years, the total deaths have been 491, and the number of *post mortem* examinations 293, all pretty fully and carefully recorded,—being equal to 60 per cent. on the number of deaths. Of those held in the past year, I give a brief outline of only a few of the most interesting.

No. 1353 was a French Canadian, who was admitted in May, 1853, by my predecessor. When he came under my charge, six weeks afterwards, he was in a state of furious mania. In the course of a few months he improved much, and became a very useful inmate. In September, 1856, he was transferred to the University Branch, to act as caretaker of the cattle and outer buildings. He discharged this duty and others with the utmost fidelity and good judgment for more than eight years; but at the end of this time, his insanity recurred, and assumed so violent a form that it became necessary, on 29th of November, to remand him to the chief Asylum. Early in May following he was so much restored as to be fit to take his old place at the Branch, where he continued his valuable services up to 1st October, 1868, when it was again found necessary, owing to a second recurrence of his insanity, to remand him. From this attack he did not recover; he died on 2nd November, 1868.

From the symptoms of intense cerebral excitement presented in each of his three attacks, it might not unreasonably have been expected that formidable organic changes would be found in the brain; such, however, was not the fact. The chief morbid indications observed were a trace of a small sanguineous effusion on the *Dura Mater*, in the right middle fossa, over the great wing of the sphenoid bone, and a congested condition of the *Pia Mater*, which was very easily separated from tbe brain.

There were old adhesions between the lungs and the ribs, but the former were free from tubercles. The intestines appeared much diseased on their mucous coat, and at one spot the ileum was nearly perforated.

One of the lower ribs bore the appearance of an old fracture.

No. 2422 was the case of a negro, a man of large stature, and of majestic benign aspect. He was subject to severe paroxysmal recurrences of his insanity, in which his indomitable propensity was to reduce himself to nudity, and to tear up everything in the shape of clothing. In the intervals between attacks he was as gentle as a child, and had *Mrs. Stowe* met with him before she wrote *Uncle Tom*, she certainly would have made of him, at the least, a second hero in her book. He was known in our household as "*Old Tippecanoe*," because of a song in honour of the American hero, who bore that epithet, and which he used to sing with stentorian, but by no means unharmonious voice. He died, "*universally lamented*," on 13th December, 1868, after a severe cerebral attack, complicated with pulmonary congestion.

The head was well shaped, skull thick, and brain very large. There was universal meningeal congestion, of a venous hue—much serum effused beneath the *Arachnoid*. The Pacchioman glandules were very numerous.

The lateral ventricles were filled with serum. The brain substance was much congested and softened, especially the *corpus striatum* and *thalamus* of left side.

The right lung presented a few tubercles and cretaceous nodules, and some pleuritic adhesions. The left lung was so firmly bound to the ribs by old thick adhesions, as to be separable only by the scalpel. It was densely carnified and deeply congested. The heart was hypertrophied, and considerable osseous deposit was found on the aortic valves.

No. 3001 was the case of a man who, 15 years before his death, and 10 before being sent to the Asylum, had sustained a fearful wound in the skull from the edge of an axe, wielded unwittingly by another man standing on a log above him, at one of those country "*raisings*," at which more whiskey than is useful is sometimes dispensed. Though the axe for the whole extent of its edge deeply penetrated the brain, the man escaped death, and the wound completely closed. It was in the right hemisphere, at the distance of an

inch from, and parallel to, the sagittal suture. He afterwards worked as usual on his farm, but was never so strong as formerly.

He was sent to the Asylum under a medical certificate, which stated that his insanity was then (10 years after the accident), of only three months duration! Those who can believe this may do so. He was found to be subject to terrible paroxysms of automatic fury, in which he would strike with any implement he could lay hold of, and it became necessary to separate him from his fellow patients.

He finally succumbed under *latent phthisis*, as shown by the *post-mortem*, and by the symptoms preceding death.

Careful dissection of the seat of injury showed the opening in the skull and brain to have been closed by a very dense membranous formation of about ¾ inch in thickness. On cautious removal of this covering the whole interior of the right ventricle was brought into view, and there could hardly be a doubt that the edge of the axe had entered this cavity.

This case was certainly one of much interest, as shewing the extent to which the brain may be injured without causing death, provided compression does not follow.

No. 3005 was the case of a woman, which was interesting chiefly because of the suddenness with which her insanity occurred, in consequence of mental shock from the announcement of the death of her husband by falling from a scaffold. It was however the fact that insanity was strongly hereditary in her family.

She became utterly taciturn, bewildered, and suicidal, and refused all sustenance. Although apparently unconscious of everything around, it was discovered on the occasion of the matron's return from a tour of recruital of health, that her mind was not the blank which it seemed to be. As soon as the matron reappeared in the ward, she seized her, and hugged and kissed her, as a child might its restored mother, and used the most endearing words of welcome, saying she had feared she was dead. This, however, was about all we ever witnessed of thinking manifestation; yet how beautiful the fact of her susceptibility of kindness!

She presently relapsed into her wonted state of apparent apathy. At the end of five years she was relieved from her long agony. The symptoms which for several days before death presented, almost simulated total paralysis, but they were rather an aggravation of the mental torpor which had prevailed throughout.

The *post-mortem* showed slight adhesion of the *Dura Mater* to the cranium, congestion of the meninges and of the choroid plexus. The lateral sinuses were filled with a dense tenacious clot (or embolism), from one jugular fossa to the other. Both lungs were almost totally disorganized by tubercle in various stages of advance.

No. 3056 was the case of a melancholic woman, the mother of 11 children. Her face was remarkably red, but, I believe, not as the result of drink on her part, the husband having imbibed enough for both.

She had frequent crying fits, in which her lamentations about her children were truly piteous. For some days before death she was unable to retain anything in the stomach.

The lungs were undiseased, excepting being firmly bound to the thorax by old adhesions.

On opening the abdomen the first striking object was the gall-bladder, which contained six ounces of bile and three calculi, each presenting four triangular facets of about ½ inch area. The capsule of *Glisson* was much enlarged, and so indurated as to obliterate the biliary ducts. The pyloric orifice of the stomach was almost closed up, and the coats of the stomach for some extent at this part were about half an inch thick and indurated. The omentum was much thickened and as firm as cartilage. It was of a dirty brown hue, and was firmly bound to all parts touching it. The intestines on their dorsal aspect were glued together. The uterus was enlarged and much hardened.

The time has passed away, and can never return, when insanity was regarded and treated as a mere *mental* derangement, uncomplicated with, or undetermined by, bodily ailment. With the happy change in our appreciation of the true causes and nature of mental alienation, was introduced that rational system of treatment which has now become one of the brightest beauties of Christian morals. How instructive and humbling the thought, that functional or structural changes in our organization, often so trivial as

to be untraceable, may determine the entire difference between the philosopher and the madman, the pious saint and the reprobate blasphemer, the dutiful loving son and the parricide, the chaste matron and the grossly obscene puerperal maniac!

And how ineffably painful it often is to note in *our* daily walks, the flippancy, the empty-headed heartlessness, the even worse than insane self-complacency, which visitors exhibit when wending through our halls! Insanity, in their esteem, (so far, at least, as can be judged from their demeanour and patronizing airs), is a vulgar accident from which they are sure of exemption. God help them! Danger is ever most imminent on our blind side. None are so likely yet to be Asylum inmates as those who flatter themselves they never can become such. None have more interest in the promotion of every improvement conducive to the comfort and safety of the insane, yet none bestow less thought on the wants of insanity! They are amazed to find that a house of such size as this does not lodge all the lunatics in the Dominion. They know not whether the inmates sleep one in a bed, or five, or whether the sitting-rooms, dining rooms and corridors are not all filled at night with beds. I have heard some ask in the female wards, why we had no male patients there. They are astounded at the thickness of the walls, the cleanness of the floors, the neatness of the beds, and the general quietude and order prevailing; but they never seem to think that all these matters and things are not accidental, but have been the results of much mental elaboration and much hard bodily work. Is it not very pleasant to be complimented on our beautiful white floors by a tobacco chewing biped, who closes his eulogium with a huge salival squirt on the very surface he has just been beslavering with his praises? I have seen such occurrences, and if I have not rebuked them, I must at the time have been in an unconstitutional frame of mind.

During the past year, as indeed in all years, our insane household has presented some very perplexing and truly pitiable cases; but among these none have appeared to me to deserve more profound commiseration than that class whose central delusion is that of having sinned beyond all hope of God's pardon. All these people, so far as I have been able to discover, have been persons of exemplary life, and of most tender conscience, and all have been diligent readers of the Scriptures. It is often very difficult, or next to impossible, to elicit from them the particular offence which has constituted their consummative sin,—but they all condemn themselves of some such sin.

When one succeeds in drawing from them the morbid fact, it is almost impossible to repress risibility at the disclosure. I remember one case, in which the patient stated his "sin against the Holy Ghost consisted in scratching his nose, which was very itchy, during recovery from small-pox;" and to clench the affirmation he pointed to the mark left, which he said, was "the mark of the beast!". He had promised to his father and mother he would not scratch—but scratch he did, and now he "must be damned," he said, for that scratch.

It was useless to argue with a mind in such a state; therefore I deemed it best to approach the weak citadel through the stomach; and when wine, beer, and beef had improved the poverty of his blood and the molecular condition of his brain, I found that he became much less potent and positive in Scripture quotations, and far more disposed to believe in the mercy and fatherhood of God. He went home rejoicing in the happy results of an improved stomach and a better fed brain.

A very intelligent man lost his wife, to whom he was much endeared. Soon after the bereavement he, as old Polonius in Hamlet says:—

> "Fell into sadness; then into a fast;
> Thence to a watch; thence into a weakness;
> Thence to a lightness; and by this declension
> Into the madness, wherein now he raved;"—

—that is to say, into the conviction of having committed *the* unpardonable sin; but what that sin had been, I never was able to draw from him. He could have been pardoned he often said, had he "just had the *luck* to say one short prayer," but he "did not say it," and now he "must suffer the flames of hell to all eternity," and was "not that very hard," he would piteously ask. Then he would open his mouth, and say, "Do you not see it? Do you not see the flame from my throat? Do you not smell the sulphur? *I* smell it, and I *feel* it.'

I could multiply these illustrations almost indefinitely, and so could every Asylum physician, but the rehearsal is too painful.

Whence comes the adoption of this fearful delusion? for *fearful* it is above all others in the mental agony which it produces, and in the dreadful tendency to self-destruction which almost always accompanies it.

Is it likely that a calm and prayerful perusal of the Scriptures, by any even moderately endowed mind could lead to the insane conviction? Or, are we to trace its source back to the pulpit fulminations of some roaring son of thunder, who, after exhausting all the arguments he can devise, for the purpose of inducing his sinful hearers to lay hold of the salvation freely offered in the Gospel to every soul, closes by declaring that unless they do so *now*, and *at once*, their doom is sealed, and the day will come when they will seek it, but not find it, and when, as scores of my poor tortured ones have told me, "God will mock at their calamity"

Is there never any preaching of this sort, in any of our pulpits? It is very badly suited to the nerves and the mental frame of persons predisposed to insanity. It would be discreet in the preacher to request all such to withdraw; this withdrawal might involve his own retirement, and that, perhaps, would not be the least wise act he could perform.

Has the community, which has to bear the burden of supporting the insane, a right to exercise any authority in suppressing the exciting causes of insanity? If so, should it not exercise some salutary oversight in the direction here indicated? Let any compassionate candid man visit this house, and converse kindly with the wretched creatures suffering under the delusion to which I have drawn attention, and *then* let him judge whether it is not a *very sore calamity.*

Why are the Professors of the medical art, which deals but with the diseases of the body, required to practise under statutory license, and subject to withdrawal of such license—to say nothing of all the terrors of actions for *mal-practice*,—and yet the men who minister to the wants of the spirit not to be looked after? I am convinced that if ever a majority of the Legislature of any country comes to consist of Asylum physicians, this matter will be attended to.

I am very happy to be able to report that, notwithstanding the number of suicidal patients of the class above referred to, and of some others, no act of self-destruction has been effected here for nearly five years past, though many attempts towards it have been timously detected. Recently one of the "*unpardonable sin*" patients was discovered in the first stage of the act of strangulation. No patient known to labour under this delusion, whether inside or outside an Asylum, should ever be unwatched.

General Affairs.

The general internal administration of the establishment has, throughout the year, been satisfactory. All the officers and employees have performed their arduous duties faithfully and promptly. The farming operations of the past season have been abundantly successful, ascribable chiefly to the plentiful rains bestowed on us by Providence, but to some extent also to the large amount of agricultural labour furnished by the patients and attendants.

The entire crop has been properly saved. The chief products have been as follow:

Hay, (timothy and clover) 24½ acres:

First crop		80 tons.
Second crop		17 "
Green feed from lawns, &c., &c., 140 cart loads.		
Oats, 17¾ acres	say	800 bushels.
Oat straw	about	42 tons.
Potatoes, inner farm 10⅓ acres		3,790 bushels.
" Bacon farm, 6 acres		1,377 "
" at and from University Branch	say	250 "
		5,417 bushels.
Mangold Wurtzel, 5¼ acres		210 tons.
Field Carrots, ¾ acres		14 "

To the above, as you are aware, might be added an abundance of garden products.

Days Work in the Year of Male Patients and Attendants.

Inside	7,238
Outside	7,690
Total	14,928

These figures, which you well know are not exaggerative, very clearly demonstrate that land bestowed on an Asylum is not a lost gift. Reckoning only our hay, oat straw, oats, and potatoes, at the prices we have usually paid for such supplies, when needed, the aggregate value would exceed $6,000. I cannot state the value of the 210 tons of mangold wurtzel, and 14 tons of carrots; but our milk cows rate them very high. I have often wondered why the farmers of Ontario do not prefer this root (mangold wurtzel) to the turnip. It is not touched by any fly, and it does not give an unpleasant flavour to milk or butter.

Our potatoes have been chiefly of the Garnet Chili sort, and have been found almost free from rot. The Gooderich and Gleason sorts, though abundant in quantity, have had more rot. All have been carefully picked and binned in the fields, as usual. We have found that potatoes keep through the winter, more free from rot, this way, than when housed in any large quantity.

I cannot yet state the product of the orchard. On one third of it the trees are well loaded; but on the remainder the quantity is smaller.

The newspaper press of the Province has continued its gratuitous supply to our people, on whose behalf I have to return their warmest thanks, All received are anxiously looked for and widely read.

The following are the papers and journals supplied :—

Leader, daily and weekly.
London Prototype, daily.
Ottawa Citizen, daily.
Chatham Planet, tri-weekly.
Christian Guardian, weekly.
Canada Freeman, weekly.
Guelph Mercury, weekly.
Guelph Herald, weekly.
Berlin Telegraph, weekly.
Elora Observer, weekly.
Elora Express, weekly.
Stratford Beacon, weekly.
St. Catharine's Constitutional, weekly.
Canadian Statesman, weekly.
Kingston Chronicle and News, weekly.
Galt Reporter, weekly.
Ingersoll Chronicle, weekly.
Christian Advocate.
Canadian Institute Journal.
Journal of Education.
Canada Presbyterian.
Monthly Record.

The religious services of the Institution have been well kept up by the clerical gentlemen of the city, free of all cost excepting that of cab hire.

The Rev. Provost Whitaker, and several other ministers of the Episcopal Church, and a gentleman of the medical profession, whose sermons are admirably suited to our people, have conducted the morning services, which are highly appreciated.

The afternoon services have been conducted in rotation by the ministers of the various other denominations in the city, with almost unfailing punctuality, and with much gratification to our mixed congregation. On one or two occasions, when gentlemen not duly acquainted with the peculiar acquirements of the insane, have taken the place of more experienced preachers, it has appeared to me that they might have been a little more sparing of their lungs. In all our intercourse with the insane, gentle words and moderate tones are the most impressive.

The Institution participates with the community in the loss sustained from the death of the Rev. Dr. Burns, who for so many years organized and steadily kept in operation, our afternoon services. No minister ever entered this house to preach the Gospel, or to speak words of consolation to the sick in body or mind, whose words have gone deeper into the hearts of the hearers, than did those of that venerable, warm-hearted man. We shall never see his like again. He loved *all*, and he deeply *felt* for all. Sincerity gave

tone to every word he uttered, and even the most beclouded intelligence seemed not to be beyond the reach of his accommodative and powerful, because simple, eloquence.

The promptitude with which the clergy of the R. Catholic Church of St. Mary's have at all times, and at all hours, when summoned to the sick bed of their people, given their consoling attendance, merits my warmest gratitude. Whatever tranquilizes the shattered mind of the dying lunatic, and through the dark cloud which has long enshrouded him in life, opens a passage to the light that beams from a brighter world, cannot but be a source of happiness to the physician who, in presence of the stern messenger, stands powerless and humiliated.

I have deferred the completion of this report much longer than I desired, in order that I might be able to record in it the removal of the inmates of the University branch, back to their old locality.

You know that the delay in this achievement has not been on my part, nor on that of the city newspapers, one of which chronicled the consummation a good while ago, and another recently. Both, however, chanced to be ahead of the *Telegraph*.

This evening, the first detachment of fifteen are into their new lodgings, and I hope before the end of the week to have the remainder here. It will be our next comfort to have done with the contractors, who have still some important work on hands.

Earnestly praying that the Great Disposer of events may bless us through the year now entered on, as He has done in the past, and that this Institution may go steadily on to more abundant usefulness,

I am, most respectfully, &c., &c.,

JOSEPH WORKMAN, M.D.,
Medical Superintendent.

Toronto, 26th October, 1869.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

MALDEN LUNATIC ASYLUM.

J. W. Langmuir, Esq.,
Inspector of Asylums.

Sir,—The Report I addressed to you last year extended over a period of only three months, and concluded when the new arrangements for conducting this Institution were coming into operation. I have now to inform you how these arrangements have worked during the past year. I intend also to refer to some other subjects, very familiar to my medical brethren engaged in similar pursuits, but which are not known so well as they ought to be to the general public; and as, after all we can do, we are dependent on the public for the means of efficiency in working our asylums, it is necessary to put before them the best information we possess, which our special pursuits enable us to obtain. The amount of ignorance displayed of the nature of insanity, and the mode of caring for our patients, is incredible. The Utica Asylum reports give instances of inquiries after the ranting, raving lunatics, whom the visitors expect to find caged and barred, and fed with

long spoons through the bars. Inquiries not confined to Utica. I have not been able to obtain some female attendants I wished to have, because the girls thought they could not bear to wait on patients in the condition they supposed all insane to be. Our reports ought to be more generally circulated, and if circulated read, for I am afraid they are frequently distributed where they are never read, and errors like those alluded to are, therefore, not corrected. I have had more than one visit from even Sheriffs, who were not one whit better informed, and who expressed their astonishment at seeing our patients dining with quite as much order and propriety of behaviour, as at any table d'hote in any hotel on the continent. It is most desirable that better information should be distributed, if it were only to do away with that absurd alarm that the mere name of a lunatic carries with it. Public opinion is all powerful; and by its help only we can carry into practice the most enlightened principles of management; and by the spread of enlightened principles, only, can we hope for that liberal pecuniary support from the Parliament which is absolutely essential to the welfare of our asylums.

I shall first allude to the present condition of this Institution, expressing a hope that it will not be long before we get into a building in every way well fitted to carry good treatment into effect. I shall afterwards consider certain principles which I think want some public ventilation, and then give the reports more especially relating to this asylum. In doing this I shall not address myself to my specialist brethren, for I have nothing new to say to them; nor shall I, in this report, say anything about any peculiar forms of insanity that may have displayed themselves here during the past year. I shall strive to be more non-professional than professional, because in our asylum management, or rather on the whole subject of Insanity in this Province, we are in somewhat of a transitional state, building new asylums, making new acts, in fact, re-arranging the whole subject.

The repairs commenced at the date of my last report, were completed before Christmas, 1868. The buildings were plastered wherever it was needed, painted and whitewashed throughout. Whitewashing has been done twice this year through the entire buildings, and much oftener in many portions of it. Trees have been planted, and are doing well, in the square and on each side of the drive. Sheds of a temporary character have been made for shelter from the sun, wherever the patients spend their leisure hours on the grounds. Flower gardens have been constructed, and many of the inmates seem to enjoy them. Seats and benches have been placed about the grounds wherever needed. A bowling platform has been added to the amusements. Musical instruments have been provided. The improvements especially devoted to the farm will be noticed in the steward's report.

Work.—I have been urgent in my endeavours to procure occupation and work for the patients. No one in charge of any asylum can lay a greater stress on the necessity of employment than myself. I look to this part of asylum management for the greatest results, in cures, in contentment, and in quietness and health of our patients, taking care always that the work never exceeds the powers of the patient, and that it is never pushed so far as to excite discontent or fatigue.

As far as my observation of the asylums in the States extends, our neighbors find the question of employment one of their greatest difficulties. As most of their patients are paying patients, they are difficult to deal with as regards employment; manual labor they often refuse to do. Many patients are lolling about corridors and grounds, who would benefit by more active occupation. Most of the patients in this asylum belong to the class of people dependent on hard work for their daily subsistence, and they are more easily induced to labour when in the asylum, than the paying patients who so largely fill the States' institutions. Out of 120 males we have an average of 60, or one half, daily doing something. Many of these, that is about 45 daily, are working in the proper sense of the word, either in the garden or farm, or in the buildings. The other 15 carry messages or do some other slight thing, be it never so little, in the course of the day. The women have done all the sewing of the establishment, made every article used in the house, and kept all in repair. They have spun a large quantity of wool, and knitted all the stockings and socks required for the ensuing winter. They have prepared the rags for carpet weaving or mat making, the latter finished by the men. They have made a large number of slippers, nearly all required for the use of the female patients. Shoes might be made to

some extent if there was a room for the purpose, but it is impossible to allow shomaker's tools in the rooms occupied by the patients; and the same may be said of other occupations, especially handicrafts, such as basket-making, &c. I look forward to the pleasure of seeing many occupations enjoyed by the patients in the new asylum; and no part of the plans has given me such gratification as the ample workshops provided by the Inspector in the new buildings. I hope we shall then be able to emulate some of the English asylums in the amount of work done. I see in the report of the Sussex Hayward Heath Asylum that, in addition to the ordinary clothing work, they contrive to do a large amount of engineer's work where machinery must be employed; and I see no reason why patients, judiciously selected for the purpose, should not be occupied in the employments they were accustomed to in their sane state. At Dayton, Ohio, they have a tin shop where much ingenious work is done. At the Norfolk Hospital, England, attention is given to similar employments; and I have no doubt at many other asylums, whose reports have not reached me. The quantity of farm labour will be shewn in the Steward's report. Our kitchen garden has been fully developed this year, and has produced more than a sufficient supply of vegetables for the daily use of all the patients. It has been cultivated by the patients themselves, with the assistance of one gardener; and the flower garden has also been the work of patients and one attendant. Every person capable of work has been encouraged and induced to do something, and some patients who have been idle for years are now employed daily, with great advantage to their health, mental and bodily.

Amusements.—Those who cannot work, can amuse themselves; they can play bowls, and after a few weeks of this kind of active exertion, they become willing to do something more useful. A little quiet banter on the idle nature of their occupation, will often cause them to ask to be put to some employment. Chequers they are fond of, and many of them play remarkably well. I had one patient whom no sane man in the house or in the town could beat. Table croquet the women enjoy in the winter months. Many other amusements are wanting, from the absence of room. Bagatelle and billiards should be provided, if we had space for the tables. Gymnastic exercises would be useful, after the pattern of the admirable room for that purpose in the Philadelphia Asylum of Dr. Kirkbride. The melodeon bought last year gives pleasant amusement to some of the patients, and even the worst of them begin to dance when the flutina, lately provided, is played for them. There is one department of amusements in which we are totally deficient. We have nothing whatever on the walls of the asylum, not a picture from one end of the house to the other. I hope there will be included in the furniture grant to the new asylum, sufficient to remedy this defect. Nothing can be more useful than an air of cheerfulness and pleasantness in all the surroundings of an asylum. I do not care to have the paltry daubs of prints that one sees often hung on the walls of an asylum. Pictures that suggest a thought and cause reflection, or awaken some agreeable recollection, or that by their pleasing character are soothing, are those that are required, and here again Dr. Kirkbride's establishment is a model for imitation. I am afraid it is hopeless for us to expect the large donations of ornamental furniture that have been given to his asylum by the benevolent inhabitants of the Quaker City. Amusements are, in short, next to employments in their curative value in an asylum.

Construction.—It is necessary, in both employments and amusements, that freedom and liberty to partake of them should be amply afforded. For this object I have run the risk of escapes, and given confidence to patients, rather than that they should be unduly deprived of the great advantages I attach to both these things. I would rather a patient escaped out of my control than see him without that freedom most useful in curing him. He can be recovered if he escapes; and he cannot be cured if he is too much deprived of liberty and free access to out-door amusements and occupations. Not only is a freedom from confinement necessary, but all the accessories of construction and arrangement should be on the best and most liberal plan. Rather than urge this point in words of my own, I shall quote from a report of that enlightened physician I have alluded to before. Dr. Kirkbride remarks:—"Every one concerned in providing accommodation for the insane, may rely upon the fact being established by all experience, that the best kinds of Hospitals, not only best built, but with the most perfect arrangements and fixtures of every kind, and managed in the most liberal and enlightened manner, are sure to be the most economical

in the end, (for true economy consists not only in avoiding waste and extravagance, but also in doing thoroughly whatever is undertaken,) and will fulfil most completely the objects for which they are erected, and ultimately give most satisfaction to every enlightened community. The difference in cost between a hospital well built and complete in all its arrangements, and one badly built and imperfect, between one liberally and one meanly managed, is really so small that if the good citizens of any state would make the simple calculation how much of this extra expense would fall upon them, it can scarcely be credited that a single individual could be found anywhere who would not cheerfully bear his proportion of it, even if it should never occur to him that at some period or other, he himself may be compelled, personally, to test the character of the provision for the insane made by his state."

I am glad to think that our authorities will not fall into the error here alluded to, in the arrangements now making for our new asylum.

Restraint.—Although I found last year, when I took charge of this asylum, a very free use of the straight jacket, I am glad to be able to report that it has been totally abolished, (except for a purpose shortly to be mentioned,) and that no restraint of a mechanical kind is now resorted to. I gave a reward to the female attendants for doing without the waistcoat on certain patients who were hardly ever without it. These patients are now as quiet as any others. On the male side of this house we have no single rooms, and, therefore, seclusion cannot be employed, much to my regret. For we have often cases where it would be exceedingly useful. Having no such rooms, and our dormitories being very insecure, (so much so that there is nothing at all to prevent escape at night,) I have been obliged, in two instances, to restrain determined runaways in the night, not on account of the violence of their disorder, but solely to prevent escape, which I have no other means of controlling. With these rare exceptions no jacket has been used for many months. We have no cribs or beds to confine patients in, such as I have seen in many asylums in the States, and I do not want them.

Visits.—I must allude, before entering on our statistics, to visits of curiosity to the asylum. These are, as all Superintendents know, great nuisances, more especially to the patients, who have often told me that they are not wild beasts to be exhibited to every comer, and they invariably try to get out of the way whenever visitors come to the asylum. As I believe such visits to be exceedingly disagreeable to the patients, and in many cases hurtful, I have gradually restricted them to those persons who have relatives, or who want to place relatives or friends in the asylum. I have seen people plant themselves by the side of the patients returning from their walk, and deliberately stare the women out of countenance, utterly forgetful of what their own feelings would be, if they were so unfortunate as to change places with those they are insulting. I have closed the gates of this asylum to all excursion parties of curiosity mongers. But any person sending his card in, and stating his business, can readily find entrance.

Early Treatment.—All physicians who have charge of asylums are very familiar with the advantages of early treatment of the insane. This salutary principle is shewn in all the tables of cures in the reports of almost every asylum. But it is not so well known to the general public; indeed, if the length of time relatives keep the insane at home, trying all sorts of remedies, judicious and injudicious, is any criterion of the estimate the public put upon early treatment, they have no appreciation whatever of the value of time. It is most common to find that many months, and often years, have been passed at home before application is made for admission to the asylum. In such cases, as far as hopeful treatment is concerned, they might as well be left at home forever. I shall give a few statistics from Dayton Asylum, extracted from one of Dr. Gundry's reports; also the experience of last year in this asylum. These statistics are at hand, but I might take them equally well from any asylum, for all shew the same results. At Dayton, when a few days, or at most a few weeks, of illness have passed before admission, the recoveries have been over 75 per cent; when not exceeding three months, about 66 per cent; when not over six months, 63 per cent.; when over a year, 24 per cent. It must be taken into consideration that about 12 per cent. more of these admissions will ultimately recover.

During the past year, in this asylum, 51½ per cent. of admissions have recovered. Though not so favorable as Dayton, still this is a fair proportion of recoveries, considering

that we do not in any case receive them so early in their illness, because we do not make room for fresh applications by turning chronic cases out of the asylum, as they do at Dayton. I think nothing can show more fully the advantages of early treatment than these figures. The earliest treatment is the only effective treatment, if the object is to cure, and to keep down the numbers chargeable to the country. Further examination into the effects of time on mental disorders, in retarding the chances of recovery, would clearly show, that the longer the delay in treatment, the greater the number of incurables chargeable permanently on the country. The stronger and the more vigorous the efforts of the community to send their insane, at the earliest outbreak of the disorder, the more certain the diminution of the relative numbers of the insane to the sane of the population ; that is, what is termed the alarming increase of insanity in the country would be very considerably checked. Suppose the 75 per cent. curable after a few days illness were not put under treatment for a year, as is almost invariably the case in this country, then the statistics clearly show that only 24 per cent. would have recovered. Thus there would be 54 left as incurable lunatics, chargeable on the country for ever, who might every one of them, by due vigilance, have been restored, and kept off the country funds. Or if we make allowance for the 12 per cent. curable after a year's delay, then the permanently chargeable lunatics will still be 48. Can there be a stronger argument for the provision of ample room for the reception of all insane to immediate treatment ? Can there be worse economy than niggardly saving in this branch of administration ? Let some able actuary calculate the cost of these 48 incurable for the term of their natural lives. He may, without much chance of error, consider them all 30 years old to begin his calculation. Place the result of such a calculation against the cost of six months treatment, and a fair proportion of interest on the accommodation provided for them, and the saving early treatment gives to the country will readily be seen.

Provision for Insane.—In advocating ample provision for all the insane of the country, I do not intend to advocate unlimited increase of large asylums. On the contrary, I believe that the three large buildings at Toronto, Kingston and London, will be fully sufficient, and that the increase may be provided for in another manner. As I am going to allude to the chronics, or incurables, as they are termed, I must premise that I am no advocate for the division of insane into a hard and fast line of curables and incurables; one class to be cared for, and treated on liberal and enlightened principles, with a view to speedy cure, and the other condemned as hopeless, lodged at a cheaper rate, fed on more meagre diet, and the objects of cheese paring savings. For who can doubt that this kind of economy would be the result of separation of the two classes ? Is it not so in the county refuges or workhouses in Ohio and other States, and in England also ? And who can doubt that the result of such treatment would be to render their nominal incurability real ? They would, by the very system adopted for them, be cut off from the chance of the small per centage of cures open to them ; for they have chances, and every superintendent occasionally sends away patients cured after a lapse of five, ten or more years. No difference of treatment should be founded on supposed incurability, except that difference the requirements of the peculiar disease of each patient calls for. But if chronics, or so called incurables, are not to be put into separate institutions, the question arises, what is to be done with them when the asylums are full. My answer is, put them into cottages on the grounds of the asylum, which should be extensive enough to allow of their erection. If these cottages are on the asylum grounds, they will be under the eye of the Superintendent, and all those evils incidental to cottages containing a few patients, and only one or two attendants in charge, at a distance from daily supervision, will be avoided. I know well that uneducated men, as nearly all attendants are, cannot be trusted in separate houses, beyond the control of the Physician ; but these objections disappear when the buildings, as at Morningside, are on the very grounds, within sight of the asylum itself. If our new asylum will be built within the estimate of $500 per head, cottages can be provided at half that cost. They can be filled with the chronic, well-behaved, who will look upon admission into them as a reward and a pleasure. Domestic relations can be approximated in such cottages. Their inmates need not be tied down to the strict rules necessary in an asylum. That sense of loss of liberty so galling to many patients, will be lost. That feeling, that public sentiment unwarrantably holds, that a lunatic is to be cut off, socially, from humanity, and is only a

worse kind of beast, to be stared at, followed and pointed at, and hooted at, will be alleviated if not destroyed. I hold, with Dr. Maudsley, "that the true principle is not "that an insane person, by simple warrant of his insanity, should be shut up in an asylum, "exceptions being made of particular cases; but that no one, sane or insane, should ever "be entirely deprived of his liberty, unless for his own protection, or for the protection of "society. We imprison criminals to punish them, to reform them, and to protect society "from their vices. In dealing with the insane, we confine them to apply proper treat-"ment, and to protect themselves and society from their violence. If any one says that "on these principles the practical result is the same, as regards criminals and lunatics, I "venture to affirm in opposition, that there are many chronic and incurably insane persons, "neither dangerous to themselves or to others, confined in asylums. Once put into "asylums they are kept there, both because they have been once put there, and because it "is often desirable that their existence should not be known to the world; because they "cost their relatives nothing; because they are well taken care of; because the affection of "their relatives is gone from them, or often turned into hate; because it is heedlessly taken "for granted, that it is no injustice to confine them so long as their reason is imperfect. "But the fundamental reason is, that custom prevails, and it is taken for granted that "madmen are to be sequestrated in asylums, and with every desire to be sincere and un-"biassed, men cannot conceive the possibility of a different state of things."

This is the class for whom I would build cottages, and would strive to surround them in those cottages with all that could be given to them, to make their lives as domestic, as homelike as possible. Such cases might have all freedom from lock and key. They would not leave such a home, for where would they be better off; and they have ample sense to appreciate this, while they are totally unable to provide for themselves. There are other chronic insane, who could be well provided for in private houses among sensible people, and who would benefit largely by well-managed association with persons of opposite sexes. There are many patients open to the influence of such domestic feelings in asylums. How often do we find that a self-willed man will take no food from his male attendant, but who will yield to the gentle persuasions of a female nurse. These unfortunate people are not dead to those influences which soothe and harmonise their happier brethren. but they are too often deprived in asylums of all such influences, by the too rigorous separation of the two sides of the house. I am sure when anyone sees the two sexes dancing and enjoying themselves at pic-nics, and similar amusements, taking natural pleasure in each other's society, he must be wilfully blind not to come to the conclusion that there are scores of patients, on both sides of the house, who would be the better for the relaxation of this rigorous rule at meals and other daily amusements. I would, then, imitate, as far as judicious, home relations in the cottages I would build for the increasing number of chronic cases. Some may think that it would be impossible to guard against vice and immorality. I am not of that opinion. Care would be required; vigilance would be necessary: but when are not these qualities neccessary? Can any asylum go on without care and vigilance? These things depend on the stamp of man at the head of such institutions, and the objection merely amounts to this, that under bad management things will go wrong, a maxim common to all administrations.

Paying Patients.—If numbers should still overcrowd the three asylums, I would remove the paying patients to a separate institution. Indeed I believe this would be best done at once. Such an asylum need not be large. It would be self-supporting. It should be in the hands of the Government, like the other asylums; and what profit is reaped should belong to the government. Salaries should be independent of profits. What is more common than to be told by one's paying patients, that as they pay they are entitled to something different from the non-paying; and when it is not provided, and cannot be in an asylum like this, a sense of injustice rankles in their minds, detrimental alike to their comfort and their cure. Any accommodation for paying patients in asylums where most of the inmates are maintained by the state, leads to more expense than should be incurred in the asylum. There must be a separate classification for the paying, involving more expense in attendants, more room required for them, or if this is not done, then the violent paying must herd with the violent non-paying patients, again giving rise to the sense of injustice before alluded to. I dare say the public may think that as these are all

mad I am attributing too susceptible feeling to them, but this is their mistake, and arises from the erroneous ideas of the insane prevalent amongst the public, as I mentioned in the outset of this report. The whole question of payment by patients is not so simple as at first sight it appears. It seems desirable to obtain from the relatives any sum they can afford, in order to diminish the cost of maintenance to the state. But let us examine the consequences of demanding payment from all who can pay even the small amount of one or two dollars a week. There are many who will be deterred from sending their relatives, from this very fear of payment, however small. They have already been deterred.—The patients are then retained at home, either until the funds can be provided, or altogether, rather than pay anything at all. This means that the cure of these patients is rendered difficult, or impossible, according to the length of time they are kept from treatment. Consider the facts as I have related them, under the head of "Early Treatment," and it will readily be seen that any difficulty put in the way of admission, is ultimately costly to the community, far beyond any compensation that can be obtained from payment for maintenance in the asylum.

So long since as 1840 the following facts were collected in the Ohio State Asylum. In the year 1840 equal numbers of old cases and of recent were taken.

Old cases, per head, had cost the State to that time	$1,903 60
New cases	56 00
In 1843, old cases, per head, cost the State	2,020 00
Recent	65 41
In Massachusetts, 1845,—old cases	2,166 20
Recent	58 45
Maine,—old cases,	2,108 33
Recent	35 50
In Virginia Staunton Asylum,—old cases	2,081 65
Recent	63 25

This enormous difference is owing to the fact that old cases are permanent residents, while recent are cured at an average of 50 per cent. It must, therefore, be apparent that any obstacles thrown in the way of admission of patients are erroneous in policy and costly to the state. These are the considerations which have chiefly induced the State of Ohio to admit all applicants without taking payment from any ; and I think the principle is the true one. An asylum for paying-patients is necessary only for that better educated class, accustomed to more polished manners and habits than the general community, and able to pay for all the comforts required, without distress to relatives or strain on their own means. All others should be free. The State of Ohio says that the others should be free also, because they have already paid their share to the asylum by means of taxation of their property and income, and because they continue to pay taxes whether in the asylum or out of it. This may be true as far as it goes, but the answer is, that in the asylum they are maintained free, and it is no reason for free maintenance that they pay taxes, for they paid them while they maintained themselves, and now they do not maintain themselves they pay their taxes, let them also pay for their maintenance in the asylum as they did out of it. What payment per week on recent cases can be put in competition with the expense of keeping these very cases when they become old ? This seems to me so very obvious that it is worth no further argument. I conclude that all patients should be admitted free on their first *application* and encouraged to *apply at the very outset of their disorder*, both because they can then be cured, and also on the ground of economy to the state in the enormous proportion shewn by the tables of the three asylums given above.

I will not dwell longer on these matters, important as they are. No doubt they will meet with all consideration from the Inspector, upon whose shoulders has fallen the necessity of bearing burdens that should have been lightened long ago.

Books of the Asylum, &c.—The method of recording our stock of articles in store and in use has worked well, for by means of the books, the heading of which is given in the tables at the end of this report, we have kept an accurate account of all articles we possess, as well as those worn out or destroyed, balanced at the end of every month or quarter. By comparison of all the books with the stock in store and in hand, we have

lost literally nothing that we cannot account for. Great praise is due to Steward, Matron and the chief attendants for their careful accuracy in this matter. No asylum can have a better Matron than Mrs. Mulligan is. She is ever attentive to her duties, ever ready to give her time and her sympathies to all the sick and the unhappy, and she has a happy power of managing the attendants and servants especially belonging to her department.

ATTENDANTS.—No patients, in any asylum that I visited on my return from the meeting of Medical Officers held in Virginia last June, looked better, or more contented, or happier, or better occupied than those in this asylum. Nowhere did I find better attendants, more careful of the appearance of their patients, or more regardful of a good and kindly feeling between themselves and their patients. I am glad to say that, since last October, there have been very few changes in our attendants' list. I think not above one on the male side, and not more than three on the female side of the house. I am gratified in being able to record their uniform good conduct; and in having it in my power to state that there exists an excellent feeling between them and the officers of the institution. During my absence of three weeks, they all strove to show more than usual desire that every thing should go on in the best order; and I found on my return that the work had been done just as well as if the eye of the master had been on them. I should be ungrateful if I did not record my sense of their fulfilment of their duties. Their duties are more difficult than in a well-constructed asylum, for here everything depends on vigilance, as we have no separate rooms for seclusion, and no means of classifying according to the character of the disorder. 125 male patients, when in the house, have to be divided as well as we are able, between two not very large rooms, and it requires no little care and attention to prevent quarrels and excited disputes amongst patients so herded together, yet I can hardly record a black eye or a serious quarrel during the year, and most certainly no injury of any kind to patients at the hands of attendants. Some people may think this small praise from a mere act of duty, but let any one read the records of many English County Asylums, and they will often meet with cases of brutality on the part of attendants which have led to commitments to the assizes. It requires no small amount of self-control on the part of attendants to avoid an outbreak of temper under the great provocations which are frequently given by patients. It would be well if the tongue were as well-controlled as the hands, and no recriminating banter used towards patients, whose language and abuse are frequently extremely irritating.

DIETARY.—I enclose a dietary which is conformed to as nearly as possible. During the summer our garden affords a great abundance of vegetables of all kinds. The Steward's report will give an account of the articles raised and consumed. The table will be found at the end of this report.

DISCHARGES.—I have also to mention something on the mode of discharging patients, often adopted here, and which is frequently followed in other asylums, and was long ago legalized in the English acts of parliament. I will copy a portion of a letter addressed to the Inspector, at his request, on this subject:

"There are many patients in asylums who are, in the experience of every Superin-
"tendent, likely, at some time of their residence, to suffer absolute injury from longer
"detention. There are many others whose improvement gets to a stand-still just at the
"period they become conscious of the very disagreeable associations they have to encounter
"in every asylum. There is a third class who are improving rapidly, and who will con-
"tinue to improve at home just as well, or perhaps better, than in the asylum. All these
"classes, the first especially, had better be sent out as soon as possible. The first run a
"great risk of becoming permanently insane, if they are not sent out; and there is also
"an equal chance that they may not improve, if sent away. They are likely to be return-
"ed, and they require the most consideration and anxiety before deciding about them. The
"second class, if they should possess sensitive natures, run a great risk of long delay in
"recovery, if they are not sent out. The third is the least trouble to deal with, for they
"will recover whether sent out or retained. There is no provision by law in this country
"for the adoption of this plan, but it is not prohibited by law, and as it is not I have
"exercised my own discretion on this point. I have sent out from July to June, seven
"women and four men, nearly equally divided between the three classes I have mentioned.

"I had only one returned to me. Ten patients have been thus discharged with the best "effect. Some, I am sure, would have been unimproved to this hour. One male patient, "who was exceedingly miserable in the asylum, would, I am sure, never have recovered if "I had not sent him on trial. His wife, during the first month, said he gave her much "trouble, and his neighbours complained of him. But I begged her to persevere, and "after three months she asked for his discharge, saying she could manage very well, and "he was recovering so rapidly that he would not have to be returned." I trust soon to see this system legalised.

Association of Patients.—Much good has, I think, resulted from the habit of the patients of both sexes eating together. The convalescents, and those with no offensive peculiarities, take all their meals together in one room; others in other rooms. I hope to carry this plan of association farther in the new asylum. All wait with decency and propriety until Grace is said, both before and after meals. The most marked improvement in behaviour has taken place in the past year.

Number of Insane.—Last year I addressed a circular to the Sheriffs and Reeves to ascertain how many insane there were uncared for in each of the seven counties sending patients to this asylum. No answers arrived in time for my last report, but since then I have received answers from two counties, Lambton and Norfolk. The Sheriff of the former says that as far as he can ascertain there are only four insane patients unprovided for in that County. The Sheriff of Norfolk took the most trouble to be accurate, and I have a return from each township shewing that there are six in all in that county, and this may be depended upon, as nearly, if not quite accurate, as regards that county. But, unfortunately, one county will not lead us to just conclusions, if we argue from the facts it exhibits, and apply them to other counties. No doubt this is an under estimate, and cannot be applied to the rest of the Province. There are no reliable statistics on which it is possible to estimate the insane in this province. Dr. Workman takes the applications for admission to the Toronto Asylum as a basis, and decides that there are a large number uncared for in the Province. If I were to take this basis here, I should come to a directly opposite conclusion, for more than once I have had vacancies and no applications, and now I have only two applications that I cannot provide for. I think it best to say that I am not able to find any safe basis for calculation, and that I trust when the census is taken next year this point will be attended to.

Admissions.—I will say a little on the manner in which patients are beguiled into coming quietly to an asylum. They are too frequently deceived regarding the place they are coming to, and they are told, with most excellent intentions, any plausible story that is most likely to get them here easily. I should very much prefer seeing them brought, as they are very frequently, chained and manacled in every possible way, than have to regain confidence so thoroughly broken as it is, by the first act of untruth, which they couple with their residence here. I hold that there is nothing so detrimental to a physician's influence over his patients in an asylum, as one single act of deception, or one falsehood told even with the most benevolent intentions. If it is necessary to do a disagreeable thing to a patient for his benefit, tell him so. If it is not possible to tell him when, in answer to his repeated inquiries, he will go home, do not tell him a lie; and whatever indulgence is promised, perform it, at ever so much inconvenience. An unkindness they will forgive, but a deception they never forget.

Causes of Insanity.—I allude in this report to the causes of insanity for one purpose only. The causes which send the greatest number of patients to an asylum are, ill health, leading to lower tone of constitution, (the most efficient of all causes, if it also includes mental anxiety,) loss of property, intemperance, masturbation, religious excitement, puerperal state. There are many others giving a small proportion of insane. I name them now for the purpose of saying that intemperance, while it gives rise to temporary delirium and to insanity also in the intemperate individual, shows its most evil influence in the effect it has on the offspring. I am endeavouring to obtain well proved records of the drunkenness of parents causing insanity in the children. It is a most frequent cause of epilepsy in the offspring. It is the father of imbecility and idiocy. There are young men and women in this asylum who, most probably, I think I should say most

certainly, owe their position to the drunkenness of their parents. I believe also that the children of such unfortunate people are more liable to the occurrence of insanity, by being more frequently masturbators, than the healthy children of healthy moral parents. The fact that this last evil is one of enormous magnitude all over this continent, to a far greater extent than it is in England, may, I think, be traced to the greater prevalence of drinking ardent spirits. Inebriate asylums will do much for the cure of drunkards, if conducted like Binghampton, under Dr. Day. But what will cure the latter evil, which commences at school, amongst absolute children, the age which leads to the most pernicious results, for the natural power of a boy's organs are destroyed beyond restoration by this evil habit, and permanent insanity is the certain consequence.—Intemperance, then, extends its evils over more than one generation, and visits the second more fearfully than the first. Perhaps it is vain to appeal even to a parent to avoid that self-indulgence which is likely to injure his children, when he is deaf to all the consequences his indulgence brings on himself. If we were to hear moral precepts more often inculcated from our pulpits, instead of perplexing dogmas, men who call themselves Christians might remember that their bodies are truly the temples of the living God, and that if they are defiled, purity is lost for more than one generation. But I have said enough until I can support these views by satisfactory statistics, which I hope to do in a year or two more. Dr. Workman, has made a remark on the effect of intemperance on the children, in his last year's report.

Sunday Service.—One Sunday, service is given to the patients every week by the Rev. Mr. Mack, who has never missed attendance, altogether unremunerated, once during the year. The patients are orderly and attentive, and some of them join in the singing in a very creditable manner. We are indebted to Miss Ida McLeod for accompanying the singers on the melodeon.

Newspapers.—I regret that I receive free to the asylum only the following papers :—the Weekly *Free Press*, the *Weekly Prototype*, the Woodstock *Times*, and the Essex *Record*. To the proprietors of these papers my warm thanks are due.—I beg leave to thank also, in anticipation, those other newspaper proprietors who are going to send me a copy of their papers this year. For sundry presents of books I have to thank Mr. E. A. Taylor.

New Asylum.—I presume that it will be expected I should say something about the new asylum, especially after the long newspaper war concerning its site. As I am sure the Inspector will amply justify the selection, I shall be very brief. Neither the site nor the plans deserve the condemnation some people have bestowed on them. If I had doubts on some points regarding the site, those doubts are largely removed by the successful procurement of abundant water, by utilising part, and by the removal of the rest of the sewage from the property of the asylum. There are many noble institutions in the States on worse natural sites, made exceedingly picturesque by time and skill, but which never possessed originally, capabilities equal to those of this site. No doubt every site has some disadvantages that another has not, but then that other has its disadvantages also. On the whole, the difficulties of water supply and sewage surmounted as they are now, I think the site is a good one.—There are other farms better adapted for ornamental uses, but these should not be placed in competition with more solid qualities. None could be found healthier, or with farm land better adapted for agricultural or horticultural productions. I strongly hope that another 100 acres on the east will be added to the property, with the view of ultimately building those separate houses or cottages I have alluded to, as certain to be needed when the large asylums are filled. There will most surely be diverse opinions on the plans, but I think that, on the whole, the new asylum will not have its superior on the continent.—There are few where the details for economical administrative working have had more consideration, or are likely to be more efficient. I should myself be wanting in courtesy and kindly feeling, if I did not gratefully express my thanks to the Commissioner, and Inspector and Architect, for the readiness with which they have listened to the suggestions and objections I have made on various occasions. It has only been requisite to point out that an alteration would be beneficial to the administration of the asylum, for it to be adopted. And this is both creditable and natural, where

all were actuated by the sole object of obtaining the most useful institution, and were altogether devoid of selfish prejudices. If the Parliament will grant, with equal singleness of purpose, the necessary funds to carry it on, the Province may well be satisfied with the London Asylum.

I am glad to think that there will be a total absence of all prison-like appearance in this asylum. The windows will themselves constitute an *effective* safeguard against *ordinary* escapes.—There will be no bars, or heavy scroll work, which flimsily disguise their real objects, and which often incite a patient to try his skill in getting through them. The passion for escape is itself a mania, and it influences a patient at home or in an asylum. Whether he is surrounded by comforts, or whether he is confined in a waistcoat, he has the constant desire to go ; the incessant restless impulse to move off somewhere, he knows not and cares not where, provided he can only go from where he is. If he is tied and bound, or surrounded with obstacles, he is only more anxious to overcome them, and more determined to try.—The best way to manage him is to keep him without personal restraint, as secure as possible, without leading him to think that special measures are adopted for him, and not also for those about him. For this purpose it is best to have no distinctive show of prison in certain wards. It is better that one such man should escape than ninety-and-nine should be offensively surrounded with bars, or unduly restrained. The escapes in the Dayton Asylum (there is none better managed), the assistant physician told me, amounted to 14 in 300 patients, and this is preferable to, and shows a more humane system, than that asylum which has no escapes. Where there are none, it is not a sign of better management, but of worse. I am sure the Commissioners in Lunacy in England would condemn and not approve of an asylum where restraint is so strict, and appearances so prison-like that none could escape. This asylum will possess a noble amusement hall, well fitted also for divine worship, and for lectures and exhibitions. There will be ample work-rooms, equal to the best in the best English asylums, and superior to any I have seen in the States.

Tables.—I do not encumber this report with many tables, chiefly for the reason that there is no agreement amongst different nations as to the principles, or the methods, on which tables should be compiled. No two asylums compile their tables on the same principle, and so long as this is the case, tables are of very little value. Some asylums calculate the cures and deaths on the admissions of the same year. Others add the admissions of two years, which they consider will include cases that deserve the term recent. It is of no consequence what time is included, if all tables are made on the same basis ; neither does it matter whether the calculation is based on admissions, or on the total residents, if all pursue the same method. I have given a table of admissions for the year, another of discharges, improved and cured, and another of deaths. I also give the totals of both sexes in the house. I do not, this year, give the occupations of all the patients previous to admission, or their place of nativity, or their social or domestic state. It is useless to enter on these matters until all are agreed to give the statistics of asylums in the same forms. The European Associations appointed deputies to frame some common method of proceeding in this matter, and the result of their deliberations was sent by the French Government to Washington, and laid before the meeting of Medical Officers at Staunton, by Dr. Nichols. He caused it to be translated, and printed in the Association Journal. But when I state that it gives the forms of *thirty-one* tables, which it recommends for adoption, and it gives formulæ for the calculation of different tables, such as the following for the relative mortality :

"$P = \frac{M}{365} \times D.Y. \frac{M}{365}$ represents the mortality of a day, or the mortuary co-efficient "of each day of the patient (C) which may be obtained directly again, by dividing the "deaths by the sum of the days of presence. $(S.D.Y.) \frac{D}{S.D.Y.} = \frac{M}{365} = C.$"

I need hardly ask how many superintendents are likely to follow the recommendation, or adopt the suggestions of this commission, or calculate their relative mortality by this formula.

It is absurd to hamper plain and common statistics by abstruse language and learned formulæ. If the adoption of a common method of making returns is desirable, that method

must be uniformly simple, or it will be erroneous, or altogether disregarded. Superintendents ought not to desire to exhibit their learning, but to present the results of their experience in the plainest form, and in the simplest language, therefore I think the recommendations of this European Commission must be simplified before they can be adopted.

With regard to the diet table it is not always possible to attend to the daily order there set down, and such changes as tend to economical usage are made when necessary. The balance sheet extends from the beginning of the year to October 1st, If it had been made to include the last three months of the last year it would have been necessary to show the whole expenditure for that year, for the grants made by Parliament are for the whole year, from January to the end of December, whereas our reports are from the last of September to the first of October, consequently we must either show the effect of two grants, or omit a part of the year. I have done the last, because I am not responsible for the expenditure of the grant for 1868, or for the amount of it. It was granted before I took charge of the asylum, and it was expended, or pledged for expenditure. It fell to my lot to pay out largely during the last three months of 1868, for unavoidable expenses. Practically there were thirteen months of expenditure in that year, from causes I need not enter upon, but which added apparently to the grant made to this asylum for 1869, to the amount of $2,856.80. Our real grant for 1869 was $29,820 (because the $2,856.80 was for December, 1868, and not for 1869 at all); the expenditure of which, for nine months, is here shewn, and the balance in hand which will carry us through the remaining three months. The actual diminution of expenditure this year is about $3,000, with greater efficiency in every department. Every article of clothing, bedding, and other requirements are purchased and provided, fully equal to any demands that can be made upon us by 250 patients. Sufficient fuel is purchased for the winter demands, so that actually this year's grant provides for some of the wants of next year, as next year's will for the succeeding year.

The attention to his duties, and the great accuracy of Mr. Meek, our Book-keeper, are well known to the Inspector. His hours of attendance daily are equal to those of any other book-keeper, and are very inadequately rewarded by a salary of $450, without board or lodging. He has up to this time been unable to obtain from the Dominion Government, a sum of $500, long since awarded to him by the late Inspector for services given to this asylum for eight years, as book-keeper, without any payment whatever. I think that it is only necessary to make this plain statement in order to have it remedied.

I have caused this report to be printed, as there has not been one printed for this asylum for many years, and it is desirable to be able to exchange courtesies with those who send reports to us from all parts of this country, as well as from England. It looks as if we were ashamed of our treatment of lunacy, if we do not make these courteous exchanges, not every year, but occasionally. I think we have no reason in this Province to hide our heads any more than other superintendents. We have one Physician in Toronto whose merits are recognised all over this continent, and whose able papers meet with that attention which is always bestowed on ability and experience. No physician who attends the meetings of the Association of Officers of Asylums has any need to blush for his Province, while Dr. Workman represents the Dominion. It is much to be regretted that we were unsuccessful in inducing the Association to hold its next meeting at Toronto.

I have kept, very reluctantly, to those points most interesting and most useful, as far as I can judge, to the general public, in this report; and I have avoided nearly altogether any discussion of professional matters, some of which I should like to have indulged. Various reasons have prevented me, chiefly the short time I have held this situation, or any connected with insanity in this country. Commending this report to your indulgent consideration,

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

HENRY LANDOR,
Superintendent.

STEWARD'S REPORT.

To Dr. Landor, *Superintendent.*

Sir,—In compliance with your request I submit the following report of the farm stock, farm and garden produce, the result of the work of this asylum, for the present year. The table appended will show the expenditure actually made on the farm, and it also gives an estimate of the cost of patients' labor done on the farm, counting two patients equal to one able-bodied laborer, and calculating the value of their labor on that basis, as if it had been really paid. It will be seen that when this is allowed, the produce of the farm covers all cost, and gives a very handsome profit also. There is one item our English friends may say has been omitted, that is rent, or interest on cost of land. If they like to call our capital invested in land, $60 an acre, equal to $3,500, then 10 per cent on that sum will be $350, which can be added to the expenditure, still leaving a very handsome balance in our favor. It is difficult to form an accurate estimate of crops yet in the ground; but as our produce is chiefly in the form of roots and vegetables, measured portions of the land will fairly represent in their results the remainder, still ungathered; and in the garden everything is measured or weighed as it leaves the gardener's hands. There never was on this land a better crop; but I have taken care to base my estimate below what I think will be the actual produce. I have not calculated the value of the green clover, vetches, sorghum and hungarian grass, which have sufficed to feed 12 milch cows for three months.

In the working of the farm the attendants have set a good example to the patients, all the time they have been in my charge.

All the goods brought into my store have been cut out and made into their various garments by the female patients, to the great saving of expense to the institution.

I am of opinion that 300 acres could be cultivated by the patients of this asylum, and that the proceeds would be a very considerable net saving in our expenditure. There are 72 per cent. of the males capable of working, and 30 of these are good farm laborers. On our limited area they cannot be constantly occupied. Hoping that this brief Report will be satisfactory,

I remain, your obedient servant,

JOHN MILLIGAN,
Steward.

I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the effect that will be produced by the system of paying all money we receive to the casual revenue account when we farm a larger quantity of land. So long as all the costs of cultivation have to be disbursed by the Asylum, and all the money we receive for produce has to be paid over to Government, we are put in a position of great disadvantage, for we cannot benefit by any of our sales. We get credited in the Inspector's Reports with the amount, but as far as such sums help us, we might just as well throw them into the river. They do not help us in the least; they do not diminish our expenditure; they add to it; for, as we are unable to use them for farm purposes, we have to draw on our grant for all money we expend on the farm, instead of making it pay itself. Take an instance. I have a fat beast to sell worth $60, and I want a cow worth $40. I must draw on the grant for the $40 to pay for the cow, because I am compelled to send the $60, which I receive for the beast, to casual revenue, and I lose besides the $20 of difference in value of the two articles. If I do not buy and sell I must resort to barter, and trade my fat beast off for a milching cow, and of course at a loss. I think this might be remedied, and I think a Superintendent quite fit to be trusted to give an honest account of his profit and loss on his farm, as he is with any other property in his charge.—H. L.

TABLE NO. 1.

MOVEMENTS OF PATIENTS *in the Malden Lunatic Asylum,*

from October 1st, 1868, to September 30th, 1869, inclusive.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remaining on 30th Sept., 1868	120	123	243
Admitted since,	26	22	48
Total,	146	145	291

DEPARTURES.

	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Transferred to Rockwood Asylum,	0	5	5			
Discharged cured,	13	11	24			
do. improved,	1	2	3			
Eloped,	3	0	3			
Dead,	8	3	11			
				25	21	46
Remaining on 30th Sept., 1869,				121	124	245

During the preceding nine years of the existence of the institution, the total dischages were 63, being an average of 7 per annum. This year the total discharges were 27. This great difference arises from the fact that the preference in admissions has been given to recent cases, not to the oldest applications. It shows that if the old plan had been adhered to, there would have been twenty more lunatics added to the permanently incurable, and chargeable to the community during their lives.

The three eloped have been returned to the Asylum, and are included in the admissions above.

TABLE No. 2.

Malden Lunatic Asylum.

State of the Wards, as Reported to the Superintendent, by Attendants, Daily Average from 1st Oct., 1868, to 1st Oct., 1869.

DATE.	Injury to Furniture, bedding, &c.		No. of patients Restrained.		No. of patients Secluded.		Wearing strong or locked jackets.		Confined to bed.		Confined to the house.		Employed out of doors.		Employed in doors.		Unemployed.		Who do not go to meals.		Who do not wash themselves.		Who are wet or dirty.		No amusements.		Who go out walking daily.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1st October, 1868	6	2	3	11	0	2	12	11	3	5	13	20	27	0	0	26	92	63	10	7	8	14	16	12	46	12	20	18
1st October, 1869	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	3	3	0	65	6	15	44	38	21	3	6	4	10	1	6	8	0	64	67

These numbers, especially those confined to bed, vary frequently, so also do the employed and unemployed. The daily average is here expressed.

The Male side of the house continues well attended to by the Night Watch, but on the Female side the Night Watch leaves this day, because not so efficient as she ought to be.

TABLE No. 3.

Diet Table—Malden Lunatic Asylum.

DAYS.	BREAKFAST. Bread, oz.	Tea, pints.	Butter, oz.	DINNER. Bread, oz.	York Pudding, oz.	Vegetables, oz.	Potatoes, oz.	Soup, pints.	Suet Pudding and Sauce, oz.	Meat Pie, Irish Stew, oz.	Bread Pudding, oz.	Meat boiled, oz.	Roast Beef, oz.	Suffolk Dump. oz.	Fish and Sauce, oz.	Rice Pudding, oz.	Meat Pie, oz.	SUPPER. Bread, oz.	Buns, oz.	Butter, oz.	Tea, pints.	REMARKS. MEAT DAILY.
Sunday	8	1	1	12	6	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	120 lbs.
Monday	8	1	1	4	.....	.....	10	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	½	1	130 lbs. boneless, 16 lbs suet
Tuesday	8	1	1	12	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	½	1	90 lbs. "
Wednesday	8	1	1	4	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	1	90 lbs. "
Thursday	8	1	1	12	.....	8	.....	½	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	6	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	¾	1	120 lbs. "
Friday	8	1	1	4	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	6	.....	.....	8	.....	1	120 lbs. Fish.
Saturday	8	1	1	12	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	8	.....	¾	1	90 lbs. Meat.

Yorkshire Pudding is made with 50 eggs, 60 pints of milk, 40 lbs. of flour—150 lbs. Vegetables, mean any in season. Suet Pudding, 1 lb. suet to 5 lbs. flour. Meat Pie, 6 lbs. boneless meat to 10 lbs. crust, 12 lbs. potatoes, onions added. Irish Stew, same amount of meat, potatoes, onions, etc., no crust. Pie Crust is made with Dripping. Molasses may be substituted for butter by those patients who prefer it. Fruit and apple pies, when in season, substituted occasionally for other things. Soup is made of the bones, stewed in the digestor, peas or barley, and vegetables added. The sick have milk puddings, with eggs, sago, rice, or tapioca daily. Beef tea, wine, brandy, biscuits, jelly, etc., as required. Plum pudding on holidays. This diet table requires 140 lbs of meat less in the week than hitherto used, and is more satisfactory to the patients, as to daily variety. Pork is cured to the extent of 10,000 lbs. in barrels, which is substituted for meat once or twice a week in the spring. Beer is given to the working patients.

TABLE NO. 4—FARM.

RETURN *of Farm Stock, Farm and Garden Produce, of the Malden Lunatic Asylum, from 1st January to 30th Sept.*, 1869.

FARM PRODUCE.		Dr.	Cr.
To 1483 lbs. Beef,	@ 8½c.		$126 05
449 lbs. Pork,	8		35 92
38112 quarts Milk,	4		1524 48
3000 bushels Potatoes,	50		1500 00
4800 bushels Mangold Wurzel,	15		720 08
5000 heads Cabbage,	5		250 00
14 tons of Hay,	at $10		140 00
90 bushels Sweet Corn,	50		45 00
350 " Turnips,	8		28 00
150 " Kohl Robi	15		22 50
			4391 95

GARDEN PRODUCE.			
To 184 bushels Asparagus	@ 8c.		14 72
42 " Beets	50		21 00
50 " Lima dwarf Beans	60		30 00
" " " (dry)	$2 00		12 00
11 " Sweet Corn	1 00		11 00
654 quarts of Currants, assorted	8		52 32
800 Cauliflowers	15		120 00
20 bushels Cucumbers	$1 50		30 00
154 " Carrots	50		77 00
3500 heads Cabbage	5		175 00
1862 " Celery	5		93 10
36 quarts Gooseberries	8		2 88
22 quarts Raspberries	10		2 20
1278 bunches Lettuce	4		51 12
500 Melons	5		25 00
170 bushels Onions	$1 25		212 50
37 " Peas in pod	60		22 20
55 " Potatoes	70		38 50
12 " Parsnips	50		6 00
309 dozen Rhubarb	10		30 90
256 bunches Radish	4		10 24
71 bunches Spinach	20		14 20
191 quarts Strawberries	8		15 28
10 bushels Salsify	70		7 00
34 " Turnips	25		8 50
80 " Tomatoes	70		56 00
500 lbs. open air Grapes	6		30 00
			$1168 66

RETURN *of Farm Stock, Farm & Garden Produce, &c., Continued.*

	Dr.	Cr.
Brought forward, product of Farm		$4391 95
" " " Garden		1168 66

To Farm Stock	$ 99 00	
Feed and fodder	197 60	
Farm and garden implements	445 62	
Board and wages to Farmer	260 00	
" " Gardener	260 00	
" " General Servant	236 00	
Balance	4062 39	
	$5560 61	$5560 61

ESTIMATED VALUE OF FARM STOCK.

December 31st, 1868		September 30th, 1869.	
8 Cows	$ 320 00	11 Cows	$ 440 00
3 Horses	350 00	4 Horses	500 00
4 Breeding Sows	80 00	4 Breeding Sows	80 00
2 Boars	35 00	15 Sty Pigs	150 00
3 Sty Pigs	30 00	Farm & Garden Implements	610 00
Farm & Garden Implements	597 00		
	$1412 00		$1780 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

1250 lbs of Tallow exchanged for one Horse, valued	$100 00	
1 Boar exchanged for Meat	10 00	
5 bushels Potatoes	2 40	
		$112 40

1,050 lbs. of butter, made from milk charged in farm produce.

2000 days labour performed by patients, 6 hours per day, @ 50c. $1000 00

This is an estimated value of what the labor expended on the farm by patients would have cost, if done by ordinary day labor.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE

ORILLIA LUNATIC ASYLUM.

To J. W. Langmuir, Esquire,
Inspector of Asylums, &c.,
Province of Ontario.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit the Report of this Institution for the past twelve months, commencing 1st of October, 1868, ending 30th of September, 1869.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining 1st October, 1868	46	71	117
Admitted since	4	5	9
	50	76	126

Less:	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Discharged improved	0	1	1			
Eloped	0	0	0			
Died	1	1	2			
	1	2	3	1	2	3
Remaining 30th September, 1869				49	74	123

Total number admitted since opening of Institution, August, 1861 :—

	Men.	Women.	Total.
	86	110	196

Less:	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Discharged cured and improved	14	15	29			
Eloped	0	1	1			
Died	23	20	43			
	37	36	73	37	36	73
Leaving present number				49	74	123

Brief history of those admitted during year commencing 1st October, 1868, ending 30th September, 1869:

No. 1.—M. A. M.—Female, transferred from Barrie Gaol—(*Admission Form* for this Asylum correctly signed)—19th April, 1869. Age 41. Religion, Methodist; has never been married, but has had a child 16 years ago; has been insane off and on for two years;

reads and writes imperfectly. Insanity, paroxysmal mania. M. A. M. has been very industrious and religiously disposed—her case hopeful.

The following men and women were transferred from Provincial Lunatic Asylum 12th May, 1869. I may mention that the age given in this list of admissions is that of those when primarily admitted as patients into Provincial Lunatio Asylum. The history of the 8 patients is recorded in the Registry of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum :—

MEN.

No. 2.—J. M., age 27; born in Ireland; single; religion, Methodist; trade, shoemaker. Admitted into Provincial Asylum January 1st, 1864.

No. 3.—T. S., age 39; born in England; married; religion, Methodist. Admitted into Provincial Lunatic Asylum May 9th, 1864.

No. 4.—A. F., ætat 25; born Lower Canada; farmer; single; English Church. Provincial Asylum, admission Dec. 31st, 1863.

No. 5.—J. G., age 20; born Upper Canada; hatter; single; English Church. Admitted into Provincial Asylum Jan. 6th, 1862.

WOMEN.

No. 1.—C. McK., age 38; born in Scotland; married; Presbyterian. Admission into Provincial Asylum 25th July, 1860.

No, 2.—M. C., age 17; Irish; single; Roman Catholic. Provincial Asylum, date of admission May 13th, 1865.

No. 3.—A. T., age 45; Scotland; single; Church of England. Provincial Asylum, July 26th, 1862. Reads and writes.

No. 4.—C. C., age 50; Ireland; Roman Catholic; married; widow. Date of Provincial Asylum admission 23rd Feb. 1864.

DISCHARGES AND DEATHS.

Discharged improved.—M. W., female, was first admitted into this Asylum Dec. 3rd, 1864; removed by her husband June 23rd, 1865; re-admitted 5th August, 1865, and discharged on trial 24th Nov. 1868.

Two deaths.—One male, the other female; particulars in obituary table No. 3. Asylum residence 8 years, 3 months, and 5 days; and 10 years, 11 months, and 6 days.

With exception of nine cases of measles, of a confluent character, in the months of March and April, the health of this Asylum is most noteworthy; this is owing not only to the locality and its surroundings, but also to the system of hygiene established at its opening, and the same cleanliness, ventilation, order, management, &c., has been continued on to the present time.

In table No. 2, "General Statistics," exhibiting the different forms of insanity, *Dementia* is far above all the other forms. Out of 126 cases cared for in the Asylum the past twelve months, 78 are marked as *Dementia;* the remaining 48 to be divided amongst the other forms. Some of the cases under the heading of *Dementia*—"that tomb of human reason"—are not clearly defined as such. Therefore, when there are these doubts I place them under this heading, knowing that Chronic Mania and Melancholia have a great tendency to pass into some of the phases of Dementia. He should be a very clever expert to decide on the state of some of our patients, who this month might be classed as casses of Dementia, next month Chronic Mania.

Dr. Tuke, in his work on Psycholigical Medicine, has shown the discrepancy that exists in the description given of this form of insanity by Penel, Esqurrol, Pritchard, Guislam, &c.

Dr. Tuke also remarks that, in contemplating a group of demented persons, it is curious to reflect on the various courses by which they have arrived at the same deplorable condition. Were we, says he, to retrace their mental history, we should find that some, a few years ago, afforded examples of melancholia, and were perfectly conscious of all that passed around them. By slow gradations the mental faculties became dulled, confused, and finally obliterated.

Some were maniacs, the very intensity of whose mental operations appears to have exhausted their supply of cerebral power; and a too rapid succession of images, which ought to have been spread over a lifetime, has been compressed within the narrow limits of a few months. The very brilliancy of the flame has caused its premature extinction; the oil which should have sustained the lustre of an entire life has been lavishly consumed in the production of one splendid but useless conflagration. The ashes in the socket alone remain.

Others, again, have lost their faculties by reason of old age, and are illustrations of servile dementia—"the last infirmity of noble minds."

Some, without any previous stage of mental disease, have suddenly, and it may be by some overpowering shock to the nervous system, become subjects of dementia. But all, whatever may have been the original cause, are now indiscriminately consigned to one common doom.

Domestic Condition of Patients, (126).—Married 49; single 75; widowed 2.—126.

Nationality.—Canadian 47; Irish 38; Scotch 24; English 14; United States 3.—126.

Religious Profession.—Church of England 41; Roman Catholic 34; Methodist 26; Presbyterian, 23; other denominations 2.—126.

Occupation.

Men.		*Women.*	
School masters	2	Domestics–viz., wives, wodows, or daughters of farmers	45
Cabinetmaker	1	Governess	1
Farmers	9	Servants	15
Labourers	21	School teachers	2
Masons	2	Wives of tavern-keepers	2
Moulders	3	Unascertained	11
Painters	2		—
Showman	1		76
Saddler	1		50
Tinsmith	1		—
Hatter	1		126
Shoemakers	2		
Unascertained	4		
	50		

List of Articles made up by Nurses and Patients.

Chemises, flannel	26	Men's socks, pairs	167
Chemises, cotton	231	Men's mits	18
Shirts, flannel	44	Men's neck-ties	6
Shirts, cotton	110	Quilts	68
Dresses	167	Bed-ticks	49
Quilted petticoats	44	Pillow-ticks	36
Flannel do	35	Pillow-slips	274
do Jackets	8	Sheets	99
Print do	4	Table-cloths	6
Women's drawers	5	Sofa-covers	3
do aprons	8	Roller towels	27
Night-gowns	24	Towels	32
Stockings, pairs	150	Dish towels	24
Mits, women's	5	Table-cloths	6
Caps, women's	21		
Hard sorp			
Soft Soap			

Having purchased the cloth at "Barrie woollen factory," the men's clothing was made up at Orillia. Heretofore, the men's coats, vests, pants, and caps, were made at Provincial Asylum.

Independent of the list of articles as given above, the mending and repairing allow very little idle time for either nurses or female patients.

As to the occupation of the men, it varies little from former years. Assisting in making beds, scrubbing, sawing fire-wood, and supplying furnaces in engine-house, the piling of wood in winter and spring occupy otherwise indolent patients. Others, again, are employed in farm-yard, stable, pigery, dining-rooms, laundry, claim their posts. We have at present *ten* in field lifting potatoes.

Improvements, Alterations, Additions.—The details are given in quarterly reports. New floors in engine-room and kitchen; new iron tank for women's water-closet; new fixings for steam pump—it had been in constant use for 6 years without repairs; new cooking apparatus; 4 inch screws in wire-guards to men's windows, the former ones being only 2 inch, leaving a hold of less than half inch; centre of verandah, 1st flat, renewed—it was quite decayed and unsafe; new driving-shed, former one converted into straw-house for beds; painting front of verandah and building, also main stairway and men's do; the front of store-houses—the work done by keepers and patients. The addition which was made to our garden, by moving fence farther out into lake, has been curtailed by an equal portion being claimed by Mr. Sanson in front, viz., 200 feet long by 14 feet wide, as measured by Mr. Creswick, P. L. S.

Every year we have to regret the limited extent of our grounds. A farm, even at a distance of one mile from the Asylum, would not only reduce the expenditure of the Institution but add materially to the health of its inmates.

Our steam-heating is all that could be desired; the supply of water abundant; water-closets as free from disagreeable odour as heretofore.

Sunday services are still continued by Rev. Mr. Stewart, Episcopalian, and Rev. Mr. Gray, Presbyterian, with the same regularity and with the same interest in their unfortunate fellow creatures as mentioned in former reports. The congregations average 35, sometimes 40, and are as orderly, quiet, and as reverential as most congregations of sane persons. The attendance has increased since the melodeon was added to accompany the singing.

The several officers, and various attendants and servants have performed their duties (and some of them disagreeable) with much kindness, care, fidelity, and regularity, and deserve my warmest commendation for the faithful discharge of their duties.

With many thanks for your courtesy, valuable aid and suggestions,

I remain, Sir,
Yours respectfully,
J. ARDAGH,
Medical Superintendent.

TABLE No. 1.

General Statistics.

	Number remaining from 1st October, 1868, to 30th September, 1869.	Admitted from 1st October, 1868, to 30th September, 1869.	Average inmates for past 12 months.	Died.	Discharged.			Average stay of those dead or discharged in 12 months.
					Cured.	Relieved.	Improved.	
Males ...	49	4	46	1	0	0	0	Dead, 9 years.
Females	74	5	74	1	0	0	1	Discharged, 4 years.
	123	9	120	2	0	0	1	

J. Ardagh, *Medical Superintendent.*

TABLE No. 2.

	Remaining over from former years.		Admitted from 1st October, 1868, to 30th September, 1869.		Discharged.				Died.	
					Recovered.		Relieved.			
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males.	Females.
Mania	4	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Melancholia	5	17	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dementia	31	42	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
General Paralysis	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Epilepsy	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other forms	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	46	71	4	5	0	0	0	1	1	1

J. ARDAGH,
Medical Superintendent.

TABLE No. 3.

OBITUARY FROM 1ST OCTOBER, 1868, TO 30th SEPTEMBER, 1869.

	Date of last admission, and of death, from 1st October, 1868, to 30th September, 1869.			Age at death, single or married.			Mentally and bodily state on admission.	Duration and causes of insanity.			Assigned causes of death.	Sex.
	* Admission P.L.A.	† Admission O.B.A.	Death	Age.	Single.	Married.		Years.	Months.	Days.		
No 1	26th February, 1861.	28th May, 1862.	June 1 1869.	32	Single.	...	Dementia feeble constitution....	8	3	5	Phthisis.....	Female.
No 2	10th August, 1868.	3rd August, 1861.	June 4 1869.	40	Single.	...	Epileptic	10	11	6	Diarrhœa....	Male

* P.L.A.—Provincial Lunatic Asylum.
† O.B.A.—Orillia Branch Asylum.

J. ARDAGH,
Medical Superintendent.

REPORT

OF

THE WARDEN

OF THE

PENETANGUISHENE REFORMATORY.

Reformatory Prison, Ontario,
Penetanguishene, 18th October, 1869.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Provincial Reformatory, Ontario, for the past year:—

At the expiration of the past year there were, Juvenile Convicts		173
Admitted during year		47
		220

Departures.

Discharged during the year	45	
Removed to Provincial Penitentiary	1	
Sentence remitted	5	
Eloped	3	54
		166
Average number		170

GENERAL REMARKS.

In my report of last year I represented the very great difficulties I had to submit to from the want of sufficient room to carry out adequately the requirements of the Institution. I regret to be under the necessity of repeating those remarks, as nothing has been done since then to remedy the inconveniences complained of. I am, nevertheless, happy to say that the boys are docile and obedient to the rules of the Institution, and most assiduous in the various duties allotted to them. This daily practice "in the various duties allotted to them," naturally produces habits of regularity and industry, so that, with few exceptions, they leave the Reformatory to become honest and industrious members of society, and from all reports which reach me, I can safely assert that, at least, 80 per cent. of the young men liberated turn out to be good citizens. The cases of relapse are but few, for out of 338 (the number liberated since the opening of the Institution), only 13 have been recommitted to the Reformatory.

As most of those so recommitted are youths sentenced for two years, under the 8th Section of "The Act relating to Prisons for Young Offenders," it would appear most desirable for the law to be so amended as to empower the Judges to send boys of the ages of 10 or 12 for seven years to the Reformatory, instead of two years, which is too short a time for them to acquire any proficiency in a trade. As an illustration of the advantages of a longer term of imprisonment, and the disadvantages of a short time, I may remark that on a recent visit to Toronto I met a young man who, having been sentenced to the longest term of imprisonment, had learned his trade well in this Institution, and I felt an inward pride to see him, both respectable in appearance, and so polite in manner. I was also accosted by one of the two years' boys, aged about 13, who had a set of shoe brushes in his hand; he told me that he sometimes made a dollar a day by this precarious mode of livelihood. If this poor youth had been sentenced to seven instead of two years, he would, within that period, have acquired a good trade, and at the same time have had the advantage of a secular and religious education.

On the 2nd July, three young men eloped from the Institution, sentenced respectively for five years, three and a-half, and three; the first served three years and three months of the time, and the other two, one year and nine months. I placed the greatest confidence in those young men, and their general good conduct warranted me in doing so. On Dominion Day (1st July), the boys had a congé, and were playing in the yard, when an excursion party from Owen Sound, numbering about 800, visited the Reformatory; they were permitted to converse with the boys, and I have every reason to suppose that there were some among them who represented to these young men the high wages they could get if they effected their escape. Every endeavour was made to recapture them, but strange to say, not the slightest clue could be discovered of their movements, or how they succeeded in getting away.

A reference to Dr. Gilmor's report will, I am happy to say, show that the sanitary state of the Institution has been very satisfactory. The locality of the Reformatory is extremely salubrious; it has many advantages to recommend it, the only drawback being the want of Railroad communication from Barrie. This, however, may shortly be remedied, as I see by the late papers that the Northern Railroad Company intend applying at the next meeting of the Legislature for "An Act to authorize the construction of a Railway from some point on the Northern Railway of Canada, within the County of Simcoe, to Lakes Muskoka and Rosseau, with branches and extensions to the Georgian Bay." The Port Hope and Lyndsay Company appear also desirous of extending their line to this locality, and as both Penetanguishene and Mundy's Bay have all the requisites of a good harbour (and good harbours are scarce on Lake Huron), it is but reasonable to hope that the whistle of the steam car may be soon heard in this neighbourhood. These harbours are well sheltered from prevailing winds, of a good depth, capacious, free from dangerous rocks and shoals, and the entrance sufficiently broad to afford plenty of room for sailing vessels to tack in and out without the aid of a pilot.

I trust that my endeavour to keep the expenses within the necessary outlay will meet approval. The revenue will this year exceed the amount the Treasurer calculated on, and I have every reason to hope a much larger increase will appear the coming year, when the shops and other requisite buildings are completed. The work may commence on the disappearance of the snow, as there are one hundred and fifty-two thousand of brick on hand made this year, and one hundred and twenty cell doors completed for the wing, also made in the Institution, and on the improved plan suggested by the Inspector. Similar cell doors cost, at the Kingston Penitentiary, $14.35 each, which would amount to $1,722.

I have also the satisfaction to state that my estimate for the coming year is $1,149 less than the amount voted last Session, and I hope, with strict economy, to make it suffice for all the wants and requirements of the Institution.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM MOORE KELLY,
Warden.

J. W. Langmuir, Esq.,
Inspector of Asylums, &c., Toronto.

CHAPLAINS' REPORTS.

To J. W. Langmuir, Esquire, *Inspector of Her Majesty's Prisons, &c. &c., in the Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada.*

Reformatory, Penetanguishene,
1st of October, 1869.

Sir,—In my last Report which I had the honour of forwarding, I was obliged to bring very prominently forward the serious inconveniences under which I was labouring, through the insufficient accommodation afforded me in regard to my duties as chaplain and schoolmaster.

At that time I was in hopes that the new buildings would shortly be so far completed as in a few months to have given me the use of the chapel and school-room. I am sorry to say that my reasonable hopes have been disappointed, and that I am still obliged to use the present small and inconvenient apartment both as a chapel and school-room. I am indeed deeply grieved at this, because under such circumstances, it is most difficult to perform my appointed duties with that efficiency I so much desire.

As I now find that in all probability the chapel and school-room in the new buildings will not be available for my use till the spring or summer of next year, I shall earnestly attempt, as best I can, to meet the difficulties arising from this delay, and shall endeavour by new arrangements of the classes, desks, and forms, to make the best use of the limited means at my command.

I am glad to report favourably of the general behaviour of my boys even under the unfavourable circumstances in which they are at present placed; and this encourages me to hope that when the new buildings shall have been completed, there will shortly be seen a decided improvement in their conduct both in the chapel and in the school; and also, that the duties incumbent on me as chaplain and schoolmaster will be performed with greater ease and credit to myself, and advantage to my boys.

I have the honour to remain,
Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
GEORGE HALLEM,
Protestant Chaplain.

To the Inspector of Prisons, &c.

Sir,—In submitting my usual Report, I have only to repeat what I have said with much pleasure in my former reports, that the conduct and intellectual progress of my boys have been generally very satisfactory.

It now remains for me to offer a few suggestions which I hope will be taken into serious consideration.

In the first place I will recommend that provision be made for the complete separation of the small from the large boys.

Secondly, that the new chapel, almost ready for service two years ago, be completed as soon as possible, so that the boys may have a more respectable place of worship than the present one.

And thirdly, impressed as I am with the good effects produced by rewards of merit, I take the liberty of recommending that a certain portion of the term of imprisonment be remitted to those whose good conduct is manifested by their daily good behaviour, efforts at intellectual improvement, and diligent performance of the work allotted to them. Being youths generally of weak minds, we must employ every means to support and

strengthen their character. And although whilst here they are strengthened by solid instruction, good example, and above all by the grace of God imparted by means of the holy Sacraments, yet when returned to their old associates in vice they yield to the temptation as is now and then evinced by the relapse of some. But when further encouraged by the remission of a portion of the term of their sentence, for example two or three days each month, for the practice of the above named virtues, energetic efforts would be awakened in their minds which would leave lasting impressions.

As I have witnessed with great satisfaction the determined efforts at improvement for the sake of trifling rewards, I am confident the above plan would be followed with the most happy results; and trusting that the foregoing recommendations, which I respectfully suggest, shall meet with favourable consideration

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. P. KENNEDY,
Catholic Chaplain.

Penetanguishene, 15th October, 1869.

SURGEON'S REPORT.

REFORMATORY PRISON, ONTARIO,
Penetanguishene, 15th Oct., 1869.

SIR,—I have the honour to state that the health of the boys has been on the whole good since the date of my last report.

With the exception of a few cases of gastric fever (3), I have had to attend very few cases of importance, many requiring minor surgical operations, together with an unusual number of colds, coughs, affections incident to a scrofulous constitution. fill up the list of those whom I was called upon to attend.

We have been most remarkably free from the contagious diseases which have been prevalent in the surrounding country.

In the event of any epidemic breaking out in this institution, the want of a convenient hospital and surgery would be very much felt and cause a great deal of inconvenience.

However, with the ever willing help of the officers, I am in hopes to pass them through the ordeal safely, as heretofore, should we be so visited.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

WM. R. GILMOR,
Reformatory, Ontario.

J. W. LANGMUIR, ESQ.,
Inspector of Asylums, &c., Toronto.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER

OF

AGRICULTURE AND ARTS

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR

1869.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO., 86 KING STREET WEST.
1870.

CONTENTS.

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT :— PAGE.

Amendments of the Agricultural and Arts Act 1
Working of the Statute 2
Reports of Societies 3
Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association 4
Mechanics' Institutes 4
Fruit Growers' Association 6
Crop Returns 7
Industrial Museum 8
Agricultural Education 8
The Provincial Exhibition 9
Conclusion 10

APPENDIX (A) :—

Analysis of Reports of Electoral Division and Township Agricultural Societies, and of Horticultural Societies, for 1868, (Alphabetically arranged) 14

APPENDIX (B).—MECHANICS' INSTITUTES :—

Annual Meeting and Report of the Association of the Mechanics' Institutes of Ontario for 1869 212
Circular respecting Evening Class Instruction 216
Analysis of Reports of Mechanics' Institutes for 1869, (Alphabetically arranged) 220

APPENDIX (C).—REPORT OF THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO FOR 1869 :—

Annual Meeting of the Association 233
The President's Address 235
Autumn Meeting of the Association, 1868 237
General Meeting at Hamilton, February, 1869 243
Summer Meeting at Galt, July, 1869 249
Synopsis of Returns on Fruit Culture in Ontario 254
Report of Mr. C. Arnold, as Delegate to the American Pomological Convention 272
On the Culture of the Apple 274
The Cultivation of the Pear 281

Page.

A Paper on the Plum Tree 284
The Culture of the Currant..... 288
Report on Mr. Arnold's Hybrid Grapes 292
Wine Grapes in Canada 294
Meteorological Influences affecting the Grape..... 294
Raspberries in 1869..... 296
Seedling Apples..... 297
Report on Fruit, County of Elgin, for 1869 297
Report on Fruit, County of Halton, for 1869..... 298
Report on Fruit, County of Lincoln, for 1869 300
Prizes offered by the Association, for 1870..... 301

Appendix (D):—

Analysis of Crop Returns for 1869, (Alphabetically arranged) 302

Appendix (E):—

Amounts Expended for the Encouragement of Agriculture and Arts, for 1869..... 320

REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1869.

To His Excellency the Honourable William Pearce Howland, *C.B.*
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario:

May it Please Your Excellency:

I have the honour to submit to Your Excellency the following report of my proceedings in relation to the Bureau of Agriculture and Arts, with a synopsis of the state and operations of the various Societies in connection with this Department.

I. Amendments of the Agricultural and Arts Act.

During the last Session of Parliament, it was found expedient to amend certain parts of the Act 31 Victoria, Chap. 29, as circumstances had arisen rendering some modifications and additions necessary for the better working of Agricultural Societies, and the safer keeping of the funds, and prompter payment of premiums and other liabilities of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario. The principal features of the changes effected are as follows:—(1.) That all funds of the Association are to be deposited in a chartered bank of the Dominion, and all payments made by cheques on such bank by the Treasurer of the Association, countersigned by the Secretary thereof. (2.) A corrected list of the prizes awarded at the Provincial Exhibition to be sent to all persons obtaining a prize on or before the first of November following; and that all prizes not applied for on or before the

thirtieth day of November shall be forfeited. (3.) That all liabilities of the Association, except cases of litigation or reasonable dispute, shall be paid on or before the thirty-first day of December in each year. (4.) In all cases of doubt or dispute as to the construction or working of the Act, the decision of the Commissioner shall be final, except that an appeal therefrom may be made to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

II. Working of the Statute.

The Agricultural and Arts Act, as amended, has worked during the year in as satisfactory a manner as could reasonably be expected, and it is generally regarded as a great improvement on previous legislation. Considering the large number of Societies in the Province, each Electoral Division having one, and also most of the older settled townships, comprising no inconsiderable variety of soils, climate and other conditions, it must require both time and experience to frame a law that shall equally meet the wants of every section; and though it is most undesirable to have frequent changes in legislation, it will no doubt be found, after further experience of the working of the Statute, that additional modifications may be beneficially introduced. The difficulties that have arisen hitherto have not been great, nor, with three or four exceptions, of much importance. They have been exclusively of a local character, arising from sectional jealousy, or from causes which it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, for legislation wholly to control. It is of the utmost importance, in the conducting of our Agricultural Societies in an efficient and profitable manner, that all their members should be animated by one common feeling, cordially and zealously uniting together in the various ways indicated by experience and a sense of duty, for the promotion of those great interests which such organizations are intended to serve.

I may here remark that the theory on which our agricultural legislation is based seems to be this:—A mutual relation between what may be termed the three different grades of Societies recognized by the Statute, as a means of mutual help for the accomplishment of a common object—the advancement of the agricultural and other industrial interests of the Province. With reference to exhibition purposes, according to this view Township Societies should select the best of their stock and other articles for the show of the County Society with which they are connected, and from the latter the choicest productions should be sent to the great Annual Provincial Exhibition. To carry out fully the principle involved in this theory would require that the different classes of Societies should hold their shows in accordance with a given order of time, a condition that would in some cases be found inconvenient, if not impracticable, unless the Provincial Exhibition was postponed to a period that might be felt to be objectionably late. At all events, the *spirit* of this principle of mutual help and dependence should pervade all our Societies, and constitute a common basis of action; for just in proportion as it is practically recognized will be the success and benefit of all these various organizations.

III. Reports of Societies.

An analysis of the reports of the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies in connection with my Department is given in Appendix (A). With a view of securing clearness and uniformity of statement, I caused a circular to be issued to all the Societies previous to their last annual meetings, enclosing blank forms, so as to secure information of receipts

and expenditure under separate heads, and a clear balance sheet. I feel pleasure in observing that a great improvement has thereby been effected in many of these reports, rendering a synopsis of them easily made, and more lucid and intelligible. I regret, however, that several Societies, either from carelessness, or a want of properly understanding the schedules, and in a very few cases, perhaps, not getting them, have not so fully complied with my request as is desirable; and this circumstance will account for the want of uniformity and clearness and fulness of statement which are apparent in several of the reports. In some cases it has been found impracticable to make out their financial statements, which had to be returned for amendment, a course that will be adopted another year in all cases where the prescribed forms are not properly observed.

In the Circular before mentioned, I requested the Directors of all the Societies to embody in their reports whatever might be interesting or suggestive, relating to agriculture and the industrial arts, that might come within the range of their observation or experience, as required by Statute; stating that "my object, in desiring as full information as possible, is, that whatever is interesting and useful in the proceedings of the Societies in connection with this Department, may be collated and embodied in the next Annual Report to the Provincial Legislature." It is with much regret, I observe, that so reasonable and legitimate a request has been only partially complied with; for while some Societies have included in their reports the information desired, others have done so but in a vague and meagre manner, while not a few have contented themselves by simply returning a column or two of figures. The fact that of late years, no digest has been made and published of the Societies' Reports, will in a great measure, perhaps, account for such serious defects, which I trust will be corrected in those of another year.

One or two points brought out in these reports may be instanced as indicative of progress. There is evidently an increasing desire for the union of two or more Societies, for the purpose of getting up a respectable and useful exhibition. We cannot probably have too many Societies; one even in every township may do a good work, but certainly there has been a tendency to have too many shows. Valuable and even essential in some circumstances as these may be, they are not, as some would seem to think, every thing, and that when once a Society has done with the show, its work is ended for a year. Our agricultural organizations should aim at becoming, in no restricted sense, "Mutual Improvement Societies," by diffusing popular and useful knowledge on the subjects they embrace, by holding meetings for discussing them, by making experiments and carefully recording their results, and by circulating among their members agricultural papers and books, of which, happily, there is, in the present day, no lack of supply. Another noticeable feature, in some of the reports, is, that shows are dispensed with for one or more years, in order to accumulate funds for improving live stock, and of introducing, for purposes of trial, new and improved varieties of seeds. This, too, is a move in the right direction. Small shows, restricted to the limits of a single township, are frequently of but little worth, while the introduction of superior stock, and improved varieties of seeds, cannot fail of producing great and permanent improvements.

In making these remarks, I am desirous of guarding myself against being misunderstood. I am by no means inimical to exhibitions, but believe that they have done good service in the cause of agricultural and industrial improvement, and accomplished import-

ant objects, which would never, perhaps, have been reached but for the competition and opportunities of observation which they afford. But in order to maintain the efficiency and respectable status of exhibitions, as large a collection of material as is possible must be got together, that competition may be keen and healthy, visitors attracted; and to accomplish these objects, it will often be found, not merely desirable, but essential that smaller Societies should combine. It may be further observed, as a mark of progress, that an increasing desire appears to exist to secure permanent grounds and buildings, and convenient appliances for holding shows, charging the public a small admission fee; a condition that, while it excites a healthy interest in the operations of the Society, likewise tends to improve, in no small degree, as the reports in some cases show, its financial condition, and consequently its means of usefulness.

Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association.

The members of this body, with the exception of the few who are such *ex officio*, were elected by the County Agricultural Societies at their last annual meetings. The Council first met for organization at their rooms, in the city of Toronto, on 24th February last. From the official communications received by my Department, it appears that the attention of the Council has been principally occupied with pecuniary and other matters belonging to the late Board of Agriculture, and in getting out a prize list, and making the necessary preparations for the Annual Provincial Exhibition. Ample security has been given by the Treasurer; a Finance Committee appointed, who have power to transact certain business of a pressing character in the intervals between the meetings of Council, and auditors, selected by the Delegates of the Association at their annual meeting, held in the city of London during the week of the late Exhibition.

The Council, I am informed, has got security on mortgage for a part of the arrears owing by the late Treasurer of the Board of Agriculture, and the case of his charge for commission on certain moneys received and paid by him for a series of years, is now before the Court of Chancery, and the hearing thereof is expected to come on shortly. No full report of the proceedings of the Council has yet been made to the Bureau; the Statute requires this to be done on or before the first of July. As the Council is now elected by all the County Agricultural Societies of the Province, it is hoped that the new Statute will in this, as well as in other respects, work efficiently and satisfactorily to all the interests concerned. It must necessarily take time for the Council to mature their plans, and carry out their important objects; and there appears to be good reasons to hope that their report, when the time comes for it to be presented, will meet the approval of Your Excellency, and the expectations of the Legislature and the country.

Mechanics' Institutes.

During the past year, a larger number of these useful Institutions have availed themselves of the provisions of the Agricultural and Arts Statute, in qualifying to receive Legislative aid, in the imparting of evening class instruction to their members, and in the purchase of books of a practical and literary character.

In the year 1868, the number so receiving aid was thirteen, amounting in the aggregate to $1610.00, namely:—

Chatham	$100 00
Paris	100 00
Toronto	200 00
Bowmanville	150 00
Galt	50 00
Streetsville	80 00
Oshawa	180 00
Hamilton	100 00
Peterborough	200 00
Dundas	200 00
Whitby	75 00
Strathroy	75 00
Guelph	100 00
Total	$1610 00

Up to the first of November of the present year, the number was nineteen, receiving in the aggregate the sum of $2656.07, namely:—

Paris	$150 00
Seaforth	200 00
Toronto	200 00
Schomberg	30 00
Meaford	107 59
Berlin	103 48
Hamilton	200 00
Bowmanville	125 00
Galt	100 00
Merrickville	63 00
Dundas	200 00
Brantford	100 00
Oshawa	200 00
Newmarket	30 00
Whitby	150 00
Streetsville	197 00
Woodstock	200 00
Thorold	100 00
Peterborough	200 00
Total	$2656 07

The larger number of Institutes claiming aid for the present over the previous year, has been induced by the liberal amendments to the Act of last Session, whereby the purchase of all books, not included under the general term *fiction*, are recognized as entitling the Institutes so purchasing to Legislative aid, to the extent of one dollar for every dollar subscribed, up to a maximum sum of two hundred dollars.

I am pleased to learn that the subject of evening class instruction is obtaining a wider interest. Classes in English Grammar and Composition, Arithmetic and Mathematics, Book-keeping and Penmanship, Ornamental and Mechanical Drawing, Chemistry, and the French language, are now in successful operation in some of these institutions; while classes in modelling, music, and other useful or interesting studies, are being organized. I trust that under the encouragement now afforded by the Legislature, these efforts to secure valuable practical results in the working of these societies may be eminently successful.

To impart suitable instruction to the youth of any portion of the community, under any or the most unfavourable circumstances, is most highly desirable; but the gathering in to evening classes those who are approaching or have arrived at years of maturity—men and youth employed during the day in the active pursuits and industries of life; and are able to appreciate and practically test the benefits of the instruction imparted, must necessarily result in inestimable advantage to the country.

The Annual Report and proceedings of the "Association of Mechanics' Institutes for Ontario;" a copy of a circular issued by the Association respecting "the organization and mode of conducting" evening classes; and abstracts of the Annual Reports of a few Mechanics' Institutes, will be found in Appendix (B) to this report; these will show that the Association is aiding the Institutes to the extent of its means, in obtaining suitable books for their libraries at the lowest prices, and in other ways furthering their legitimate objects.

Fruit Growers' Association.

This Society has had new life infused into it since the passing of the Agricultural Statute, and promises to be of great practical utility. The reports and discussions on fruit culture, at the meetings held in Hamilton, Galt and Brantford during the year, were well adapted to impart sound practical information on this interesting and valuable department of horticulture, and to elicit and diffuse a taste for improvement in a pursuit so highly conducive to the health and comfort of man. Few things tend more to impart beauty and rational enjoyment to country life than surrounding our dwellings with fruit trees, and the necessary amount of ornamental planting to afford them protection; and if this principle were more thoroughly carried out, country scenery would become far more picturesque and attractive than it often is, and rural homes snugly embosomed amidst the foliage blossoms, and fruits of trees would gather round them associations eminently conducive to the culture of higher and purer tastes, and the quiet enjoyment of domestic life. It can now be no longer a question that the south-western portion of the Province, at least, is well adapted to the growth of many of the finer kinds of fruit, not only such as apples, pears and plums, but also of grapes, peaches and cherries, which, when properly cultivated on suitable soils, can, in ordinary seasons, be brought to perfect maturity. In every point of view, it becomes expedient to encourage the production of fruit, not only for home consumption, but also for exportation, and thus add to the resources of the country.

By the request of the Directors of the Association, I caused, in the month of May last, a circular to be prepared and sent to all the Electoral Division Societies, Horticultural Societies, and leading nurserymen in the Province, on the general question of fruit culture·

The main object was to elicit full and reliable information from practical men, on the varieties of fruit which experience has found to be best adapted to the varied climate and soils of Ontario. The enquiry comprised all the kinds of fruit that could be produced, and the diseases and insect depredations to which they are subjected, with suggestions for removing or mitigating these evils, which appear to have been of late years much on the increase. A large number of returns has been received, many of them came in late, and some societies have not yet been heard from, a circumstance to be regretted, as it was desired to make the enquiry as extensive and complete as possible. I refer, however, with pleasure to the synopsis of these returns in Appendix (C), and believe it will be found to contain much important and reliable information of great practical value.

Crop Returns.

In July last, I had a circular prepared and addressed to all the Agricultural Societies in connection with this Department, on the general question of the harvest, requesting that the forms endorsed might be filled up and returned by the first of September. The principal object in asking for these returns was to procure as reliable information as possible relative to the estimated average yield of all the most important varieties of farm crops, and collate and publish the results as soon as practicable for the general information of the public. By means, such as these, only approximative estimates could be made, but even these, if carefully prepared by experienced observers all over the country, would be of considerable public interest and of no small practical value. Several societies made their returns by, or near the time specified for receiving them, but the greater part were not received till several weeks had elapsed, and they have continued to come slowly in up to the present time ; and some societies have not even yet been heard from. The unusual lateness of the harvest has no doubt been the principal cause of the delay, and I learn that in many instances the Secretaries of County Societies experienced much difficulty in getting information from the Township Societies with which they are connected.

To collect statistical information of this nature, to be received at a specific time from the Societies in each of the Electoral Divisions of the Province, is a task much more difficult than was anticipated, and this will explain why the returns in Appendix (D) are not so complete as could be desired. I have been favoured with several suggestions for more fully and speedily obtaining this important object, and hope another year to be able to avail myself of them.

It will be seen from the returns that the crops of the past season have been generally abundant, and that we have great reason for thankfulness to a gracious Providence for the liberal manner in which the labours of the husbandman have been blessed. The season has been marked by some striking peculiarities ; cool and moist in a degree rarely experienced in this country. Indeed, there was at one time reason to apprehend that the crops might be seriously retarded in coming to maturity, or injured during the period of harvesting. These fears, however, have only been very partially realized by results, although the quality of grain has, no doubt, been somewhat injured by the state of the weather, and hay, in some instances, has been greatly damaged. Potatoes, on heavy, wet soils, have been badly affected by rot, but most other root crops have proved very abundant and of good quality. I regret to learn that in a few elevated and humid situations, in

the north-western parts of the Province more particularly, the lateness of the harvest, accompanied by early frosts of unusual severity, have been most disastrous on the crops, and will produce, it is feared, much financial difficulty, if not positive suffering among many of the young and needy settlers. In other parts, too, the wheat crop has been damaged by the midge, but not to anything like the extent and severity of former years. The rust, however, has in some localities been terribly destructive, arising from the local character of the soil, and the intensity of those atmospheric conditions in a particular state of growth so favourable to the rapid development of this destructive pest. Fortunately these afflicted areas are of comparatively small extent, and will not very seriously affect the aggregate production of the Province.

Industrial Museum.

In my last report, I referred to the desirableness of forming, in connection with the Bureau of Agriculture, a collection of characteristic specimens illustrative of the capabilities and skill of the farmers, mechanics, and manufacturers of the Province. Circulars to this effect were addressed to all the Agricultural Societies and leading manufacturers requesting contributions; but I regret to say that the response hitherto given affords little ground for hope that the object will be speedily accomplished in this way. The idea, however, is not abandoned, and I shall still look to the various Agricultural Societies to furnish the Department from year to year with samples of such cereal productions, at least, as will practically illustrate the capabilities of the Province in this its principal source of wealth and material advancement. A collection of the more important agricultural implements of the most improved modern construction has already been procured from the well-known establishment of the Messrs. Howard, of Bedford, England; an inspection of which by our farmers and mechanics will no doubt prove interesting and usefully suggestive.

Agricultural Education.

The present age is remarkably distinguished for an enlightened desire to diffuse the blessings of education among all classes of the community, and this Province has a just ground of pride for the successful exertions that have been made within the last twenty years in promoting this important object. Whether we look to the higher or lower grades of education, the much-improved quality of both, and the accessibility of the latter to our entire community, without distinction of nation or creed, Ontario is certainly in advance of most communities older and wealthier than itself. Notwithstanding the great advancement we have made within a period comparatively short, I have a growing conviction that something more is required to give our education a more decidedly practical character, especially in reference to the agricultural and mechanical classes of the community, which comprise the great bulk of the population, and constitute the principal means of our wealth and prosperity. Agricultural Societies, Farmers' Clubs and Mechanics' Institutes, are all efficient agents in their respective ways in helping on the education of the great masses of our industrial population, and the advantages they have conferred it would be impossible fully to estimate. These organizations, however, it should be remembered, are in great measure confined to adults. What now appears to be more especially needed in carrying forward this great work is, in addition to the ordinary instruction in Common

Schools, the introduction of elementary instruction in what may be termed the foundation principles of agricultural and mechanical science.

Institutions on an extensive scale, specially adapted to the education of you intended for agricultural and cognate pursuits, have been established of late years with varying degrees of success. Whether we are at present sufficiently advanced to adopt this principle in connection with a large experimental farm may fairly admit of doubt. I think, however, that we already possess appliances which might be so arranged as to be speedily brought to bear in promoting this great object, and prepare the way ultimately for something of a higher and more comprehensive character. Our enlightened and energetic Chief Superintendent of Education would, I believe, approve and help forward such a movement. The Agricultural Professorship in University College, and the Veterinary School in connection with the Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association might, I should think, be so arranged in connection with the Normal School for training teachers, as to meet, for the present at least, the want to which I have referred. This subject will continue to receive my best attention, and I hope to be able, in the next report I may have the honour of presenting to Your Excellency, to record the fact of a commencement being made with a prospect of success.

The Provincial Exhibition.

It is with feelings of pride and satisfaction that I refer to our great annual exposition of the results of our provincial industry, which recently took place in the city of London. Your Excellency having, with the Governor-General of the Dominion, and His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, honoured the occasion with your presence, you, doubtless, shared in those sentiments of admiration common to all true-hearted Canadians, while observing that extensive display of the results of our various provincial industries. The live stock bore unmistakable marks that Ontario is, both in its pastures and climate, in connection with the intelligence and enterprise of its farmers, admirably calculated to advance and sustain this most important department of husbandry; while the superior quality of the different grains as clearly indicated its adaptability to arable culture. The display of fruits and vegetables, both as to magnitude and quality, has never been excelled, and rarely equalled, either in British America or the United States. The horticultural productions afforded an occular disproof of the erroneous notions, still unhappily too prevalent, but now fast giving way by the power of indisputable facts, of the unsuitableness of our climate to the production of the choicer kinds of fruits and vegetables. In the mechanical department, the show was particularly interesting and suggestive, and unmistakably indicated the great progress which our mechanics have made of late in improving their implements and machines, and adapting them to the special wants of our agriculturists and manufacturers, thereby affording most valuable aid to the development of the resources of the country. In the arts and manufacturing departments, similar proofs of progress were apparent, happily combining the ornamental with the useful, the latter predominating as is befitting a young country, but not to the injury or exclusion of the former. The order and good feeling which characterised the many thousands of loyal people who assembled for mutual encouragement in a national work, and to pay becoming respect to the representatives of their Sovereign, was, indeed, a soul stirring spectacle,

pregnant with the most cheering anticipations of the progress and future well being of our country. The arrangements for the show were ample and convenient, and the management highly creditable to the Directors and Local Committee.

Conclusion.

The meteorological character of the past season cannot fail to draw the attention of farmers, especially such as live in exposed or swampy situations, to the injuries which their crops often suffer from cold and excessive moisture. Notwithstanding, the harvest generally has proved abundant, I have already referred to certain localities as being exceptions. In these situations the harvest generally has been seriously injured both in quantity and quality, and in consequence of the lateness of the season, and the prevalence of wet and unusually early and severe frosts, some of the crops have been almost destroyed.

A very useful practical lesson may be deduced from these facts. No inconsiderable amount of the evils complained of is unquestionably within the reach of human agency to mitigate, if not wholly prevent. It should be remarked that they are generally associated with situations in which the soil and climate are characterized by superabundant moisture, and a low temperature. The true remedy, then, must be found in drainage, an operation which raises the temperature several degrees, both of the air and soil, principally by diminishing evaporation, the great source of cold; and by rendering the land both drier and warmer, its cultivation becomes much easier and cheaper, an earlier and better seed-bed is procured in the spring, followed by earlier and better harvests in autumn. The cold and backward situations, already referred to, might be astonishingly improved by a judicious system of draining the swamps with which they commonly abound, thereby preventing, or, at least, very greatly modifying the late frosts of spring, and the early ones of the fall, which so often prove injurious in such places.

I have learnt with much satisfaction, that in Kent and some adjacent counties, advantage has already been taken of the provisions of the recent Drainage Act, and that considerable tracts of land, formerly not only worthless but positively injurious, have been relieved of stagnant water, and are rapidly becoming highly productive. I trust that this important and indispensible means of improving both the soil and climate of the country, will be more extensively applied under the provisions of a bill just introduced during the present Session of Parliament, and that the owners of land, where large swamps exist, will be enabled to drain them to the great advantage of themselves, and to the benefit also of the country, the improvement of only the arterial drainage of which will always be accompanied by desirable and beneficial ults.

While dealing with extensive swamps, loans of money, and the co-operation of several owners of land, become necessary, as such works involve large outlays, and in plans, as well as in execution, demand much care, and sometimes engineering skill. Very much may be done by individuals under ordinary circumstances, by removing obstructions in water courses, occasioned by rotten wood, silt, and aquatic plants, and by cutting open ditches through the wetter portion of the land. This is the correct, if not the only practicable way of commencing draining in a new and sparsely settled country. To wait till our land can be drained, after the refined and expensive systems of older and wealthier

countries, is a mischievous fallacy, and will keep back, for a generation or two, a work that should be commenced without delay. It is earnestly to be desired that the members of our Agricultural Societies will consider and discuss this vital question, with a view to practical applications, and I shall be happy to observe, in their future reports, that more general and efficient efforts are being made for the carrying into practice, as far as means admit and circumstances require, so essential an artifice for improving both the soil and climate.

It is gratifying to know that the greatly increased amount of immigration, during the past season, has considerably relieved the wants of farmers and others in various parts of the Province. Nevertheless, there have been whole sections where the supply of labour has come far short of the demand. This state of things will probably continue, to a greater or lesser extent, for a long time to come. As new clearances extend in the country, villages will be formed, and a demand for more labour of various kinds will arise, so that in a new and progressive country there is nothing likely to occur that can seriously or permanently deprive useful and needed labour of a liberal reward. In all probability, next year will bring increasing numbers to our Province, and thus meeting, to a greater extent than heretofore, the urgent demand for labour, and accelerating the development of the resources—some of which not yet touched—of the country.

The progress made of late in agricultural mechanics is of a most hopeful and gratifying character, and the farmers of this Province gain the advantages thereby imparted. It is to this source—improved implements and machines—that we must mainly look in order to carry out and sustain improved systems of cultivation, now so imperiously demanded in many places in consequence of the deterioration of the soil. It is, therefore, encouraging to find that tools and machines of improved construction and of superior workmanship are being extensively manufactured in the Province; thus abridging and lightening both human and animal labour, and increasing and cheapening production at the same time.

On the whole, then, there is sufficient ground for congratulation on the state and progress of this Province, and also of the Dominion, of which it forms an important part. The prospects of Canada are brightening and enlarging, and the connection with the great North-West will shortly be consummated. The period is rapidly approaching when the whole of British North America, from one ocean to the other, will constitute a great and united community, destined, it is most devoutly to be hoped, to establish on a broad and permanent basis the precious principles of constitutional freedom, and occupy a prominent position in relation to human progress and happiness on this great continent.

JOHN CARLING,
Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

Toronto, November, 1869.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

APPENDIX (A).

ANALYSIS OF REPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES FOR 1868.

ANALYSIS OF REPORTS

OF

Agricultural and Horticultural Societies,

FOR THE YEAR 1868.

ADDINGTON.*

Number of members, 189.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		235 00	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		50	
			935 50
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		9 77	
" Prizes for Live Stock	168 75		
" " Field Products	44 25		
" " Dairy "	14 50		
" " Horticultural Products	12 75		
" " Agricultural Implements	99 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	45 25		
		384 50	
" L. G. to Township Societies		350 00	
" Agricultural Publications		119 80	
" Working Expenses		72 50	
			936 57
Balance due Treasurer			1 07

Township Branches.

*Camden.**

Number of members, 69.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		115 00	
" Legislative Grant		151 32	
			266 32
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		3 16	
" Prizes for Live Stock	121 50		
" " Field Products	29 50		

*(The Asterisk indicates those Reports which contain no remarks, or only such as are not of sufficient general interest to justify their publication at this distance of time).

By prizes Dairy Products	7 50		
" " Horticultural Products	1 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	49 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures	23 25		
		232 50	
" Working Expenses		26 68	
			262 34
Balance in hand			3 98

*Loughborough.**

Number of members, 50.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		12 18	
" Members' Subscriptions		50 00	
" Legislative Grant		65 79	
			127 97
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	42 55		
" " Field Products	24 25		
" " Dairy "	2 25		
" " Horticultural Products	4 95		
" " Agricultural Implements	3 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	17 00		
		94 00	
" Working Expenses		28 50	
			122 50
Balance in hand			5 47

*Portland.**

Number of members. 55.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		1 13	
" Members' Subscriptions		55 00	
" Legislative Grant		69 78	
			125 91
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	70 45		
" " Field Products	8 85		
" " Dairy "	3 95		
" " Horticultural Products	40		
" " Agricultural Implements	4 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	40 00		
		128 15	
" Working Expenses		10 68	
			138 83
Balance due Treasurer			12 92

ALGOMA.

Number of Members, 97.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		271 50	
" Admissions to show		3 15	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
			974 65
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	115 25		
" " Field Products	32 75		
" " Dairy "	26 50		
" " Horticultural Products	14 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	40 50		
" " Ploughing Match	16 00		
		245 50	
" Preparing show Grounds		38 62	
" Purchase of Seed		6 50	
" Working Expenses		43 96	
			334 58
Balance in hand			640 07

REPORT.

The society was not organized until the twentieth day of July last, which organization should have been completed before the end of the preceeding April. The first instalment of the Legislative grant was received in September, amounting to $300, which left but one month for completing arrangements for the fall show.

The above facts were owing to a misunderstanding as to what was necessary to be done by the member for Algoma in the Provincial Legislature, for convening the meeting for the organization of the society, as provided by the Agricultural Act, while the Directors have no desire to throw any blame on Mr. Cumberland, who subsequently did so handsomely for the society, by subscribing most liberally to the funds thereof, and exerting his influence at the seat of Government in our behalf, also by the interest and solicitude evinced by him in his frequent correspondence, yet they feel it to be their duty to express their conviction, that to the leniency of the Honorable Commissioner of Agriculture, we are indebted for the existence of our present prosperous society, inasmuch as if he in his official capacity had strictly adhered to formalities, we could not have complained as from the organization not having been completed by the specified time the society could not have claimed to be recognized, we therefore take this opportunity of tendering the thanks of the society to the Honorable Commissioner of Agriculture for his kindness and consideration.

We received the second instalments of the Legislative grant, on the thirteenth of the present month; with regard to this we would beg to say that the society is indebted to Mr. Cumberland in obtaining this further proof of the Legislative bounty, as by his munificent addition of one hundred and thirty-five dollars to his former subscription of ten dollars, the subscription list was raised to the required amount of one-third of the full grant to any society; and we have reason to congratulate this society on the possession of two such influential friends as the facts prove they possess, in the Honorable Mr. Carling and the member for Algoma.

We are happy to be in a position to report that a steady progress is being made in clearing and fencing in the settlements, and but for the very unfavourable season just past, the proceeds of last harvest would have been much greater than formerly. We have all to regret the shortness of the hay crop, owing to the spring drought. To guard against contingencies of this kind in future, we would suggest the cultivation of Hungarian grass, as from the results obtained from experiments made last season, it is believed it would do well in this climate, and prove a profitable crop for fodder, the lack of which is this winter being so severely felt. We would also suggest that a larger area be sown in root crops for winter feed, as turnips, field carrots, and mangold wurtzel are all known to be reliable crops, and if not required for home use, would always bring remunerative prices. We

believe that by carrying out the above suggestions, a recurrence of the existing unpleasant state of affairs could be avoided. We have hitherto been given to trust too much to the usually superabundant crop of cultivated and indigenous grasses for provender. We regret to find that but little wheat has been sown. It is to be deplored that from the want of a grist-mill at home, and the distance from market, the cultivation of a crop, which has hitherto provod successful, should be comparatively abandoned. It is to be hoped that some means may be devised to supply this indispensible necessity to the farmer —a good mill. We would call attention to the fact that potatoes grown in Algoma, from their known excellence, are anxiously inquired after, and command high prices in eastern cities, and would therefore urge the propriety of devoting more ground to the production of this remunerative crop, so easy of cultivation. We find that the clay soils seem to be preferred by intending settlers to the lighter loams, and are attracting attention by their productiveness. There is every reason to believe that under a proper system of treatment, such as summer fallowing and draining, from their friable nature, these clays will prove the most reliable for grain crops, as also the least exhaustible. We have but little to state with regard to modes of cultivation and manner of cropping, further that what is generally known of new settlements. The course hitherto pursued has been, after clearing and burning off first crop, potatoes or turnips hoed in, both yield well; second year, spring wheat or oats, with timothy and clover, allowing this to stand for hay for two or three years, when the roots will be sufficiently decayed to admit of ploughing, and when most of the stumps will turn over, as but few of the trees in this locality have "taps," being for the most part of the kind called "surface roots." Few, except the larger pine stumps, are found remaining after the fourth year. The greater part of our settlements being of recent date and rough, but little of what is termed scientific farming is yet known or practiced; but we trust, in a few years, to be in a position to speak differently. The demand for labour is comparatively great, and the supply is not adequate. Choppers and farm labourers get from fifteen to twenty dollars per month, with board and lodging, and many, who could be profitably employed on their own lots, are induced to go out to the older settlers, who may require their services.

The inducements to immigrants in Algoma are not equal to those in other parts of the Province. The Free Grant system is not yet inaugurated as in Muskoka and other parts, consequently this district is not brought so prominently under the notice of settlers and persons seeking lands for a home. It is much to be desired that the system could be applied here, but we fear that difficulties exist which can only be removed by a compromise with the Indian Department by the Provincial Government. During the past two years, the population of Algoma has rather diminished instead of increasing. Several causes have acted contributively to this. The south shore of Lake Superior is easily accessible, where employment is plentiful and wages high, and many of our settlers have left their farms, and gone to the mines there. Some, who had lived in more favoured parts of the Province, became dissatisfied and returned. But of all the causes which tend towards the retardment of settlement, the want of some simple form of local government is the most detrimental, without such all efforts of the agriculturalist must prove abortive, and further, the effects of this society will continue to be neutralized.

The settlement of this country is not sufficiently advanced to admit of the introduction of municipal organization under the existing municipal law of the Province, our settlers are too poor and can not afford to pay taxes sufficient to keep up the number of officers. Under the circumstances we would respectfully suggest the passing of an Act making it lawful, wherever there is a settlement of one hundred householders, for them to organize into a municipality, with power to levy a tax of not more than three cents per acre on all lands within their municipality, and not belonging to the Crown. This could be done without the aid of assessors or collectors. Public notice of the rate for the current year might be declared to be sufficient, as is at present done for collecting provincial tax of two cents per acre due on all patented lands in this district. The councillors elected under the Act, having power to order and enforce statute labour, to provide for viewing of fences, for restraining of animals, for preventing the obstruction of, and regulating watercourses, appointing road overseers, pound-keepers, and the like. The Act at present before the Legislature, introduced by Mr. Cumberland, would answer every purpose if we could afford to organize under it, but the machinery which would be required to carry it out in its pre-

sent form would, for its support, involve an amount of taxation which our settlers can not afford. If modified so as to make the area the basis of taxation and to allow of its being worked under five councillors, a clerk, treasurer, and road overseer, the business of the latter to consist simply of assessing statute labour and superintend repairs of roads under the direction of the council, it would prove an inestimable boom to the settlers of Algoma, and remove the great cause of retarding settlement, namely, the want of protection for the growing crops and cattle of the farmer, for which they are so clamorous, and we have no doubt but our member, if convinced of the utility of the measure, would consent to a modification, as suggested.

To illustrate the necessity of such a measure, we will state that no part of the Dominion possesses finer natural pasturage than Algoma, immense numbers of horses, cattle, and sheep might be annually bred, fed, and fattened in the district, under a proper system of protection; but what is the case at present? The whole country is infested by numbers of degenerate half starved stallions and bulls—of course these animals have ample food during the summer, but the owners hardly feed them sufficiently to sustain life during the winter—most of them are owned by Indians and fishermen who are not agriculturalists and never will be. The consequences are, that if mares are not kept up continually, they get with foal by these miserable animals, consequently are rendered unfit for work during part of the season, and to add to the evil, the colts are almost worthless. Cows are exposed to the same degenerating process with the like undesirable results and consequences. Again, many of those animals are breachy and commit havoc on the crops, despite the best fences. Whilst this state of affairs continues to exist, it is futile for this society to introduce improved stock. We have seen that the praiseworthy efforts of Colonel Prince, W. M. Simpson, M.P., and other gentlemen have not led to any satisfactory results, though they have purchased and imported improved stock, at different periods, and allowed the services of their imported animals gratuitously.

We would suggest that the society procure such seeds as are adapted to the country and sell or distribute them to members in time for spring sowing and planting.

We are pleased to find that an Order in Council has been issued to enforce the performance of "Settlement duties" on lands. If enforced, it will prove of great benefit to this district, as many of our best lots are in the hands, or rather, located in the names of persons who have never had a tree cut on them; if the present law is to be continued, let means be taken to carry it ont. Some means should be provided whereby honest intending settlers can be protected, and the designs of those who set the law at defiance, frustrated.

BRANT, NORTH.

Number of members, 285.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cst.
To Balance in hand		285 10	
" Members' Subscriptions		301 00	
" Admission to Show		280 60	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Municipal Grant		150 00	
" South Dumfries Agricultural Society		52 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		59 00	
			1827 70
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	403 75		
" " Field Products	34 75		
" " Dairy "	19 25		
" " Horticultural Products	84 75		
" " Agricultural Implements	55 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	22 25		
" " Ploughing Match	10 00		

Total awarded	630 50		
Amount unpaid	35 75		
		594 75	
By Prizes for previous years		67 25	
" L. G. to Township Societies		279 63	
" Preparing Show Grounds		360 28	
" Working Expenses		322 78	
			1624 69
Balance in hand			203 01

Extracts from Report.

The past year has been a successful one, financially, for your Society, and your Directors have the pleasure of being able to announce that the debt incurred for Agricultural Buildings has been paid in full, and that the Society is now free from all incumbrance. They hope that this prosperity will be continued, and that the Society will be enabled to enlarge its prize list for the year 1869, and to offer an increased amount of premiums, and they would urge upon the incoming Board the necessity of exercising energy and vigour in the sale of tickets, and in obtaining, by every means in their power, pecuniary assistance, from whatever quarter it may be found available.

Your Directors would thankfully acknowledge the grants received from the County Council, and the Municipality of Paris; also the accommodation obtained from Lewis Lapierre, Esq., who advanced the funds required to enable them to pay off the contractors for the building last year; and the handsome manner in which he has waited until convenient for your Directors to repay the money, which they were compelled to borrow for that purpose.

The Annual Exhibition was held on the 6th and 7th of October, and was, on the whole, successful, notwithstanding the unfavourable season which preceded it. The excessive drought which prevailed during the summer, more especially in this section of the country, affected the spring crops and pasture to an unusual extent, and the result was plainly visible in the agricultural and horticultural departments of the Exhibition.

Experiments in crossing the different varieties of wheat have been attended with very promising results. Out of about one hundred kernels carefully crossed between the red Midge-proof and white Soules, some fifteen or sixteen varieties are very promising, shewing, in some instances, almost pure Soules, in colour and appearance of grain, with the earliness and midge-resisting qualities of the red wheat. Some of these varieties have shewn remarkable productiveness, as many as four thousand eight hundred kernels having been produced from one in one season.

The result of these experiments with wheat cannot but be productive of much good to the agriculturalist, as establishing the fact that different varieties of wheat can be artificially crossed, and thus enable the operator to mould both the grain and the straw into the shape and colour that he may desire. It points also to the important fact, viz., that with plants as well as with animals, a cross between different varieties gives vigour to the offspring.

During the past six years there have originated in this county several valuable species of Hybrid grapes. The originator has laboured for many years to produce a grape posessing the hardy character of our Frost grapes with the delicious flavour and size of the best European varieties, and also some that shall equal the best wine grapes of the Old World. A few plants and specimens of the finest of these Canadian seedlings have been sent to prominent pomologists in all parts of the United States, and have been pronounced "grapes of great promise" by such eminent horticulturalists as the Hon. M. P. Wilder, of Boston; William Saunders, Esq., of the Experimental Gardens at Washington; and Dr. C. L. Spaulding, President of the St. Louis Vine Growers' Association.

Although our native forests abound with several distinct species and varieties of raspberries, many of them, on being removed from their natural protection of forest trees, and planted in our unprotected gardens prove tender in winter and unproductive in summer; but a happy thought suggested itself to an individual in this county, viz., to select one of

our hardiest, but in other respects wothless varieties, and cross it with the pollen of our best European raspberries, and, although the native clung with great tenacity to its own species at first, the second generation showed a very great improvement in size and flavour, and several varieties have been pronounced by American pomologists, through the *Rural New Yorker*, and other horticultural journals, "the best and hardiest raspberry ever introduced, and the only true Hybrid raspberries ever raised in America."

An amalgamation with the South Dumfries Agricultural Society was effected during the year, and the funds of that society were placed at the disposal of your Directors, the members of the township being admitted to all the rights and privilcges of the County Society during the exhibition.

Township Branches.

Brantford, East.

Number of members, 121.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		64 09	
" Members' Subscriptions		121 00	
" Admissions to Show		18 45	
" Legislative Grant		140 00	
			343 54
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	175 75		
" " Field Products	20 75		
" " Dairy "	8 50		
" " Horticultural Product	13 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	14 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	11 50		
		244 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds		18 49	
" Working Expenses		60 63	
			323 12
Balance in hand			20 42

Note.—The Directors express themselves, on the whole, quite satisfied with the Show, which, in live stock, "was very superior to previous years, many of the animals being very superior, the owners of which deserve great praise." In grain, the exhibition was superior to any previous occasion, and the same will apply to the domestic department, much of the success of which is attributed to the interest manifested by the ladies. "There being a difference of opinion in reference to the relation of this Society with the Electoral Division Societies of North and South Brant, your Directors would recommend that the present Society be dissolved, and thus leave the way clear for the formation of a new Society, against which the objections referred to cannot apply."

South Dumfries.

The Directors report that this Society amalgamated with that of North Brant, for Exhibition purposes, last year, and devoted their funds to that object. They speak from experience of the beneficial effects of such union, imparting greater strength and importance to the Show, the report of which will be found in that of the County Society.

*Onondaga.**

Number of members, 77.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		35 00	
" Members' Subscriptions		77 00	
" Admissions to Show		12 00	

To Legislative Grant		109 63	
" Municipal Grant		20 00	
			253 63
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	160 16		
" " Field Products	22 60		
" " Dairy "	4 50		
" " Horticultural Products	4 60		
" " Agricultural Implements	8 40		
" " Arts and Manufactures	23 60		
		223 86	
" Working Expenses		15 77	
			239 63
Balance in hand			14 00

Paris Horticultural Society.

The Directors, in the first Report of this Society, state that they deemed it expedient to unite with the County Society, into which they merged their funds, for the purpose of a Fall Exhibition, the horticultural department of which was under their own special mangement, and considering thecharacter of the season, and that it was their first attempt, it was considered very satisfactory. For particulars see the County Society's Report.

BRANT, SOUTH.

Number of members, 357.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		38 93	
" Members' Subscriptions		357 00	
" Admissions to Show		507 77	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Municipal Grant		100 00	
" Proceeds of Pasture, Booths, &c		265 62	
			1969 32
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	502 25		
" " Field Products	49 50		
" " Dairy "	27 25		
" " Horticultural Products	73 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	90 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures	82 25		
Total awarded	824 75		
Amount unpaid	24 75		
		800 00	
" L. G. to Township Societies		280 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds		175 69	
" Interest on Debt of Grounds		42 00	
" Purchase of Seed		2 50	
" Agricultural Publications		9 60	
" Prizes of previous Year		30 50	
" Working Expenses		452 32	
			1792 61
Balance in hand			176 71

Extracts from Report.

The numbers of persons enrolled as members for the past year was greater than in years gone by, and during the last show a great deal more spirit and healthy emulation was displayed than heretofore.

The show held in the month of October last, was allowed by all to be the best ever held in the county of Brant, with the exception of the Provincial Fair in 1857.

The number of horses shown was large compared with former years, and from their general appearance and first rate action, we venture to say second to no county in the Province; still there is great room for improvement in our breed of horses, and our farmers would do well to spare neither money nor pains to further improve this noble and useful animal.

Respecting cattle, the show in such was not above mediocrity; indeed, there seems to be a falling off in the spirit which was abroad in this county in favour of improvement in the different breeds of cattle reared here.

The farmers of the county of Brant are deeply indebted to a few gentlemen in the county for their steadfast perseverance in improving the breed of sheep, in consequence of which the show of sheep was excellent. A number of those shown would compare well with the highest priced animals produced by the best known breeders in the Province.

The show of swine, notwithstanding forty-seven entries, was miserable, and not at all to be compared with former years.

It is to be hoped that farmers will bestir themselves in this matter, and replace the present crop of swine, which is being rapidly deteriorated by heavy exportation of our best animals to the United States, unless they desire to lose the indirect advantages resulting from the growing of pork, which is a never failing source of production of the most valuable manure which can be applied to lands.

The show of fowls, poultry, and the like, was very good, but rather deficient in thorough breds.

The display of agricultural implements was good, and could have been made much better, if our makers would take the trouble to show more of the labour saving machines made within the limits of the county. One thing very apparent, and which is worthy of all commendation, there was a greater number than ordinary of implements shown as turned out by the makers for every day use. This was a step in the right direction, because farmers do not purchase such on account of their expensive finish, but because of their adaption to the work to be done.

Within the building, the selection of stoves and furniture thereof was complete, and could not have been bettered, except by the introduction of cooking ranges, a description of stove very much wanted in Canada.

The year 1868 has been a year of unprecedented success to the farmer in Canada, because his crops, in the aggregate, have been uncommonly fine, and grains generally have brought better than fair prices. Take the barley crop, for instance, although not heavy, yet the price at which it sold made it very valuable to the farmer.

The wheat crop of this county is rather improving. The red wheat, which was introduced a few years ago, is now a much better and finer sample than it was at first, and brought a very fair price last year. But we feel that we cannot enough impress upon the minds of the farmers the great loss sustained by continued wheat growing, this course of husbandry being ruinous to all concerned. On the other hand, it cannot be sufficiently published, for the benefit of all, the great gain which may be made by adopting a judicious system of rotation; the growing of green crops, roots and vegetables. This mode of operating, combined with a careful selection of cattle and a few swine, feeding the roots and vegetables to the same, with a view to soiling, and thus save the droppings, although apparently a loss, will be found in the end a source of great profit.

After referring to the importance attached to agriculture by the ancients, and the great progress made by them in several departments of the liberal arts, demanding knowledge and refinement, the Report proceeds:—

We therefore say, educate your sons and daughters; never cease, in season and out of season, to impress upon their minds the nobility, dignity, yes, the blessedness of labour, the godlike virtue of truth, the necessity of honesty and liberality in their dealings with

all men. Purchase books, old and new, for the use of your families; spend less in adorning the person, more upon the mind; more usefulness, less worthless display. Place the minds of your sons and daughters, by means of books, in direct communication with the best minds that have lived during the last three thousand years, and thus endeavour to make the rising generation giants, mighty men of renown, who will go forth into the world to make their mark as artizans, mechanics, chemists and farmers, men who will be eager to aid industrial progress of every kind, to help forward a new social organization, having for its object the banishment of poverty and distress from the face of the land, together with other much needed reforms; then, after a lifetime spent in usefulness and self-abnegation in doing good and helping their weary, toilworn fellowmen, they will have fought the good fight, and will be prepared for the welcome summons which will call them hence to a new and more glorious life, in which they will enjoy eternal peace and rest, leaving behind them honourable names to be emblazoned on the pages of history along with those of other great and good benefactors of humanity.

Township Branch.

*Burford.**

Number of members, 158.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		51 96	
" Members' Subscriptions		163 75	
" Admissions to Show		47 00	
" Legislative Grant		140 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		3 87	
			406 58
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	129 00		
" " Fleld Products	19 25		
" " Dairy "	8 50		
" " Horticultural Products	4 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	4 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	31 50		
" Total awarded	196 75		
" Amonut unpaid	24 75		
		172 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds		5 00	
" Working Expenses		67 85	
			244 85
Balance in hand			161 73

Brantford Horticultural Society.

Number of members, 170.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		181 44	
" Government Grant		140 00	
" Receipts at Exhibitions		57 55	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		25 62	
			404 61
Cr.			
By Prizes at Spring and Fall Shows	159 50		
" Expenses of fitting up, Land, Judges, Printing, &c.	171 22		
			330 72
Balance in hand			73 89

STATEMENT shewing amounts offered for Prizes, and amounts taken.

	Flowers.		Fruits.		Vegetables.		Total.	
	Offered.	Taken.	Offered.	Taken.	Offered.	Taken.	Offered.	Taken.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Spring	31 75	20 55	11 50	8 75	17 75	14 00	61 00	43 30
Autumn	56 00	26 75	81 75	48 50	63 50	42 25	201 25	117 50
	87 75	47 30	93 25	57 25	81 25	56 25	262 25	160 80

REPORT.

The directors of the Brantford Horticultural Society, in presenting their annual report for the past year, have to congratulate the society on the marked increase in the membership, and in the support and encouragement which have been extended to it generally by the inhabitants of the town.

Shortly after the passing of the new Agricultural Act by the Legislature of Ontario, the directors availing themselves of the liberal provisions contained therein, in favour of Horticultural Societies, at once took the necessary measures for having the society incorporated, thus enabling it to participate in the agricultural grant for the county. * * *

The usual Horticultural Exhibitions have been held under the direction of the society, the one on the first day of July, and the other on the thirtieth of September, and the results of these exhibitions, as compared with those of former years, your directors regard as highly satisfactory.

For the first time in the society's existence, your directors have the pleasure of reporting a balance in the hands of the treasurer, amounting to $73. * * * * * *

Your directors trust that, under the new Agricultural Act, the society is now placed on a sound basis, and that the same prosperity which has marked the past year, will continue in the future. They also trust that those who are in a position to aid the society, but who have hitherto stood aloof from it, will henceforth give us their assistance.

Your directors desire to call attention to the practice, which has become so common, of exhibitors entering their articles for exhibition after the time appointed by the rules of the society, and they would urge their successors to adopt some measures to remedy the evil.

BRUCE, NORTH.

Number of members, 154.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		159 00	
" Admissions to Show		11 25	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Entrance Fees at Ploughing Match		21 25	
" A. Sprout, M.P., Donation for ditto		10 00	
" Paisley (Elderslie Township) Society's Funds merged		168 75	
			1,070 25
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	171 50		
" " Field Products	55 75		
" " Dairy "	19 50		
" " Horticultural Products	20 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	19 50		

By Prizes Arts and Manufactures	24 50		
" " Ploughing Match	58 00		
" Total awarded	369 25		
" Unpaid	21 50		
		347 75	
" L. G. to Township Societies		418 45	
" Preparing Show Grounds		26 63	
" Agricultural Publications		4 00	
" Working Expenses		98 29	
			895 12
Balance in hand			175 13

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT.

Your Directors, in presenting for your approval, this their first Annual Report, feel constrained to congratulate the members of the Society upon the favourable result of the efforts put forth about a year ago to secure an Agricultural Society for the South Riding of Bruce.

The Act for the Encouragement of Agriculture, &c., introduced, and carried through the Legislature of Ontario during the Session of last year, by the Hon. the Commissioner of Agriculture, conferred vastly superior benefits upon Agricultural Societies in this county, by granting a sum to the Societies in each Riding, equal in amount to that actually received heretofore yearly by the whole county. It is therefore to be hoped that the liberality of the Legislature will be properly appreciated, and that the benefits intended to be conferred by these grants, will be fully realized in this new and rapidly rising county (possessed, as it is, of unbounded fertility, and rich resources for the agriculturist), not only in the method of cultivating the soil, and improvements in the various implements of agriculture in use in the county, and in improved breeds of live stock; but also in the intelligence of our agriculturists, and in the progress of every branch of industry within the county.

* * * * *

Your Directors held two exhibitions and a ploughing match during the year.

The Spring Show of Stallions and Bulls was held at Stark's Corners on the 24th day of April last, and was, on the whole, a success. Your Directors deemed it proper to open the exhibition only to stallions available for service during the season within the limits of the Riding.

The Fall Exhibition of the Society was held at Paisley on the 9th day of October, and was, with a few exceptions, decidedly successful; the competition in most classes was exceedingly keen, and the quality of the animals, and articles of every description placed on exhibition, was highly creditable to the exhibitors.

Your Directors regret, however, to be compelled to state that, although premiums amounting to $42 were offered for pure-bred cattle, none were exhibited; while we are happy to be able to say that there are several splendid thoroughbreds owned in the Riding.

Your Directors observed, however, from the exhibition, that much improvement is manifested in the quality of grade cattle, as well as in the different breeds of horses and sheep in this part of the county.

You are aware that the past season was rather unfavourable for the growth of different kinds of grain and root crops; nevertheless, the samples placed on exhibition (and said samples were numerous in almost every section of the respective classes) were such as to prove the fertility of the "far-famed valley of the Saugeen," and the adaptability of our soil, especially to the growth of our great staple product, wheat.

* * * * *

The ploughing match of the Society took place on the 6th day of November, and was largely attended. Nineteen competitors entered in the men's class, and nine in the boys'. A keen and lively competition was manifested throughout, and the quality of the work

done furnished abundant evidence of the ability of many of our farmers in the performance of this most important part of their labours, as well as of the eager desire of our young men to excel in "handling the plough," notwithstanding the fact that they have grown up "amid the forests of the west."

Your Directors regret to state that the ravages of the midge, from which the wheat of this county escaped so long, are beginning to be felt to a considerable extent. We hope to see the best possible means resorted to, in order to lessen the destruction caused by this pest of our wheat fields. Midge proof varieties of wheat have been introduced, and a good deal of attention is paid thereto by our best farmers. Perhaps the most profitable varieties of spring wheat, grown in this part of the county, are the Fife Chili and Rio Grande.

In reference to the modes of cropping, we can only state that most farms being but recently cleared, the methods pursued have to be adapted to the circumstances. We are happy to be able to say, however, that many of our best farmers adopt, as far as practicable, a proper rotation of crops, and pay particular attention to systems calculated to prevent the soil from unnecessary deterioration, and we would urge upon the whole farming community the necessity of adhering rapidly to such systems of husbandry as will preserve farms, now valuable, from becoming comparatively worthless, through careless and improper tillage.

In a few years, we may expect to see all the improved implements, calculated to facilitate the labours of the husbandman, in use amongst us. The long "iron plough" (perhaps one of the best patterns in use in the Province, McArthur's Patent, and other ploughs of improved patterns), are rapidly superseding the old wood plough, which, of necessity, performed its part for many years among the stumps; and as these latter disappear, the roller of an improved kind is taking its place among the implements of our farmers. In a short time, also, the mower and reaper will be no novelty amongst us.

The low price of wheat this season, and the high price of labour during the past year, have operated injuriously to some extent to the farming interests of the county. Up to the present time, however, comparatively little of the surplus grain of this part of the county has been marketed.

During the past harvest especially, labourers or farm servants were scarce, and we think we may safely state that a considerable number of good hands would find ready and constant employment in this part of the county.

We have reason to hope that the railway question, so long agitated in this county, will ere long reach a climax, and that before many years, we will have railway communication with our chief seats of commerce, giving our farmers, at all seasons of the year, an outlet for their surplus stock and produce; and bringing this, one of the best wheat growing counties in the Province, into connection with the best markets, as well as establishing better inducements to men possessing capital to purchase property, and settle among us.

Your Directors regret that the efforts put forth at Port Elgin and Southampton to obtain "salt," have hitherto proved unsuccessful. Labour and money, to a considerable amount, have been expended in the enterprise, which, if successful, would be of great benefit to the Riding.

* * * * *

Your Directors would respectfully suggest to the Commissioner of Agriculture the necessity of providing more efficient means of collecting information regarding the yield of crops, &c., in the different townships. We are of opinion that the Assessment Law might be so amended as to make it a part of the duty of assessors, to note down the number of acres (with the yield per acre) of each kind of grain and root crops, &c., cultivated by each party assessed for the year then past. This would form something like a correct basis for Secretaries of Agricultural Societies to form their reports of such crops, &c., upon.

Your Directors cannot close their report without expressing the hope that a more lively interest may be taken in your Society, especially by the farming community, that more of our farmers may find it to their interest to become members, and support the Society by their annual contributions, thereby seconding the liberality of our Legislature, in promoting and encouraging agriculture, upon the success of which our prosperity, as

individuals, and as a portion of this Province of the Dominion, so much depends; and that the Agricultural Society of the "North Riding of Bruce" may, in its efforts, its operations, and its usefulness, prove itself worthy of the name.

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Arran.**

Number of members, 83.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		83 00	
" Admissions to show		10 00	
" Legislative Grant		115 60	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		12 50	
			221 10
CR.			
By Balance due Treasurer		1 84	
" Prizes for Live Stock	59 75		
" " Field Products	28 75		
" " Dairy "	10 50		
" " Horticultural Products	1 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	11 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	10 25		
" " Ploughing Match	24 00		
		146 50	
" Agricultural Publications		4 00	
" Working Expenses		25 01	
			177 35
Balance in hand			43 75

*Bruce.**

Number of members, 72.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		76 00	
" Legislative Grant		92 25	
			168 25
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	68 00		
" " Field Products	12 75		
" " Dairy "	7 00		
" " Horticultural Products	5 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	2 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	11 00		
" Total awarded	106 00		
" Unpaid	33 72		
		72 28	
" Working Expenses		26 87	
			99 15
Balance in hand			69 10

*Elderslie.**

Number of members, 77.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		77 00	
" Legislative Grant		97 75	
			174 75
Cr.			
By amount of funds merged in Riding Society's Exhibition	168 75		
" Working Expenses	3 68		
			172 43
Balance in hand			2 32

Note.—This Society united with the North Riding Society in the Fall Exhibition, held in the Village of Paisley.

*Saugeen.**

Number of members, 83.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		84 00	
" Legislative Grant		112 85	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		10 50	
			207 35
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		34 31	
" Prizes for Live Stock	73 00		
" " Field Products	23 75		
" " Dairy "	9 50		
" " Horticultural Products	3 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	10 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	14 25		
		133 75	
" Working Expenses		27 25	
			195 31
Balance in hand			12 04

BRUCE, SOUTH.

Number of members, 164.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		183 00	
" Legislative Grant		699 12	
" Brant Society		50 50	
" Edward Blake, Esq., M.P., Ploughing Match		50 00	
" Mr. Kilgour, plough		22 00	
" Entries for Plonghing Match		12 00	
" Mr. Rivers' Prize		5 00	
			1,021 62
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	202 75		
" " Field Products	44 00		
" " Dairy ,,	14 75		
" " Horticultural Products	13 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	21 00		

By Prizes Arts and Manufactures	13 50		
" " Ploughing Match	116 50		
		425 50	
" L. G. to Township Societies		416 30	
" Preparing show Grounds		20 66	
" Working Expenses		129 45	
			991 91
Balance in hand			29 71

REPORT.

The successful working of two Agricultural Societies in this county, where formerly only one had a bare existence, is a matter of congratulation. We feel that, although this county is large and well adapted for agricultural pursuits, and considering the short time of its existence as a county, if we only take proper advantage of our resources, the time is not far distant when we may be able to compete favourably with much older settlements. In order to accomplish which, there are certain things desirable and even essential to be acted upon. The first of which, and not the least important, is proper system.

We may safely say that anything like a proper system of agriculture is seldom met with among our farmers. The custom being too prevalent of sowing wheat year after year in the same field, instead of endeavouring to raise a greater variety of cereals, and roots in rotation will, ultimately, in our opinion, greatly deteriorate the productive qualities of the soil and finally impoverish altogether. That little insect, the midge, which has, during the past season, so seriously injured our wheat crops, may be to us a warning sent by an allwise Providence to teach us that, notwithstanding our fine wheat growing county, we should not place our whole dependence upon wheat, but adopt a system of rotation of crops, increase the growth of turnips, carrots, and mangel wurtzel, clover and other grasses adapted for the fattening of stock, from which we may expect sufficient manure of such quality as will replace the nutritious ingredients forced from the earth and thereby maintain its productiveness.

We would next direct your attention to seeds. It is of the utmost importance that seed grain should be of the best quality, fresh and pure. In wheat, several new varieties of midge proof have been brought into the riding, the most prominent of which are the Deihl and Treadwell, and some fresh spring wheat.

We notice with pleasure the erection of several new and improved farm buildings, grist and saw mills, during the past year; these testify to our progress, and we hope to see more of our farmers following the example.

We would also direct attention to a want greatly felt by many of our farmers for some past, namely, agricultural labourers.

There are plenty of farmers who would gladly pay good wages to able bodied men, capable of performing farm work, yet cannot obtain them. Farmers would pay from $120 to $160 per annum and board, some have even paid as high as $20 per month and board, and unless labourers and farm helps become more numerous, the farmers in this county cannot hope to succeed as well as they otherwise would. We, therefore, recommend that this matter be laid before those parties whose duty and interest it is to encourage a class of immigrants suitable to our wants.

Another want is railway communication. As we are now situated, remote from the markets of the country, we labour under great disadvantage, we get less for our produce and have to pay more for those articles we require, than in counties more favourably situated, and unless we get railway facilities we must continue to suffer in our purses to a greater extent than we would by giving a reasonable bonus to a railway company for the building of such a railway as would open to us the markets of the world. * * * *

In regard to our spring and fall shows, we think they were highly successful, especially so if we consider the unusual dry season. Our inside fall show was far beyond the most sanguine expectations, and we all should be thankful to the Great Giver for the comparative plenty which we received. At the spring show five Short-horned bulls, and several very fine entire horses were exhibited. The grain, roots, fruit, and dairy produce

exhibited at the fall show, were a matter of surprise to some strangers who were present from a distance, the quality and quantity were good.

The want of a room of suitable dimensions was so great, that a great many articles exhibited could not be seen to advantage. We would recommend that your directors for the current year endeavour to provide for the next show more suitable accommodation. The outside fall show of stock was not as good as it might have been—in horses there was great room for improvement. There was only one thorough-bred Durham heifer, and some middling grades. In sheep, those shown would, we think, compare favourably with older settlements. Some good hogs, but few in number. In farm implements, the display was good for a new county, and reflects great credit upon our mechanics. There were cultivators, reaping machines, straw cutters and ploughs, from the county of Grey.

Owing to the handsome gift of Edward Blake, Esquire, M.P.P., of fifty dollars; also of Messrs. Kilgour, of Mount Forest, giving a plough, valued at $22, to be competed for as prizes at the ploughing match, we were enabled to offer good prizes worthy of competition, and believe had as good a ploughing match, and as good work as was ever before performed in this county.

As Directors, we adopted the policy of making our exhibition open to all who became members, and consider it advantageous. It brings us in contact with farmers and mechanics from a distance, thereby enabling us to compare our resources, our products and manufactures, with other counties, and learn something to our advantage. * * *

Township Branches.

Brant.

Number of members, 50.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		50 00	
To Legislative Grant		34 50	
			84 50
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		36 13	
" Paid Treasurer of Electoral Division Society		43 37	
" Working Expenses		5 00	
			84 50
Balance			" "

Note.—The township of Brant united with the Electoral Division Society, and held no separate show.

*Carrick.**

Number of Members, 54.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		105 00	
" Admissions to Show		4 50	
" Legislative Grant		71 75	
" Municipal Grant		15 00	
" Special prizes given by Members		32 00	
" " for Ploughing Match		32 00	
			260 25
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		19 75	
" Prizes for Live Stock	113 25		
" " Field Products	40 00		
" " Dairy "	8 50		

By Prizes Horticultural Products	3 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	9 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	33 00		
" " Ploughing Match	48 00		
Total awarded	255 50		
Unpaid	45 50		
		210 00	
By working Expenses		23 65	
			253 40
Balance in hand			6 85

*Culross.**

Number of Members, 103.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		22 33	
" Members' Subscriptions		103 00	
" Admissions to Show		14 00	
" Legislative Grant		78 20	
		2 00	
			219 53
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	92 75		
" " Field Products	24 75		
" " Dairy "	4 50		
" " Horticultural Products	9 75		
" " Agricultural Implements	11 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	20 50		
Total awarded	163 75		
Unpaid	12 00		
		151 75	
By Working Expenses		17 16	
			168 91
Balance in hand			50 62

*Huron.**

Number of Members (not given).

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		123 00	
" Subscriptions for Ploughing Match		25 00	
" Legislative Grant		73 15	
" Proceeds Sale of Implements		49 50	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		12 00	
			282 65
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	90 00		
" " Field Products	21 00		
" " Dairy "	4 25		
" " Horticultural Products	6 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	15 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures	11 00		

By Prizes Ploughing Match	68 50		
		216 25	
By Working Expenses		27 09	
			243 34
Balance in hand			39 31

*Kincardine.**

Number of Members, 54.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		54 00	
" Legislative Grant		37 25	
			91 25
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	27 00		
" " Field Products	9 50		
" " Dairy "	1 25		
" " Horticultural Products	75		
" " Agricultural Implements	5 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	5 00		
Total awarded	49 00		
Unpaid	8 85		
		40 15	
By Working Expenses		16 25	
			56 40
Balance in hand			34 85

BOTHWELL.

Number of Members, 250.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		330 00	
" Admissions to Show		23 34	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		15 00	
			1068 34
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	217 00		
" " Field Products	54 05		
" " Dairy "	12 00		
" " Horticultural Products	11 75		
" " Agricultural Implements	51 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	62 25		
" " Ploughing Match	80 25		
		488 80	
" L. G. to Township Societies		420 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds		6 25	
" Working Expenses		117 72	
			1032 77
Balance in hand			35 57

Note.—The Directors state that they are pleased with the prosperity of the Society, and the success of its first exhibition, which was numerously attended, and contained a considerable amount of excellent articles in the various departments. The severe drought of the summer operated detrimentally on both cereals and vegetables, and the caterpillar injured the fruit to a great extent, some orchards being entirely stripped. The Orford, Howard, Euphemia and Dawn Societies, appear to be in a prosperous state, but the Zone and Camden Societies have of late somewhat declined.

Township Branches.

*Camden.**

Number of Members, 99.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		23 73	
" Members' Subscriptions		99 00	
" Legislative Grant		82 99	
			205 72
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	95 50		
" " Field Products	22 19		
" " Dairy "	10 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	18 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	10 00		
		156 44	
" Prizes of previous year		3 65	
" Working Expenses		27 75	
			187 84
Balance in hand			17 88

*Euphemia and Dawn.**

Number of Members, 90.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		49 62	
" Members' Subscriptions		92 00	
" Admissions to Show		38 92	
" Legislative Grant		85 02	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		5 40	
			270 96
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	62 25		
" " Field Products	21 05		
" " Dairy "	3 25		
" " Horticultural Products	3 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	6 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	19 65		
" " Ploughing Match	23 00		
		138 95	
" Prizes of previous years		1 45	
" Preparing Show Grounds		2 75	
" Working Expenses		36 01	
			179 16
Balance in hand			91 80

*Howard.**

Number of Members, 97.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		85 16	
" Members' Subscriptions		103 00	
" Legislative Grant		100 19	
" Proceeds, Sale of Live Stock		254 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		18 97	
			561 32
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	87 75		
" " Field Products	34 00		
" " Dairy "	5 75		
" " Horticultural Products	28 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	17 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	9 75		
" " Ploughing Match	20 00		
		202 25	
" Purchase of Live Stock		135 73	
" Notes of hand		86 00	
" Working Expenses		53 11	
			477 09
Balance in hand			84 23

*Orford.**

Number of Members, 97.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To balance in hand		95 57	
" Members' Subscriptions		97 00	
" Admissions to Show		8 00	
" Legislative Grant		98 17	
			299 04
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	77 25		
" " Field Products	30 12		
" " Dairy "	7 00		
" " Horticultural Products	27 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	10 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	33 50		
" " Ploughing Match	21 00		
" " Growing Crops	17 00		
Total awarded	223 50		
Unpaid	34 75		
		188 75	
" Preparing Show Grounds		16 50	
" Working Expenses		28 04	
			233 29
Balance in hand			65 75

*Sombra.**

Number of Members, 61.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		19 52	
" Member' Subscriptions		61 00	
" Legislative Grant		88 60	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		23 35	
			181 87
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	38 50		
" " Field Products	13 25		
" " Dairy "	2 25		
" " Horticultural Products	5 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	5 00		
		64 00	
" Cash to Treasurer of County Society		59 00	
" Agricultural Publications		24 80	
" Working Expenses		22 50	
			170 30
Balance in hand			11 57

*Zone.**

Number of Members, 61.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		61 00	
" Legislative Grant		53 60	
" Proceeds use of Live Stock		5 00	
			119 60
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		5 00	
" Prizes for Live Stock	36 90		
" " Field Products	13 20		
" " Dairy "	3 70		
" " Horticultural Products	6 70		
" " Agricultural Implements	4 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	8 05		
" " Ploughing Match	10 50		
		83 80	
" Working Expenses		21 65	
			110 45
Balance in hand			9 15

BROCKVILLE.*

Number of Members (not stated).

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		140 06	
" Admissions to Show		9 25	
" Legislative Grant		350 00	
" Proceeds Sale of Lumber		6 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		5 71	
			511 02

Cr.

By Balance due Treasurer		20 05	
" Total Amount of Prizes		321 71	
" Preparing Show Grounds		48 86	
" Crop Viewers		14 00	
" Agricultural Publications		9 00	
" Working Expenses		125 00	
			538 62
Balance due Treasurer			27 60

CARLETON.*

Number of Members, 79.

Dr.

To Members' Subscriptions		265 00	
" Admissions to Show		134 45	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Donations for Special Prizes		280 00	
" Entrance fees at Ploughing Match		38 00	
From Township Societies		40 00	
Prizes returned		32 00	
			1489 45

Cr.

By Balance due Treasurer		89 32	
" Prizes for Live Stock	223 50		
" " Field Products	58 00		
" " Growing Crops	122 00		
" " Dairy Products	28 00		
" " Horticultural Products	22 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	70 26		
" " Arts and Manufactures	88 00		
" " Ploughing Match	140 00		
		752 26	
" L. G. to Township Societies		420 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds		15 00	
" Expenses for Crop Viewing, Ploughing Match, &c		173 00	
" Agricultural Publications		32 00	
" Working Expenses		176 45	
			1658 03
Balance due Treasurer			168 58

Township Branches.

*March.**

Number of Members, 25.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		94 00	
" Legislative Grant		100 90	
			194 90

Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	87 64		
" " Field Products	4 92		
" " Dairy "	9 84		
" " Growing Crops	38 96		
" " Ploughing Match	30 04		
		171 40	
" Working Expenses		23 50	
			194 90
Balance			" "

*Fitzroy.**

Number of Members, 103.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		35 17	
" Members' Subscriptions		103 00	
" Legislative Grant		111 52	
For Special Prizes		16 00	
			265 69
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	95 00		
" " Field Products	25 75		
" " Dairy "	19 00		
" " Horticultural Products	5 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	3 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	35 00		
" " Ploughing Match	36 50		
Total awarded	219 25		
Discount as per By-law	8 00		
		211 25	
" Preparing Show Grounds		4 00	
" Working Expenses		31 75	
			247 00
Balance in hand			18 69

Huntley.

Number of members, 26.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
To Members' Subscriptions		77 00	
" Legislative Grant		76 12	
			153 12
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	52 44		
" " Field Products	28 94		
" " Dairy "	5 13		
" " Horticultural Products	3 42		
" " Growing Crops	32 49		
" " Arts and Manufactures	3 42		
		125 84	
" Mr. Kennedy's subscription returned		4 00	
" Working Expenses		20 28	
			150 12
Balance in hand			3 00

EXTRACT FROM REPORT.

The principal benefits that are derived from the Society are these:—The members strive to see who can excel in the various articles exhibited. Thus we come in for improvements in all kinds of stock. Our fields are better cultivated. We have more attention paid to our seed grains, thus giving us a better quality of grains and seeds. In fine, everything we sow and raise on our farms are so much benefitted by competition, that it pays each member, we might say, treble the amount the prize money he draws for being a member of the Society.

CARDWELL.*

Number of members (not given).

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		336 00	
" Admissions to Show		128 34	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		28 00	
			1192 34
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	128 50		
" " Fleld Products	52 75		
" " Dairy "	7 00		
" " Horticultural Products	7 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	22 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	41 25		
" Total awarded	259 00		
" Amount unpaid	50 75		
		208 25	
" L. G. to Township Societies		420 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds		220 00	
" Purchase of Grounds		116 00	
" Working Expenses		111 04	
			1075 29
Balance in hand			117 05

BRANCH SOCIETIES.

*Adjala.**

Number of members, 96.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		30 46	
" Members' Subscriptions		96 00	
" Legislative Grant		74 42	
			200 88
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	93 00		
" " Field Products	42 75		
" " Dairy "	3 50		
" Horticultural Products	1 00		

By Prizes for Agricultural Implements	5 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	19 50		
Total awarded	164 75		
Unpaid	37 75		
		127 00	
By working Expenses		40 45	
			167 45
Balance in hand			33 43

*Albion.**

Number of members, 134.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cst.
To Balance in hand		103 31	
" Members' Subscriptions		143 50	
" Admissions to Show		35 75	
" Legislative Grant		76 63	
" Municipal Grants—Peel, $21.00 ; Albion, $40.00		61 00	
			420 19
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	147 00		
" " Field Products	20 50		
" " Dairy "	7 50		
" " Horticultural Products	14 75		
" " Agricultural Implements	46 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	33 75		
Total awarded	269 50		
Unpaid	38 00		
		231 50	
" Prizes for previous years		43 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds		10 50	
" Working Expenses		34 33	
			319 33
Balance in hand			100 86

*Caledon.**

Number of members, 208.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		58 72	
" Members' Subscriptions		279 10	
" Admissions to Show		167 78	
" Legislative Grant		181 00	
" Municipal Grants—Peel, $33.00 ; Cardwell, $100.00		133 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		30 20	
			849 80
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	147 25		
" " Field Products	43 50		
" " Dairy "	14 13		
" " Horticultural Products	6 87		
" " Agricultural Implements	18 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	57 50		
		288 00	

By Preparing Show Grounds		138 00	
" Agricultural Publications		121 20	
" Working Expenses		146 47	
			693 67
Balance in hand			156 13

*Mono.**

Number of Members (not given).

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		162 81	
" Members' Subscriptions		142 20	
" Admissions to Show		89 55	
" Legislative Grant		86 72	
			481 28
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	113 75		
" " Field Products	37 50		
" " Dairy "	3 75		
" " Horticultural Products	2 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	40 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	48 00		
Total awarded	235 50		
Amount unpaid	42 25		
		193 25	
By Prizes for previous years		20 50	
" Preparing Show Grounds		100 06	
" Agricultural Publications		61 80	
" Working Expenses		45 00	
			420 61
Balance in hand			60 67

CORNWALL.

Number of members (not given).

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		152 00	
" Legislative Grant		324 00	
" Subscriptions for Ploughing Match		51 63	
" Proceeds Sale of Live Stock		25 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		46 83	
			599 46
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	114 75		
" " Field Products	65 00		
" " Dairy "	15 00		
" " Horticultural Products	4 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	12 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	48 10		
" " Ploughing Match	48 00		
		307 35	

By Preparing Show Grounds		29 65	
" Purchase of Live Stock		25 00	
" Working Expenses		75 83	
			437 83
Balance in hand			161 63

NOTE.—The Directors, after referring to the unfavourable effects of the drought on the crops generally, state that wheat was above an average, and the condition of the Society satisfactory, and that "the improvements going on in our midst are encouraging; the large woollen and paper factories started last season have got into full operation, and will form a great and permanent benefit to the town and neighbourhood."

DUNDAS.

Number of Members, 307.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		307 50	
" Admissions to show		191 00	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
For Swings, &c.		11 00	
" Rent of Saloon		52 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		50 00	
			1311 50
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	213 41		
" " Field Products	62 19		
" " Dairy "	14 46		
" " Horticultural Products	12 26		
" " Agricultural Implements	35 06		
" " Arts and Manufactures	51 79		
" Special prizes	17 00		
		406 17	
" L. G. to Township Societies		389 00	
" Paid on purchase of Exhibition Grounds		167 41	
" Preparing Show Grounds		159 05	
" Paid Township Society on old account		40 00	
" Paid Painting		74 87	
" Working Expenses		25 00	
			1261 50
Balance in hand			50 00

REPORT.

Your Directors are pleased to find the finances of the Society in so favourable a condition, and that the large debt incurred by the Society in erecting the exhibition buildings, preparing grounds and fencing, is fast decreasing, and trust, under the same favourable auspices, the Society will, during the present year, be able to pay off all its liabilities.

The exhibition this year was well attended, and though in some cases the samples of grain shown were not equal to that of former years, still the exhibition, upon the whole, may be considered superior to any yet held.

Your Directors would particularize the great improvement in stock, and though at the exhibition, the improvement in horses was not as noticeable as in cattle, your Directors must attribute this to our best horses, as soon as saleable, being purchased for the

American markets; and though a large number of cattle are also purchased for those markets, yet they are not generally taken from the best class.

Your Directors must congratulate the Township Societies on the benefit accruing from the purchase and importation by them of improved stock (cattle and sheep) which was plainly manifested at the last county and township exhibitions.

All articles of produce, grains, &c., were above an average crop within this county, with the exception of oats and late sown barley, and from the high prices obtained, we have all reason to be thankful for the many blessings bestowed on us.

Township Branches.

*Matilda.**

Number of Members, 72.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		73 00	
" Legislative Grant		68 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		2 50	
			143 50
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		14 06	
" Prizes for Live Stock	39 25		
" " Field Products	9 38		
" " Dairy "	1 75		
" " Agricultural Implements	9 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures	9 12		
Total awarded	68 75		
Amount unpaid	16 37		
		52 38	
" Purchase of Live Stock		47 00	
" Working Expenses		30 77	
			144 21
Balance due Treasurer			71

Mountain.

Number of Members, 53.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		91 00	
" Legislative Grant		84 46	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		65	
			176 11
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		13 08	
" Prizes for Live Stock	82 25		
" " Field Products	15 48		
" " Dairy "	3 50		
" " Horticultural Products	2 30		
" " Arts and Manufactures	15 55		
		119 08	
" Prizes of previous Year		7 00	
" Purchase of Live Stock		12 00	
" Working Expenses		24 60	
			175 76
Balance in hand			35

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT.

The past season has not been as favourable for agriculture as might be desired, owing to extreme heat and drought, although the Directors believe that this township has suffered as little as any in the county. The wheat crop is considerable above former year's average, and the Directors are of opinion that, if new varieties of seed were introduced, it would tend to increase the amount of yield per acre, and bring about a new era in wheat growing.

The annual show was largely attended, and from the number of persons present, one would suppose that there is great interest taken in the same. The horses and cattle exhibited were of good quality, and sharp competition existed among exhibitors. The quantity was fully double of any former year. The grain exhibited was of good quality, although not as great in quantity as on some former occasions. The roots and vegetables were of firstrate quality, and in abundance. Sharp competition existed in some branches of domestic manufacture and ladies' work, showing that they are alive to their own interests.

Williamsburgh.

Number of Members, 111.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		14 37	
" Members' Subscriptions		111 00	
" Legislative Grant		99 00	
" Proceeds, Sale of Live Stock		20 00	
" Borrowed		65 00	
			309 37
CR.			
By Prizes Ploughing Match		23 50	
" Purchase of Live Stock		205 89	
" Paid borrowed money		66 75	
" Working Expenses		10 39	
			306 53
Balance in hand			2 84

NOTE.—The Society had no show, as the county exhibition was held in the township. The Directors urge the importance of improving the various breeds of live stock, a portion of the funds having been expended in purchasing rams of the Cotswold, Leicester, and Southdown breeds at the Provincial Show in Hamilton. "The Society has now three pure Ayrshire bulls, and three pure bred rams, which we trust will, in a few years, place this township in a position to compete in stock with her sister townships. The annual ploughing match did not call out as much competition as could be wished, but it is hoped that members will in future take more interest in this branch of agriculture, believing that it is the key to successful farming."

Winchester.

Number of Members (not given).

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		126 20	
" Members' Subscriptions		216 00	
" Legislative Grant		172 00	
" Proceeds, Sale of Live Stock		65 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		7 16	
			586 36

Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	172 00		
" " Field Products	13 50		
" " Dairy "	6 00		
" " Horticultural Products	2 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	15 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures	17 00		
" " Ploughing Match	20 00		
" Total awarded	246 00		
" Unpaid	9 75		
		236 25	
" Prizes of previous year		45 60	
" Purchase of Live Stock		152 28	
" Working Expenses		57 55	
			491 68
Balance in hand			94 68

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT.

The propriety of adding to the Society's stock was freely discussed at our last annual meeting held in Winchester, and it was then deemed expedient that a portion of the funds should be appropriated to that purpose. Your Directors, in order to meet the views of the Society, purchased one Ayrshire bull from Logan's stock, in the Province of Quebec, and also purchased three Leicester rams from Mr. Beening, in the county of Beauharnois, in Province of Quebec.

It is now justly conceded that Winchester, in agricultural matters, is the "Banner Township" of this county, and we feel confident that, if the same degree of interest continues to be manifested by the members, this advanced position will be maintained. The farmer who fails to avail himself of improvements, whether mechanical, stock, or seed, will soon give evidence of being behind the times. The same argument can justly be applied to our Society.

Ample proof of the rapid improvement, which has taken place in this township by the introduction of stock, was given at the annual exhibition by numerous entries, and keen competition in thoroughbred and grade classes.

DURHAM, EAST.

Number of Members, 59.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		109 83	
" Members' Subscriptions		59 00	
" Admissions to Show		136 00	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Proceeds Sale of Seeds		79 62	
" Township of Cavan for Union Exhibition		193 22	
			1277 67
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	241 00		
" " Field Products	48 00		
" " Dairy "	12 75		
" " Horticultural Products	42 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	37 00		

By Prizes for Arts and Manufactures	123 75		
" " Ploughing Match		504 50	
" L. G. to Township Societies		420 00	
" Purchase of Seed		105 90	
" Working Expenses		143 92	
			1174 32
Balance in hand			103 35

REPORT.

The Directors, in presenting their annual report, desire to thank the friends and patrons of the Society for their continued support, and especially those who subscribe to its funds without expecting any direct benefit in return. In looking over our subscription list, a number of names will be found, not of farmers, but of persons who subscribe for the purpose of patronizing the Society. Those persons seem more alive to the importance of advancing the agricultural interests than the farmers themselves. It is astonishing, and very much to be regretted, that the majority of those engaged in agricultural pursuits are so indifferent to the improvement of stock, as well as improved culture of the soil. This may be partly accounted for by the number of persons engaged in farming, who are ignorant of their calling, the small amount of capital employed, and the great desire to become owners of broad acres. The shortness of the seasons for performing the work makes it difficult to do it thoroughly. A very great difficulty is beginning to be felt in obtaining manure sufficient to keep up the fertility of the land. The climate, as well as the low price of butchers' meat, is unfavourable to keeping large stocks of cattle and sheep, by which barn-yard manure could be manufactured, and the high price, and inferior quality of the artificial manures sold in this Province, puts it beyond the ordinary farmer to obtain. The Secretary of this Society obtained three barrels of Snow's superphosphate last year, and applied it to different kinds of crops, and in a variety of ways, but it produced no apparent results. Whether it was owing to the dry season, or to Mr. Snow and his manure, or both being a humbug, he cannot say, but he is rather inclined to the latter belief. It seemed to be a mixture of old hair, blacksmith's cinders, and some stinking material. We think the agricultural community should be protected in some way from such impositions, by the Bureau of Agriculture appointing persons to inspect and analyse such manures.

Your Directors congratulate the members of this Society, and the agricultural community generally, on the improvements in the Bureau of Agriculture since its present incumbent came into office, and hope that the efforts of the Commissioner, to bring about a better state of things, will be responded to by the public. The short crops of the past few years, caused by the exhausted state of the land and unfavourable seasons, has had a tendency to make the farmers look about them for some other way of making money besides depending on grain crops, and a number of cheese factories have been started in this county during the past two years. In the fall of 1867, a Joint Stock Company was formed in the township of Hope for the manufacture of cheese and butter. They have erected a good substantial building, about two miles from Port Hope, through which a never failing stream of pure cold water runs. The location of the factory is one of the finest in the Province, and their first year's operations were very satisfactory, the quality of the cheese being firstrate. A butter factory has been established at Port Hope during the past year, which is doing a good business. A woollen factory, on a small scale, will be in operation in Port Hope next summer, and another in the township of Hope. A large flouring mill is in course of erection in the township of Hope. These mills are being erected on sites formerly occupied by sawmills. The water power in Hope is very great, and as the pine is becoming exhausted, the old sites afford opportunities for the erection of buildings for the manufacture of other raw material. There is a scutching mill at Millbrook, in Cavan, but flax has never been grown to any extent in this county; but it is our opinion that much more will be grown, if the price of grain comes down to the old figure.

We desire to express our regret that the Post Office Department has thought it advisable to charge postage on agricultural periodicals, and further, that the publishers of the *Canada Farmer* have found it necessary to advance the price of their periodical, as a number of farmers were induced to become members for the sake of obtaining the paper, when furnished by the Society, on the payment of one dollar. One of our Branch Societies has ordered an American agricultural periodical for the members, because they get it at a lower price than the *Canada* or *Ontario Farmer*.

The Fall Show of the East Durham Agricultural Society was held at Millbrook, in connection with the Cavan Society, which appropriated its available funds for the purpose of a Union Exhibition.

Your Directors are sorry that they cannot report any improvement on former years in the exhibition of stock. Our opinion is that the stock department is not so good as it was seven years ago; while in other classes, viz., grain, fruit, vegetables, domestic manufactures, and dairy produce, a great advancement has been made in the last few years. * * *

Great interest was manifested in the exhibition by the inhabitants of Cavan and Manvers. The attendance on the grounds was very large; and judging from the receipts at the exhibition building, at ten cents per head, about one thousand five hundred persons must have visited the in-door department in the course of five or six hours. The exhibition was closed early in the evening, and the people left for their homes well pleased with the fair and all its surroundings. The day was very fine, and every one seemed to enjoy themselves. The people were generally sober and well-behaved, showing a great improvement in wealth, intelligence, and morals. Those "Back Townships," as they used to be called, have made rapid strides in the course of the last few years. We are of the same opinion that we were when we presented our report last year, with regard to the advantages resulting from holding exhibitions alternately in front and rear. It seems to create more interest in the welfare of the Society, and to extend its general usefulness.

* * * * *

We remarked, in the former part of this report, that there are a number of persons engaged in agriculture in this country who are ignorant of their calling; but, on the other hand, we are aware that there are a great number engaged in this indispensable employment who cannot be surpassed for intelligence and perseveranee, and it is on this part of our community that the great responsibility devolves of carrying forward the arts of onr noble Dominion, and placing the agricultural interest in its true position. * * *

Township Branches.

Cavan.

Number of Members, 195.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		86 34	
" Members' Subscriptions		195 00	
" Admissions to Show		10 00	
" Legislative Grant		170 30	
			461 64
Cr.			
By Prizes for Stallions at Spring Show		31 00	
" Prizes for previous year		7 00	
" Paid County Society for union at Fall Show		193 22	
" Agricultural Publications		117 00	
" Working Expenses		34 08	
			382 30
Balance in hand			79 34

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT.

The Officers and Directors of the Cavan Agricultural Society submit the following report for the year 1868, which will show that the Society continues in good standing, both as regards the number of its members and the state of its finances; and they trust that during the past year, another step towards the chief object and aim of the Society, which is to raise the standard of agriculture, horticulture, arts and manufactures in this locality, has been advanced through its instrumentality.

* * * * *

During last summer, arrangements were made with the E. D. County Society to hold a joint exhibition with this Society at Millbrook, in this township, in the fall, the members of the Cavan Society to have equal privileges thereat with the members of the County Society. The Union Exhibition was held on the 6th and 7th days of October, and proved, on the whole, very successful. * * *

*Hope.**

Number of members, 160.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		61 97	
" Members' Subscriptions		160 00	
" Admissions to Show		237 65	
" Legislative Grant		135 36	
			594 98
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	140 75		
" " Field Products	38 75		
" " Dairy "	11 25		
" " Horticultural Products	35 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	11 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	81 75		
Extra Prizes	25 75		
		345 25	
" Preparing Show Grounds		65 92	
" Agricultural Publications		99 50	
" Working Expenses		81 20	
			591 87
Balance in hand			3 11

*Manvers.**

Number of Members, 138.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		45 38	
" Members' Subscriptions		137 50	
" Admissions to Show		23 02	
" Legislative Grant		114 46	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		2 00	
			322 36
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	72 50		
" " Field Products	24 50		
" " Dairy "	3 00		
" " Horticultural Products	6 45		
" " Arts and Manufactures	32 75		
		139 20	

By Agricultural Publications		84 68	
" Working Expenses		38 92	
			262 80
Balance in hand			59 56

DURHAM, WEST.

Number of Members (not given).

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		157 92	
" Members' Subscriptions		82 00	
" Admissions to Show		268 00	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Donation, J. Simpson, Esq		50 00	
" " Edward Blake, Esq		50 00	
" " S. B. Bradshaw, Esq		12 00	
			1319 92
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	296 50		
" " Field Products	22 50		
" " Dairy "	32 50		
" " Horticultural Products	29 75		
" " Agricultural Implements	60 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	85 00		
" " Ploughing Match	116 00		
		642 00	
" Prize for previous year		50	
" L. G. to Township Societies		408 54	
" Preparing Show Grounds		41 95	
" Working Expenses		25 00	
			1117 99
Balance in hand			201 93

Extracts from Report.

Your Directors have nothing of unusual interest to report, but they are pleased to believe that the position of the Association, for the year 1868, will compare favourably with any former year as regards cash receipts, number of members, number and amount of premiums awarded, number and quality of animals and articles entered for competition, and in the general interest taken in the operations of the Association.

The new Agricultural Act, which, since the last annual meeting, has become law, while objectionable in some respects, is an improvement on the law which it replaced.

A ploughing match was held on the 17th of April, which resulted very successfully, and no doubt tended much to inspire a spirit of emulation in regard to this most important item in successful farming. In addition to the sum of $70 appropriated to this object, the Society is under great obligation to the Hon. J. Simpson for the very liberal donation of $50.

Your Directors may state, in connection with this, that Edward Blake, Esq., M.P. for the Riding, also generously placed in their hands, in September last, the sum of $50, to be applied in a ploughing match, but as it was found impolitic to expend the money at that time in the manner indicated, the amount still remains in the hands of your Treasurer to be appropriated by their successors. The correspondence in reference to this matter is herewith submitted.

The Annual Fall Exhibition was one of great excellence in every department. The attendance was good, and notwithstanding that the weather was most unfavourable, the large sum of $268 was realized for admission to the grounds. * * * *

Township Branches.

*Cartwright.**

Number of Members, 185.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		185 00	
" Admissions to Show		16 70	
" Legislative Grant		107 30	
			309 00
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	113 75		
" " Field Products	20 75		
" " Dairy "	6 00		
" " Horticultural Products	5 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	5 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	32 25		
		183 35	
" Preparing Show Grounds		10 00	
" Working Expenses		49 75	
			243 00
Balance in hand			66 00

*Clarke.**

Number of members, 200.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		200 00	
" Admissions to Show		90 00	
" Legislative Grant		127 60	
" Municipal Grant		40 00	
" Proceeds, Sale of Lumber		3 24	
			460 84
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	118 25		
" " Field Products	20 15		
" " Dairy "	8 00		
" " Horticultural Products	19 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	18 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	43 35		
		227 25	
" Preparing Show Grounds		24 97	
" Paid liabilities of previous year		18 30	
" Agricultural Publications		120 00	
" Working Expenses		34 25	
			424 77
Balance in hand			36 07

Darlington.

Number of Members, 266.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		266 00	
" Admissions to Show		375 31	
" Legislative Grant		140 00	
" Amount of note discounted		500 00	
" Subscriptions to Show Grounds		257 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		23 25	
			1561 56
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		77 99	
" Prizes for Live Stock	289 50		
" " Field Products	30 75		
" " Dairy Products	21 00		
" " Horticultural Products	32 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	24 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	87 50		
" " Growing Crops	17 00		
Total awarded	502 25		
Unpaid	56 25		
		446 00	
" Extra prizes		8 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds		229 16	
" Purchase of Exhibition Grounds		500 00	
" Agricultural Publications		163 60	
" Working Expenses		51 64	
			1476 39
Balance in hand			85 17

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT.

The Agricultural Act, before Parliament at the last annual meeting, has since become the law of the land. It is much to be regretted that its provisions tend to foster and encourage County Associations at the expense of the Township Societies, which have proved much more useful, and are consequently much more highly valued. Your Directors took occasion to point out, by petition to the Legislature, the great injustice of the 45th section of the said Act to townships, which (as this township has) have secured exhibition grounds and buildings at great cost, but we regret that but a very slight modification of the objectionable clause was secured. The people of this township have no disposition to give up their Township Society, even though all assistance from the Government should be withheld.

* * * * *

The Fall Exhibition was, as usual, a great success. The competition was greater, and the quality of the animals and articles exhibited better than usual. The attendance was also unusually large, and the unprecedented large sum of $375 was realized for admission to the grounds.

It is much to be regretted that more effectual efforts have not been put forth, during the year, to liquidate the debt on the exhibition grounds. The amount still due is $1000, the whole amount hitherto collected having been expended in fencing and improving the ground. It is to be hoped that special effort will be made, during the coming year, to obtain subscriptions, and to collect the amounts already subscribed to this object.

The rise in the price of agricultural papers, caused by the imposition of postage on these publications, will necessitate some change in the terms of membership in this Society.

Bowmanville Horticultural Society.

Number of Members, 57.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		57 00	
" Admissions to Show		53 05	
" Legislative Grant		33 64	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		20 00	
			163 69
Cr.			
By amount of Prizes	86 63		
" Preparing Show	10 43		
" Purchase of Horticultural Publications	2 00		
			99 06
Balance in hand			64 63

Extracts from Report.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable character of the past season for the growth and maturing of nearly all kinds of horticultural products, caused by the excessive drought which prevailed during the whole of the summer months, the exhibition, in connection with your Society, which took place in the month of September last, was in the highest degree creditable to all concerned. The show of fruits, vegetables and flowers, both for quantity and quality, far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of your Directors, and in many respects would favourably compare with Societies of much longer standing.

A most gratifying feature in connection with this exhibition, and one which augurs well for the future, was the kind interest taken in its success by the public generally, as evidenced by the large attendance, and the liberal receipts for entrance fees. * * *

Your Directors would most respectfully recommend that during the ensuing season, there be two exhibitions—the first to take place about the beginning of July, and to be more especially devoted to the show of flowers, early vegetables, and the smaller kinds of fruits. An attractive and interesting exhibition may be regarded as certain at that particular season of the year. The second exhibition to be held in the month of September, the same as the past year.

The Directors, before retiring, would beg to tender their best wishes for the future success of your important Society, and they trust that a large increase will take place in the list of members for the ensuing year, and that one and all will take an active interest in extending the culture, and improving the quality and variety of our fruits, vegetables and flowers, and that, before many years elapse, the character of the horticultural productions, exhibited by the members of this Society, will attain as high a standard of perfection as is possible for our soil and climate to produce. * * *

ELGIN, EAST.*

Number of Members, 177.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		177 00	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
From Treasurer of Malahide Society		106 00	
To Proceeds Sale of Agricultural Grounds in London		1000 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		10 00	
			1993 00

Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		51 11	
" Prizes for Live Stock	231 00		
" " Field Products	34 75		
" " Dairy "	16 75		
" " Horticultural Products	23 86		
" " Agricultural Implements	12 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures	24 30		
Total awarded	342 91		
Unpaid	29 19		
		313 72	
" L. G. to Township Societies		524 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds		467 37	
" West Elgin Society's share of Agricultural Grounds in London		324 08	
" Working Expenses		124 40	
			1804 68
Balance in hand			188 32

Township Branches.

*Bayham.**

Number of Members, 86.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		30 04	
" Members' Subscriptions		89 00	
" Legislative Grant		90 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		1 50	
			210 54
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	76 50		
" " Field Products	16 90		
" " Dairy "	4 50		
" " Horticultural Products	7 23		
" " Agricultural Implements	6 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	16 00		
" Total awarded	127 13		
" Unpaid	2 62		
		124 51	
" Prizes for 1867		16 05	
" Preparing Show Grounds		12 11	
" Working Expenses		19 48	
			172 15
Balance in hand			38 39

*Dorchester, South.**

Number of Members, 64.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		26 34	
" Members' Subscriptions		64 00	
" Legislative Grant		69 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		6 67	
			166 01

Cr.

By Prizes for Live Stock	64 25		
" " Field Products	17 00		
" " Dairy "	5 00		
" " Horticultural Products	6 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	1 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	14 50		
		108 25	
" Preparing Show Grounds		5 00	
" Working Expenses		26 47	
			139 72
Balance in hand			26 29

*Malahide.**

Number of Members, 106.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		1 56	
" Members' Subscriptions		108 00	
" Admissions to Show		44 98	
" Legislative Grant		115 00	
			269 54

Cr.

By Prizes for Live Stock	118 75		
" " Field Products	22 53		
" " Dairy "	5 50		
" " Horticultural Products	3 40		
" " Agricultural Implements	21 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	17 41		
" " Ploughing Match	21 00		
		210 34	
" Preparing Show Grounds		4 75	
" Working Expenses		30 64	
			245 73
Balance in hand			23 81

*Yarmouth.**

Number of Members (not given).

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		79 05	
" Members' Subscriptions		144 00	
" Legislative Grant		144 00	
			367 05

Cr.

By prizes for Live Stock	134 00		
" " Field Products	19 61		
" " Dairy "	4 50		
" " Horticultural Products	2 91		
" " Arts and Manufactures	20 42		
Total awarded	181 44		
Amount unpaid	28 69		
		152 75	

By Prizes previous year		35 91	
" Keep of Bulls		41 00	
" Agricultural Publications		4 00	
" Working Expenses		50 44	
			284 10
Balance in hand			82 95

ELGIN, WEST.*

Number of Members, 109.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		83 28	
" Members' Subscriptions		109 00	
" Admissions to Show		61 52	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Amount borrowed		260 00	
" Proceeds Sale of Middlesex Lands		486 08	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		22 00	
			1721 88
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	150 00		
" " Field Products	32 75		
" " Dairy "	20 00		
" " Horticultural Products	18 28		
" " Agricultural Implements	22 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	46 65		
Total awarded	289 68		
Unpaid	11 68		
		278 00	
" L. G. to Township Societies		419 99	
" Preparing Show Grounds		8 14	
" Prizes for previous years		176 10	
" Paid borrowed money and interest		266 00	
" Working Expenses		330 48	
			1478 71
Balance in hand			243 17

Township Branches.

*Aldborough.**

Number of Members, 139.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		49 91	
" Members' Subscriptions		144 00	
" Legislative Grant		192 04	
			385 95
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	147 25		
" " Field Products	23 05		

By Prizes for Dairy Products	8 25		
" " Horticultural Products	4 10		
" " Agricultural Implements	12 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	36 30		
Total awarded	231 45		
Unpaid	38 95		
		192 50	
" Prizes for previous year		47 20	
" Preparing Show Grounds		9 96	
" Purchase of Live Stock		64 80	
" Agricultural Publications		10 85	
" Working Expenses		70 29	
			395 60
Balance due Treasurer			9 65

*Southwold and Dunwich**

Number of Members, 146.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		41 03	
" Members' Subscriptions		148 00	
" Legislative Grant		227 95	
" Proceeds, Sale of Live Stock		260 00	
			676 98

Cr.

By Prizes for Live Stock	109 75		
" " Field Products	16 95		
" " Dairy "	7 25		
" " Horticultural Products	6 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	15 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	31 50		
		187 70	
" Preparing Show Grounds		17 10	
" Purchase of Live Stock		332 65	
" Working Expenses		124 06	
			661 51
Balance in hand			15 47

ESSEX.

Number of Members, 143.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		159 70	
" Members' Subscriptions		143 00	
" Admissions to Show		85 00	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Municipal Grant of Town Council of Windsor		30 00	
" Proceeds Sale of Lumber		65 14	
" Legislative Grant for 1866, Bills of Bank U.C. nett		550 62	
			1733 46

Cr.

By Prizes for Live Stock	138 85		
" " Field Products	43 47		
" " Dairy "	5 50		
" " Horticultural Products	19 86		
" " Agricultural Implements	9 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	45 92		
" " Ploughing Match	82 50		
		345 85	
" Prizes of previous year		147 14	
" L. G. to Township Societies		420 64	
" Preparing Show Grounds		186 39	
" Legislative Grant of 1866 to Township Societies		331 50	
" Working Expenses		81 75	
			1513 27
Balance in hand			220 19

Report.

The annual show was held in the town of Windsor on the 7th and 8th of October.

The show of stock was very good, also that of seeds and roots.

Dairy products were deficient, and fruit, on account of the unfavourable season, was poorly represented.

Home manufactures and ladies' work were about the same as other years.

One very good feature in connection with the exhibition was the ploughing match, which took place on the second day. In addition to the prizes offered by the Society, prizes were offered by a few enterprising individuals, and by the town of Windsor.

* * * * *

It is to be regretted that more persons do not take an interest in competing at these matches, as the benefits to be derived therefrom are incalculable; but as all parties now acknowledge them to be of great utility (we may almost say a necessity), it is to be hoped that the farmers and their boys will compete in greater numbers in the time to come.

In forming a correct estimate of the yield of the different kinds of farm produce during the year, your Directors experience some difficulty on account of the extensive territory comprising the county of Essex, and would suggest that in future, the several Township Societies be advised to embody in their reports such information respecting the crops as would be desirable, to enable the Directors of the County Society to give a more reliable account than heretofore.

* * * * *

Your Directors are of the opinion that the agriculturists of the county are progressing gradually in the right direction. Perceptible improvements can be seen in the management of various farms in the introduction of improved farming implements, such as mowing and reaping machines, threshing machines, sorghum mills, corn shellers, improved ploughs of various patterns, not to mention other minor though indispensable articles, and also in the introduction of the various kinds of improved stock from the best herds in the Province.

While the soil and climate of the county are well adapted to the production of the different kinds of grain, the county is no less adapted to the raising of all kinds of stock. The climate is milder than in any other section of the Dominion. Our winters are some weeks shorter. The pastures in the summer are, as a general thing, good, and the farmers can realize as much by the sale of their stock annually, as they can by the cereal products of the soil.

Owing to the proximity of the county to the United States, buyers from that country are constantly engaged in travelling here in search of such animals as they require; consequently many of the best horses, cattle and sheep, find their way into the markets of the United States.

We also notice, with great satisfaction, the erection of two woollen mills and cloth factories, each of which is doing an extensive business, and we understand give great satisfaction to the public; and that two sash and door factories and planing mills have been erected, and commenced operations during the year.

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

Colchester.

Number of Members, 125.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		205 59	
" Members' Subscriptions		126 00	
" Legislative Grants for 1866 and 1868		157 36	
" Proceeds Sale of Live Stock		144 50	
" Money borrowed		332 00	
			965 45
CR.			
Paid Note		152 75	
By Purchase of Live Stock		633 03	
" Agricultural Publications		75 00	
" Working Expenses		32 25	
			893 03
Balance in hand			72 42

NOTE.—The Society held no exhibition, but devotes itself chiefly to the improvement of stock.

*Gosfield and Mersea.**

Number of Members, 63.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		63 00	
" Legislative Grants for 1866 and 1868		352 44	
" Proceeds, Sale of Live Stock		97 73	
" Received of County Treasurer, Subscriptions, &c.		245 76	
			758 93
CR.			
By Balance due Treasurer		308 85	
" Prizes for 1865		61 00	
" Purchase of Stock		114 80	
" Purchase of Seeds		15 00	
" Sundry Notes		198 45	
" Working Expenses		22 58	
			720 68
Balance in hand			38 25

Maidstone and Sandwich, East.

Number of Members, 82.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		82 00	
" Legislative Grants for 1866 and 1868		116 28	
" Proceeds, Sale of Rams		7 31	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		2 14	
			207 73

Cr.			
By J. Kane's Note		71 00	
" Rams for the Society		21 00	
" Keep of Bulls		56 65	
			148 65
Balance in hand			59 08

Note.—The Society held no Show in 1868, but devoted the funds principally to the purchase of male animals for the improvement of Live Stock.

Malden and Anderson.

Number of Members, 55.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
To Balance in hand		65 65	
" Members' Subscriptions		67 50	
" Legislative Grant		58 92	
" Proceeds Sale of Live Stock		37 25	
" Legislative Grant for 1866		32 50	
			261 82
Cr.			
By Purchase of Live Stock		20 00	
" Agricultural Publications		43 00	
" Working Expenses		21 38	
			84 38
Balance in hand			177 44

Note.—The Society held no Show, but makes the improvement of stock its main object.

Extracts from Report.

Owing to the small amount of funds on hand at the beginning of the year, they dispensed with the usual purchase of stock, deeming it more advisable to wait until another year, when the Society would be in better circumstances to purchase such stock as would be of advantage to the Society, and to the community at large.

By referring to the financial statement, the members will perceive that quite a sum will be available the ensuing spring.

The sum of forty-three dollars was expended for agricultural journals (chiefly the *Canada Farmer*) for the use of the members of the Society; and as the circulation of such papers has been attended with the best results, by the spreading of a vast amount of information and intelligence upon all branches of agriculture, the Directors would recommend their continuance as heretofore.

We are happy to announce that during the past season, many new farm implements were introduced, such as reaping and mowing machines, threshing machines, and others of less worth, saying nothing of those valuable ploughs, corn-shellers, and cultivators manufactured in our midst by Middleditch & Son.

We regret to announce, as a public calamity, the destruction by fire of the saw and grist mills of Thomas & Co., which had only gone into operation since the last report, but are happy to report the re-erection of another sawmill on the site of the old by the same enterprising firm, and which is now in operation. The re-erection of the grist mill is in contemplation, to be completed in time for the harvest of 1869.

We have to chronicle the erection of a sash and door factory, and planing mill on an extensive scale since last report.

*Rochester.**

Number of Members, 96.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		96 00	
" Legislative Grants for 1866 and 1868		124 20	
			220 20
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		42 87	
" Prizes for previous years		12 00	
" Purchase of Live Stock		133 73	
" Working Expenses		21 53	
			210 13
Balance in hand			10 07

*Tilbury, West.**

Number of Members, 55.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		10 88	
" Members' Subscriptions		55 00	
" Admission to Show		1 00	
" Legislative Grants for 1866 and 1868		77 40	
			144 28
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	31 25		
" " Field Products	10 00		
" " Dairy "	75		
" " Horticultural Products	1 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	1 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures	2 75		
Total awarded	47 50		
Amount unpaid	36 25		
		11 25	
" Preparing Show Grounds		1 00	
" Purchase of Live Stock		86 00	
" Working Expenses		5 07	
			103 32
Balance in hand			40 96

FRONTENAC.*

Number of Members, 209.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		79 29	
" Members' Subscriptions		246 00	
" Admissions to Show		59 95	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Proceeds Sale of Seeds		177 00	
			1262 24

Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	239 25		
" " Field Products	40 75		
" " Dairy "	15 75		
" " Horticultural Products	53 75		
" " Agricultural Implements	42 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	89 50		
" Total awarded	481 50		
" Unpaid	8 50		
		473 00	
" L. G. to Township Societies		210 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds		19 55	
" Purchase of Live Stock		25 92	
" Agricultural Publications		4 00	
" Working Expenses		156 70	
			889 17
Balance in hand			373 07

Township Branches.

*Pittsburgh.**

Number of members (not given).

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		58 00	
" Legislative Grant		105 00	
" Proceeds Sale of Live Stock		100 50	
			263 50
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		21 11	
" Prizes for Live Stock	80 15		
" " Field Products	19 10		
" " Dairy "	4 15		
		103 40	
" Purchase of Live Stock		55 00	
" Working Expenses		43 80	
			223 31
Balance in hand			40 19

*Storrington.**

Number of Members, 31.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		1 45	
" Members' Subscriptions		46 50	
" Legislative Grant		105 00	
			152 95
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	82 25		
" " Field Products	11 65		
" " Dairy "	4 50		
" " Horticultural Products	1 35		

By Prizes Agricultural Implements	6 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	19 00		
		125 50	
" Working Expenses		12 54	
			138 04
Balance in hand			14 91

GLENGARRY.*

Number of Members, 158.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on hand		3 43	
" Members' Subscriptions		167 00	
" Admissions to Show		96 75	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Amount received from Lochiel and Kenyon Society		85 00	
" " " Charlottenburgh and Lancaster do.		109 50	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		10 75	
			1172 43
Cr.			
By Total amount of Prizes		490 50	
" L. G. to Township Societies		474 50	
" Working Expenses		230 01	
			1195 01
Balance due Treasurer			22 58

Township Branches.

Charlottenburgh and Lancaster.

Number of members (not given).

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		50 85	
" Members' Subscriptions		109 50	
" Legislative Grant		157 00	
			317 35
Cr.			
By Working Expenses		42 32	
			42 32
Balance in hand			275 03

Note.—This Society held no show in 1868, and reserves the balance for the purpose of purchasing a stock horse.

*Lochiel and Kenyon.**

Number of Members, 41.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
To Members' Subscriptions		88 50	
" Legislative Grant		123 00	
			211 50

Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		8 57	
" Amount of Prizes		174 30	
" Preparing Show Grounds		6 00	
" Working Expenses		20 92	
			209 79
Balance in hand			1 71

GRENVILLE, SOUTH.

Number of Members, 202.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		81 43	
" Members' Subscriptions		205 00	
" Admissions to Show		455 10	
" Rent of Booths and Stands		104 70	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Amount of Directors' Note		100 00	
" Donation, Wm. Ellis, Esq		20 00	
" " Wm. Shanley, Esq., M.P.		25 00	
" " M. Clark, Esq., M.M.P.		15 00	
			1706 23
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	231 50		
" " Field Products	141 50		
" " Dairy "	49 50		
" " Horticultural Products	55 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	45 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	164 00		
Total awarded	687 00		
Unpaid	88 50		
		598 50	
" Prizes for previous year		38 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds		19 75	
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies		140 00	
" Agricultural Publications		10 80	
" Directors' Note of 1867		65 00	
" Directors' Note of 1868		100 00	
" Working Expenses		306 28	
			1278 33
Balance in hand			427 90

Extracts from Report.

Very much of the success that attended the late exhibition was due to the magnificent weather with which a kind Providence blessed us. To this cause, even more than to the unusually gratifying display of the products of your broad acres, or the fine specimens of high artistic mechanical skill, must be ascribed the presence of the thousands of cheerful faces on your grounds during the entire show.

The exhibition of 1868 was a decided success, the number of entries showing a total of 1,300, whilst the audited accounts now to be laid before you indicate that our finances are in a healthy condition.

The number and variety of well-bred stock displayed formed a creditable feature on our grounds, although the muster of horses was not all that could have been desired.

It is worthy of note that the far-famed Galloway cattle were first represented on our grounds last year, and we hope that our stock-raisers will soon be able to compete with their Western neighbours in raising these fine animals.

In this connection, we think it not out of place to urge upon our farmers possessed of the means requisite for even a *small* beginning, to endeavour to improve the breed of their stock. Depend upon it, very little more cash is needed to raise a beast of pure blood than one not worth more than a fraction of its market price.

It is a subject well worth your consideration whether it would not be advisable for the Society to introduce one or more thorough bred animals for the benefit of members.

Your directors would strongly advise a further purchase of seed grain, an experiment which produced such satisfactory results in the past.

In asking for a hearty vote of thanks to Messrs. Shanley and Clark, our Parliamentary representatives, and to our old patron, Wm. Ellis, Esq., we feel assured of such a response as their generous donations demand.

Township Branches.

Edwardsburgh.

Number of Members, 67.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To balance in hand		14 81	
" Members' Subscriptions		93 82	
" Admissions to Show		20 32	
" Legislative Grant		140 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		4 80	
			273 75
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	68 75		
" " Field Products	68 00		
" " Dairy "	20 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	19 75		
		176 50	
" Working Expenses		43 65	
			220 15
Balance in hand			53 60

Extracts from Report.

The Thirteenth Annual Exhibition of this Society was held at Spencerville on the seventh and eighth days of October last, and was attended with a fair measure of success, notwithstanding the many drawbacks and losses the Society has had to encounter for the last two years, occasioned by the failure of the Bank of Upper Canada, two years ago, and that of the Commercial Bank last year, together with the very unfair division of the Government Grant, all of which has very materially affected the working of the Society for the past year. It is well known that in this part of Ontario, at least, Township Societies have done more for the improvement of stock and the advancement of Agriculture generally than County Societies have done. The convention, held in Toronto last year for the purpose of framing a new Agricultural Bill, was a very one-sided affair, the delegates, being all appointed by the County Societies, were loud in their advocacy of the rights of County over Township Societies. Indeed, had it not been for Mr. Philpotts, of West Elgin, and a few other honourable exceptions, Township Societies would have been stamped out altogether. It is to be hoped, before another year, some amendment will be made in the Act regarding allowances to Township Societies, particularly where there is only one or two branch Societies in a County.

Your Directors, from the above mentioned causes, were obliged to reduce both the number and amount of prizes last year; still the show of both stock and vegetables was quite as good as in former years, when the Society's share of the Government grant was much larger than it is now, thus showing that the farmers of Edwardsburgh are animated by a praiseworthy desire to support their Society irrespective of the number and amount of prizes offered.

GREY, NORTH.*

Number of Members, 98.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		1 28	
" Members' Subscriptions		102 00	
" Admissions to Show		10 10	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		31 50	
			844 88
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	171 50		
" " Field Products	45 25		
" " Dairy "	21 00		
" " Horticultural Products	26 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	17 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	23 00		
		304 75	
" L. G. to Township Societies		418 08	
" Preparing Show Grounds		26 39	
" Working Expenses		88 03	
			837 25
Balance in hand			7 63

Township Branches.

*Collingwood and Euphrasia.**

Number of Members (not given).

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		107 50	
" Legislative Grant		67 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		3 13	
			177 63
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	80 00		
" " Field Products	19 00		
" " Dairy "	5 00		
" " Horticultural Products	7 75		
" " Agricultural Implements	8 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	10 50		
		130 25	
By working Expenses		16 38	
			146 63
Balance in hand			31 00

*Derby.**

Number of Members (not given).

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		1 28	
" Members' Subscriptions		103 00	
" Admissions to Ploughing Match		10 50	
" Legislative Grant		69 01	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		13 10	
			196 89
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	57 25		
" " Field Products	19 50		
" " Dairy "	5 75		
" " Horticultural Products	5 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	7 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	8 50		
" " Ploughing Match	23 00		
" " Growing Crops	12 00		
		139 25	
" County Society for Stallion Prize		10 00	
" Working Expenses		42 38	
			191 63
Balance in hand			5 26

*St. Vincent.**

Number of Members, 118.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		25 96	
" Members' Subscriptions		124 00	
" Admissions to Show		21 00	
" Legislative Grant		77 05	
" Subscriptions for Ploughing Match		27 50	
			275 51
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	90 75		
" " Field Products	20 00		
" " Dairy "	4 50		
" " Horticultural Products	2 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	22 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures	11 10		
" " Ploughing Match	33 00		
Total awarded	183 85		
Unpaid	49 35		
		134 50	
By Preparing Show Grounds		19 50	
By Prizes for Ploughing Match		33 00	
" Prizes for previous years		26 10	
" Working Expenses		33 57	
			246 67
Balance in hand			28 84

*Sullivan and Holland.**

Number of Members, 94.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		96 60	
" Legislative Grant		60 97	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		9 50	
			167 07
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	62 25		
" " Field Products	41 75		
" " Dairy "	6 75		
" " Horticultural Products	5 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	7 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	10 50		
		133 75	
" Prizes for previous years		3 00	
" Working Expenses		19 62	
			156 37
Balance in hand			10 70

*Sydenham.**

Number of Members (not given).

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		8 79	
" Members' Subscriptions		98 00	
" Legislative Grant		64 99	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		2 56	
			174 34
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	70 00		
" " Field Products	26 50		
" " Dairy "	6 75		
" " Horticultural Products	6 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	2 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	9 50		
Total awarded	120 75		
Unpaid	4 25		
		116 50	
By Prizes for Spring Show		10 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds		1 50	
" Working Expenses		30 63	
			158 63
Balance in hand			15 71

*Owen Sound Horticultural Society.**

Number of Members, 121.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		121 00	
" Admissions to Show		24 25	
" Legislative Grant		79 06	
			224 31

Cr.			
By Prizes for Fruits	25 00		
" " Flowers	10 25		
" " Vegetables	38 75		
		74 00	
" " Fine Arts and Ladies' Work		10 00	
" Preparing Exhibition Building		12 54	
" Working Expenses		49 00	
			145 54
Balance in hand			78 77

GREY, SOUTH.*

Number of Members, 64.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		64 00	
" Admissions to Show		22 50	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Two Ploughs		60 00	
" Bentick and Glenelg Society		51 00	
			897 50
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	128 00		
" " Field Products	25 50		
" " Dairy "	8 50		
" " Horticultural Products	16 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	6 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	38 00		
" " Ploughing Match	84 00		
	307 00		
Unpaid	21 00		
		286 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds		13 55	
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies		349 70	
" Working Expenses		80 08	
			729 33
Balance in hand			168 17

Note.—The Bentick and Glenelg Township Society united with the Riding Society, merged their funds, and held no separate exhibition.

Township Branches.

*Artemesia.**

Number of Members, 46.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		51 45	
" Municipal Grant		20 00	
			71 45

Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	47 00		
" " Field Products	22 25		
" " Dairy "	3 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	6 00		
		78 25	
" Working Expenses		7 50	
			85 75
Balance due Treasurer			14 30

*Egremont.**

Number of Members (not given).

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		123 00	
" Legislative Grant		128 70	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		6 00	
			257 70
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	79 50		
" " Field Products	27 50		
" " Dairy "	8 50		
" " Horticultural Products	3 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	8 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	13 00		
		140 00	
" Working Expenses		17 49	
			157 49
Balance in hand			100 21

*Melancthon.**

Number of Members (not given).

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscription		56 00	
" Admissions to Show		4 00	
" Legislative Grant		72 80	
			132 80
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stocks	38 75		
" " Field Products	8 25		
" " Dairy "	1 50		
" " Horticultural Products	50		
" " Agricultural Implements	4 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	4 24		
		57 74	
" Working Expenses		27 32	
			85 06
Balance in hand			47 74

*Osprey.**

Number of Members (not given).

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		63 00	
" Legislative Grant		81 90	
			144 90
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	52 00		
" " Field Products	14 75		
" " Dairy "	2 50		
" " Horticultural Products	2 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	4 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	13 25		
		88 75	
" Working Expenses		16 50	
			105 25
Balance in hand			39 65

*Proton.**

Number of Members, 51.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		2 00	
" Members' Subscriptions		51 00	
" Legislative Grant		66 00	
			119 00
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	32 00		
" " Field Products	20 37		
" " Arts and Manufactures	20 25		
		72 62	
" Preparing Show Grounds		1 00	
" Keep of Live Stock		2 00	
" Working Expenses		29 62	
			105 24
Balance in hand			13 76

HALDIMAND.

Number of Members, 112.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		3 89	
" Members' Subscriptions		125 60	
" Admissions to Show		2 00	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Municipal Grant		100 00	
			931 49
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	185 00		
" " Field Products	25 00		

By Prizes for Dairy Products	7 50		
" " Horticultural Products	18 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	52 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	29 75		
" " Ploughing Match	33 00		
		350 50	
" L. G. to Township Societies		420 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds		2 50	
" Working Expenses		143 91	
			916 91
Balance in hand			14 58

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT.

The manures generally used in this County are barn-yard and gypsum. For immediate benefit to the grain crop, a good top dressing with barn-yarn, well rotted, is found to be very effectual. For meadows, either top-dress with barn-yard, well rotted, or with plaster of Paris. In order to keep a farm in good order, there should be a proper rotation of crops. A meadow should not be mown more than twice without breaking up. For fall wheat, summer fallow; for spring crops, fall plough. Grow two crops of grain or roots, then seed down again properly with clover and timothy. Sow the timothy seed, if possible, in the fall. By adhering closely to these rules you will, as a general thing, find beneficial results. The price of labour for a good steady man by the year, about $14 per month; for a woman, $4 per month, and board in both cases.

For emigrants who wish to settle in the Country there are many inducements, as land is cheap and labour high; also, very healthy. The soil in this County consists of clay, loam, sand and flats or bottoms. The bottoms are particularly adapted for raising roots. The woodland is well timbered with valuable varieties.

Your Society held their Spring and Fall Shows and Ploughing Match, and all proved to excel former years, which is a step in the right direction, as you were all well aware that your Society was for the two previous years in debt. Your President and Secretary made application to the Municipality of this County for assistance, which application was granted by giving one hundred dollars, which enabled your Directors to carry on their Shows successfully, pay off all their debts, and leaving a balance on hand.

Your Directors would recommend in future to make the County Fall Exhibition *a two days' one*, as it has heretofore been one day, it becomes almost a farce, as by the time your Secretary receives all the entries it is near 12 o'clock; then the judges have to be arranged, as oftimes those requested to act fail to attend. Let the first day be devoted to taking entries, arranging judges, and making all necessary arrangements, and the second day for judging, inspection and paying the prizes. We think such an arrangement would add to the prosperity of the Society, as well as meet the approbation of the members.

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Rainham.**

Number of members, 126.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		51 55	
" Members' Subscriptions		137 00	
" Legislative Grant		90 40	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		1 50	
			280 45
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	117 50		
" " Field Products	16 75		
" " Dairy "	6 75		

By Prizes for Horticultural Products	3 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	12 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	23 00		
" Total awarded	179 00		
" Unpaid	4 00		
		175 00	
" Prizes for past year		4 00	
" Working Expenses		24 95	
			203 95
Balance in hand			76 50

*Seneca, Oneida and North Cayuga.**

Number of members, 166.

Dr.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		18 63	
" Members' Subscriptions		180 00	
" Legislative Grant		126 00	
			324 63
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	207 50		
" " Field Products	25 25		
" " Dairy "	7 00		
" " Horticultural Products	4 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	19 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	14 50		
		278 25	
" Working Expenses		39 30	
			317 55
Balance in hand			7 08

Walpole.

Number of members, 179.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		151 97	
" Members' Subscriptions		280 00	
" Legislative Grant		202 00	
			633 97
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	242 00		
" " Field Products	34 25		
" " Dairy "	11 00		
" " Horticultural Products	3 75		
" " Agricultural Implements	25 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	43 75		
" " Ploughing Match	44 00		
" Premium for greatest number of members	6 00		
		409 75	
" Preparing Show Grounds		6 75	
" Working Expenses		45 25	
			461 75
Balance in hand			172 22

Extract from Report.

The Officers of the Society, in submitting their Report, feel encouraged in doing so by the interest that has been shown by the subscribers and public generally at the Exhibitions that have been held, and also feel thankful for the success that has attended the efforts that have been made during the year, while the number of subscribers has been far beyond any previous year, except that of 1867; so that we are enabled to say truly that in point of interest and magnitude, the Society has attained a position not equalled by any Branch Society in the County.

HALTON.*

Number of Members, 221.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		269 00	
" Admissions to Show		491 84	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Municipal Grant		100 00	
" Proceeds of Rent of Ground		26 00	
" Balance on Trees		17 25	
			1604 09
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		213 05	
" Prizes for Live Stock	408 00		
" " Field Products	51 00		
" " Dairy "	23 00		
" " Horticultural Products	35 75		
" " Agricultural Implements	50 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	166 25		
" " Ploughing Match	93 00		
Total awarded	827 00		
Unpaid	40 50		
		786 50	
" " of previous year		3 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds		97 76	
" L. G. to Township Societies		420 00	
" Working Expenses		145 05	
			1665 36
Balance due Treasurer			61 27

Township Branches.

Esquesing.

Number of Members, 112.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		176 31	
" Members' Subscriptions		121 50	
" Admissions to Show		67 35	
" Legislative Grant		67 00	
			432 16

Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	148 50		
" " Field Products	34 50		
" " Dairy "	7 50		
" " Horticultural Products	15 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	8 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	37 00		
		250 50	
" Working Expenses		64 29	
			314 79
Balance in hand			117 37

Extracts from Report.

The Directors would congratulate the members on the fair share of success which has attended the Society during the past year.

We may say that the past season has been one of prosperity for the farming community;—for although the crops were hardly up to the average yield, on account of the dryness of the season, yet in most cases the samples were good, and prices unusually high. So that we think there is no reason for complaint.

The annual exhibition was held at Georgetown on the 7th and 8th of October. There were not as many entries as in former years, but the stock in each class was of superior quality. The display of ladies' work was excellent, and a display of harness, shown by Mr. Gollop, of Norval, was worthy of admiration.

Butter and fruit were excellent.

When it came to the grain, roots and vegetables, we were happily disappointed, as they far exceeded our expectation, considering the drought.

The weather was very fine, which brought a great number of visitors from the adjoining Townships.

*Nassagiweya.**

Number of Members (not given.)

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		57 05	
" Members' Subscriptions		131 00	
" Admissions to Show		16 40	
" Legislative Grant		85 00	
			289 45
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	131 75		
" " Field Products	37 00		
" " Dairy "	12 75		
" " Horticultural Products	14 75		
" " Agricultural Implements	8 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	17 75		
" " Ploughing Match	27 00		
Total Awarded	249 50		
Unpaid	5 00		
		244 50	
" Working Expenses		32 45	
			276 95
Balance in hand			12 50

*Nelson.**

Number of Members, 115.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		34 44	
" Members' Subscriptions		200 00	
" Admissions to Show		21 00	
" Legislative Grant		94 00	
" Municipal Grant		40 00	
			389 44
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	176 00		
" " Field Products	37 25		
" " Dairy "	11 75		
" " Horticultural Products	4 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	12 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	19 50		
		260 75	
" Agricultural Publications		90 00	
" Working Expenses		25 00	
			375 75
Balance in hand			13 69

*Trafalgar.**

Number of Members, 260.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		263 25	
" Admissions to Show		102 70	
" Legislative Grant		171 00	
" Municipal Grants		80 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		8 44	
			625 39
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		16 98	
" Prizes for Live Stock	293 25		
" " Field Products	60 50		
" " Dairy "	48 75		
" " Horticultural Products	20 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	18 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	63 00		
		504 00	
" Prizes previous year		7 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds		7 00	
" Agricultural Publications		4 00	
" Working Expenses		92 24	
			631 22
Balance due Treasurer			5 83

HAMILTON.

Number of Members, 273.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		196 57	

To Members' Subscriptions	341 25	
" Legislative Grant	350 00	
		887 82
Cr.		
By Paid Treasurer of Provincial Association	350 00	
" Agricultural Publications	167 80	
" Discount on Silver and Miscellaneous Expenses	65 26	
" Working Expenses	108 19	
		691 25
Balance in hand		196 57

Extracts from Report.

This Society, having united its funds with the Provincial Board, on account of the exhibition being held in the city of Hamilton this present year, have paid over to their Treasurer the sum of $402.99, being the amount realized for the present year, less the necessary expenses, giving to this Society the right of visiting and exhibiting in the Provincial without further charge.

The Directors deem it unnecessary to give any information relative to the crops of this section, &c., as it would be only a repetition of the general report. We cannot help feeling highly gratified and encouraged in seeing so large a share of prizes fall to members of this Society and the adjoining counties—year by year establishing the fact that the Seventh Division, comprising the counties of Wentworth, Wellington, Waterloo and Halton, as the garden of Ontario.

It is also a source of much pleasure to our members and the citizens to know that the present exhibition has proved to be one of the most perfect and most largely attended of any, we may say, as yet held in the Province. We, on the part of the citizens and of ourselves, tender our most cordial thanks to the Local Committee, and especially for the untiring exertions of the Mayor, for the completeness and perfectness of all their arrangements, and for the special attention paid to the comfort of all our visitors, as well as the ample accommodation, and the very handsome arrangement of every department.

It must be gratifying to us all to hear the high enconiums passed by our numerous American visitors, who seemed struck by the high standard of our stock in every branch, as well as our agricultural products and manufactures ; and still more so by their kindly-expressed acknowledgments of the attention and courtesy shown them while amongst us, which was so ably reciprocated by the President in his closing address.

We would also tender our thanks to Messieurs Roach, Hendrie and Cochrane, for exhibiting their valuable newly imported stock from so great a distance, and necessarily at so great an expense to themselves. They proved a great acquisition to the show.

We justly feel proud of such an exhibition, and we trust that every year will show a still greater improvement. Let us hope, by increasing energy in every County and Electoral Division, to raise our exhibition to the highest standard of perfection in all its several branches, and that the next one in London will prove still more satisfactory.

HASTINGS, NORTH.

Number of Members, 75.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		77 00	
" Admissions to Show		5 77	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
			782 77

Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		44 80	
" Prizes for Live Stock	111 60		
" " Field Products	65 55		
" " Dairy "	14 15		
" " Agricultural Implements	39 40		
" " Arts and Manufactures	39 50		
		270 20	
" L. G. to Township Societies		260 00	
" Agricultural Publications		53 25	
" Working Expenses		66 64	
			694 89
Balance in hand			87 88

Extracts from Report.

The North Hastings exhibition of 1868 was not as large as other years—notwithstanding, it was a fair exhibition—owing, in a great measure, to the great drought during the summer, affecting very much pasture, spring crops, and particularly root crops; also, a misunderstanding having arisen respecting the organization of the Society, owing to the new Act of Parliament coming into operation in the spring, immediately after it was passed; in consequence of which, there was a new organization of the Society, electing new officers and directors. Though there had been the usual required organization under the old Act at the proper time, a contention about the two organizations, to know which was legal, delayed the preparation usually made by the members for exhibition, until it was very late for preparation, so the members in general were not in readiness to compete at the exhibition. Also, the Society was in debt since 1866, and furnishing the *Canada Farmer* to every member, almost cost the membership money. The Directors, being determined to do away with indebtedness, made the prizes less in number and amount than usual. By that means they got rid of the indebtedness, and this year have a balance on hand. * * *

There are four cheese factories in North Hastings, each having from three to six hundred cows. Last year, they afforded a satisfactory remuneration. The buildings and apparatus, necessary for manufacturing at each factory, cost from three to four thousand dollars, generally payable in four equal annual instalments by the stockholders. Flax in general is considered a remunerating article of farming, but there is no market for the sale, and no mill in the county of Hastings to manufacture it.

Township Branches.

Madoc.

Note.—The returns received from this Society show that it had 74 members in 1868, and that a misunderstanding had arisen with the County Society, so that no exhibition was held. The report, however, speaks hopefully of the improving condition of the Society, and that, as the funds increase, more will be done towards improving the various breeds of live stock, a branch of husbandry that stands in great need of encouragement.

*Rawdon.**

Number of Members, 65.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		65 00	
" Legislative Grant		120 00	
			185 00

Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		33 86	
" Prizes for Live Stock	56 50		
" " Field Products	21 05		
" " Dairy	6 25		
" " Horticultural Products	4 95		
" " Agricultural Implements	4 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	33 80		
		126 55	
" Working Expenses		20 05	
			180 46
Balance in hand			4 54

HASTINGS, EAST.

Number of Members, 200.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		203 00	
" Admissions to Show		7 38	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
			910 38
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	218 15		
" " Field Products	74 62		
" " Dairy "	17 00		
" " Horticultural Products	5 20		
" " Agricultural Implements	61 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	65 40		
		442 12	
" L. G. to Township Societies		140 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds		13 82	
" Agricultural Publications		117 60	
" Working Expenses		93 08	
			806 62
Balance in hand			103 76

Note.—The show being held in the township of Thurlow, that Society united with the county.

Report.

The President and Directors, in presenting their first annual report, have much pleasure in expressing their satisfaction at the prosperous condition of the Society, now only a year in existence, and the complete success which attended their exhibition last autumn in this place.

The stock, grain and other articles exhibited on the show day, were of a superior class, and elicited universal admiration from the large concourse of ladies and gentlemen who graced the occasion by their presence.

The number of entries in each department was as follows:—In horses, 121; blood cattle, 27; grade, 81; Leicester and other long-wooled sheep, 21; South-downs, Saxons, and Merinoes, 19; grade, 27; swine, large breed, 13, small breed, 28; seeds, 130; farming implements, 73; domestic manufactures, 86; leather, 30; dairy produce, 39; roots and vegetables, 125; fruit, 34; ladies' department, 111; discretionary, 25—making in all 990 entries.

The show of horses, in the several classes of draught, general purposes and carriage horses, as well as brood mares and young stock, was excellent.

The classes of Durhams, Devons and Ayrshires, were good, particularly Durhams, some of them being of the finest imported stock.

In the sheep department, the competition was very close, especially in Leicesters. Those of Merinoes were good. In Southdowns, these were the fewest in number, although a class of sheep which is fast becoming a favourite.

As fine a display of pigs, of both large and small breeds, was exhibited, as could possibly be found, although not the most numerous.

The show of the different sorts of grain was really good, particularly wheat, barley and peas, in all of which this section particularly excels.

The roots and other vegetable productions were a credit to farmers, horticulturists and amateurs, taking the dry season into account.

There were of agricultural implements a goodly display, and quite in keeping with the interest taken by agriculturists in this department.

The dairy productions were highly creditable to exhibitors.

In fruits, a very choice collection of the various kinds was shown, and the plants and flowers, together with the ladies' contributions to the floral department, rendered the hall where these articles were exhibited very attractive indeed.

Township Branch.

Tyendinaga.

Number of Members, 85.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		7 09	
" Members' Subscriptions		87 00	
" Legislative Grant		140 00	
			234 09
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	89 00		
" " Field Products	36 05		
" " Dairy "	6 25		
" " Horticultural Products	5 52		
" " Agricultural Implements	25 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	20 98		
		183 55	
" Preparing Show Grounds		4 80	
" Working Expenses		15 50	
			203 85
Balance in hand			30 24

Extracts from Report.

Our Society still continues to be in a very prosperous condition, as is shown by referring to the list of members, which is this year considerably in advance of the last four or five years. This increase of membership had the effect of making our annual exhibition equal, if not superior, to any ever before held in the township.

In stock, for example, the display, though not numerous, was of excellent quality, some horses being shown that have taken first prizes at the Provincial Fairs held in Toronto, Kingston and Hamilton. The show of cattle and sheep was also a credit to the township.

* * * * *

We find that labour-saving implements and machines of the most improved patterns are being extensively used by the farmers of this township, especially reaping and mowing

machines, which have been so great a boon to the Canadian farmer, not only by saving so much hard labour, but also in getting the harvest off in better season, and in an indirect way, adds to the neatness of the farm—these machines requiring the removal, as much as possible, of stumps, stones, &c., in order that they may be used successfully.

When we find that the inventors and machinists of the present time seem to vie with one another in planning and constructing more and more improved agricultural machinery, we think that the use of these machines by the farmer is a marked sign of a progressive agriculture. * * *

HASTINGS, WEST.

Number of Members, 271.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		405 81	
" Members' Subscriptions		271 00	
" Admissions to Show		45 00	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
			1421 81
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	242 75		
" " Field Products	72 40		
" " Dairy	48 75		
" " Horticultural Products	40 25		
" " Agricultural Implements and Carriages	121 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	134 10		
" " Ploughing Match	71 00		
Total awarded	730 75		
Unpaid	60 00		
		670 75	
By Prizes for previous years		146 65	
" L. G. to Township Societies		277 87	
" Agricultural Publications		165 39	
" Working Expenses		120 87	
			1381 53
Balance in hand			40 28

Extracts from Report.

In forwarding to you a report of West Hastings Agricultural Society for past year, it is very satisfactory to report our finances in a sound and good condition, and many thanks to the Commissioner of Agriculture for the blank forms, and every information required to do all in a proper manner.

As our Electoral Division, embraces only the township of Sidney, we are dependent much upon the inhabitants of Belleville, and the good people of Trenton, and we are most liberally supported by them. We have very little, if anything new, to offer in regard to the mechanical arts, with the exception of many very useful agricultural implements, such as the wheel horse-rake, the harpoon horse-fork for unloading hay or barley.

During the coming summer, many farm labourers, both male and female, will be required. * * *

HURON, NORTH.

Number of Members, 145.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		146 00	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Entries for Ploughing Match		15 50	
" Clinton and Hullet Society's funds merged		125 00	
			986 50
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	233 75		
" " Field Products	39 00		
" " Dairy "	9 75		
" " Horticultural Products	29 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	43 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	47 50		
" " Ploughing Match	47 50		
Total awarded	449 50		
Unpaid	29 00		
		420 50	
By L. G. to Township Societies		420 00	
" Working Expenses		146 22	
			986 72
Balance due Treasurer			22

Extracts from Report.

The Directors would respectfully submit that after being one year in existence, the result, so far as the Society is concerned, has been all that could be wished, notwithstanding the untoward circumstances attending the formation and organization of the Society, which your Directors very much regret.

The Spring Show of the Society was not so well attended as could have been wished, partly from the fact of having been held so soon after the formation of the Society, and on account of the inclement weather and other unforeseen circumstances, but of the recent Fall Show, held at the village of Clinton, the Society has reason to be proud, it having proved a success in every respect, the prizes offered being numerous, and the facilities for holding the show good, had the effect of securing the attendance of all the best stock in this section: and the Directors would congratulate the Society upon the improvement that has, within the past few years, taken place in this department; and while they would pay a just tribute to the stock and their enterprising owners and breeders, they feel that great praise is also due to the other departments, and especially domestic manufactures. * *

Township Branches.

*Ashfield and Wawanosh.**

Number of Members, 81.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		1 80	
" Members' Subscriptions		85 75	
" Legislative Grant		52 75	
" Proceeds Sale of Seeds		1 50	
			141 80
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	55 75		
" " Field Products	15 25		
" " Dairy "	6 00		

By Prizes for Horticultural Products	2 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	20 38		
		100 63	
" Preparing Show Grounds		11 25	
" Working Expenses		9 10	
			120 98
Balance in hand			20 82

Clinton and Hullet.

Number of Members, 98

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		72 54	
" Members' Subscriptions		103 25	
" Legislative Grant		61 32	
			237 11
Cr.			
By Prizes for previous years		47 25	
" Expenses and Services of previous year		41 29	
" County Society, 1868		125 00	
" Working Expenses		21 55	
			235 09
Balance in hand			2 02

Note.—This Society held no Exhibition in 1868, but united with the County Society.

*Grey.**

Number of Members (not given).

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		133 55	
" Admissions to Show		11 83	
" Legislative Grant		29 67	
			175 05
Cr.			
By Total Prizes, not arranged		100 11	
" Working Expenses		7 29	
			107 40
Balance in hand			67 65

*Howick.**

Number of Members (not given).

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		61 50	
" Legislative Grant		35 60	
			97 10
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	45 00		
" " Field Products	13 75		
" " Dairy "	5 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	20 25		
		84 50	
" Working Expenses		12 60	
			97 10

*Morris.**

Number of Members, 79.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		86 00	
" Legislative Grant		32 96	
			118 96
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	48 80		
" " Field Products	16 50		
" " Dairy	5 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	5 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	7 00		
		82 30	
" Working Expenses		16 50	
			98 80
Balance in hand			20 16

*Turnberry.**

Number of Members, 114.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		11 00	
" Members' Subscriptions		115 50	
" Legislative Grant		73 18	
			199 68
Cr.			
By Prizes and Incidental Expenses, (not given in detail)			185 87
Balance in hand			13 81

*Wawanosh**

Number of Members, 110.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		110 00	
" Legislative Grant		68 58	
			178 58
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		20 00	
" Prizes for Live Stock	55 25		
" " Field Products	19 50		
" " Dairy	6 50		
" " Horticultural Products	7 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	9 37		
		97 62	
" " Ploughing Match		17 50	
" Preparing Show Grounds		10 00	
" Working Expenses		14 62	
			159 74
Balance in hand			18 84

HURON, SOUTH.*

Number of Members, 128.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		129 00	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Donations and Contributions		320 38	
" Proceeds Sale of Seeds		7 60	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		27 00	
			1183 98
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	254 50		
" " Field Products	86 25		
" " Dairy	22 25		
" " Horticultural Products	35 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	33 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	39 00		
" " Ploughing Match	93 00		
" " Mowing and Reaping Matches	28 00		
		591 50	
" L. G. to Township Societies		391 06	
" Working Expenses		155 42	
			1137 98
Balance in hand			46 00

Township Branches.

*Hay.**

Number of Members, 80.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		88 60	
" Legislative Grant		47 28	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		3 00	
			138 88
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	51 00		
" " Field Products	22 00		
" " Dairy "	5 00		
" " Horticultural Products	9 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	2 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	9 65		
Total awarded	98 90		
Unpaid	17 00		
		81 90	
" Working Expenses		14 23	
			96 13
Balance in hand			42 75

*Stanley.**

Number of Members (not given).

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		179 50	
" Admissions to Show		8 40	
" Legislative Grant		73 76	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		6 00	
			267 66
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	53 50		
" " Field Products	11 00		
" " Dairy "	3 50		
" " Horticultural Products	6 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	7 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	14 50		
" " Ploughing Match	42 00		
		138 00	
" Prizes previous year		3 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds		31 54	
" Working Expenses		15 00	
			187 54
Balance in hand			80 12

*Stephen.**

Number of Members (not given).

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		163 65	
" Admissions to Show		198 82	
" Legislative Grant		86 36	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		13 94	
			462 77
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		56 75	
" Prizes for Live Stock	33 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	28 90		
" " Ploughing Match	10 00		
		71 90	
" Preparing Show Grounds		110 19	
" Paid Treasurer of South Huron Society		200 00	
" Working Expenses		23 93	
			462 77

*Tuckersmith.**

Number of Members, 278.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		19 60	
" Members' Subscriptions		297 00	
" Admission to Show		103 20	
" Legislative Grant		140 00	
" Amount borrowed		625 00	
" Proceeds Sale of Seeds		3 50	
" Micellaneous Receipts		47 74	
			1236 04

Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	130 75		
" " Field Products	86 00		
" " Dairy "	12 25		
" " Horticultural Products	6 75		
" " Agricultural Implements	16 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures	40 25		
		292 25	
" Prizes previous year		2 50	
" Preparing Show Grounds		309 45	
" Purchase of Exhibition Grounds		560 00	
" Working Expenses		71 84	
			1236 04

*Usborne.**

Number of Members, 69.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		31 06	
" Members' Subscriptions		69 25	
" Admissions to Show		25 95	
" Legislative Grant		43 66	
" Proceeds Sale of Seeds		2 50	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		2 00	
			174 42
Cr.			
By prizes for Live Stock	71 25		
" " Field Products	26 25		
" " Dairy "	6 50		
" " Horticultural Products	5 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	15 55		
		125 05	
" County Ploughing Match		5 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds		4 83	
" Working Expenses		26 40	
			161 28
Balance in hand			13 14

KENT.

Number of Members, 143.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		188 68	
" Members' Subscriptions		143 00	
" Admissions to Show		32 78	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Municipal Grants		145 00	
" Proceeds Sale of Seed Grain		557 15	
" Messrs. Young & Smith's Notes		493 96	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		13 50	
			2274 07
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	260 50		
" " Field Products	38 00		

By Prizes for Dairy Products	11 50		
" " Horticultural Products	5 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	8 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	42 25		
" " Ploughing Match	37 00		
" " Wool and Shearers	28 00		
		430 75	
" L. G. to Township Societies		392 56	
" Seed Grain account		596 14	
" Bills payable amount		500 00	
" Agricultural Publications		25 73	
" Working Expenses, including preparing Grounds		216 75	
			2161 93
Balance in hand			112 14

Extracts from Report.

Since the last time your Directors had the pleasure of meeting the members of this Society, the new Act for the encouragement of Agriculture has come into force. Your Directors hope its enactments may realize the objects all have in view. As far as this Society is individually concerned, its provisions tend to weaken its power of action. In the first place it lessens the amount this Society receives from Government, and establishes two County Societies in the place of one, the consequence is, there are now ten Agricultural Societies in this County; thus reversing the old adage that "union is strength." Your Directors take the liberty of suggesting that an effort should be made to induce the other Societies in this section to act in unison with this Society, by so doing, we shall act with combined energy and greater effect.

If this desirable result were obtained, a prize list might be made which would bring out the best productions of the County, a two days' Fair might be held, and stock of the best descripton purchased and sold to the members for whatever it would bring. By this means the stock of the County would be more rapidly improved, and, in time, every farmer would be the possessor of good stock, as this plan would gradually bring it within the reach of all.

* * * * *

Your Directors observe, with pleasure, that the attention of Government is being turned to the drainage of the low lands of Kent and Essex; this matter is of so much importance to the agricultural interests of this district, that your Directors earnestly recommend every individual to join in bringing a united influence to bear upon Government, with the view of obtaining aid for so important a work. Your Directors think it would be well for the County Council to get copies from the Government of the maps and plans of Mr. Molesworth, as they would serve as a guide to any local drainage that may be carried out by the municipalities interested.

Your Directors purchased a car load of spring wheat and peas; they are sorry to say that the result to the Society was a loss, but still as it is of so much consequence to the farming community to be able to obtain a change of seed, your Directors are of opinion a fresh supply of those kinds thought to be most requisite should be purchased. Perhaps if the option were given to the members to buy on credit or cash, the result would be more favorable. The attention of the Society should be given to the purchase of stock, as these purchases will materially help improvement of the various kinds. In fact, if these purchases are discontinued, the utility of the Society will be considerably weakened.

* * * * *

The red midge-proof wheat still seems to answer here. The "Deihl" white wheat is a complete failure in this part, as the midge injures it very much. Your Directors understand that the "Treadwell" white wheat has turned out well and very free from the midge.

The farmers in this district are trying to get a spring wheat that will answer, as they appear to wish to change the Fife. Many have tried the "Rio Grande," but it is not spoken so favorably of as the Fife was at its first introduction.

* * * * †

The show of horses at the Fall Exhibition was better than usual, and a fair number shown. The cattle were not in large numbers, but the animals that were present were above the average. The sheep were capital, and have very rarely been surpassed in this County. Pigs were good, and of first rate quality. Grain and seeds were good. Roots were deficient, owing to the dry season. Fruit was not well represented. The Ladies, as usual, made a good show of needlework.

The Ploughing match was one of the best held in this County for some years. * *

Township Branches.

Chatham.

Number of Members, 53.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		36 05	
" Members' Subscriptions		54 00	
" Legislative Grant		69 77	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		2 50	
			162 32
Cr.			
By Sundries		6 00	
" Amount of Prizes		90 90	
" Preparing Show Grounds		3 00	
" Working Expenses		49 40	
			149 30
Balance in hand			13 02

Extracts from Report.

The Directors would also suggest that in order to awaken an interest in the minds of the farming community in the success of this Society, and to accomplish the purposes for which such organizations are formed, it would be advisable to hold a few meetings during the winter season in the school-houses in different parts of the Township, at which meetings (they being open to the public) agricultural subjects might be discussed with much profit and advantage. Farmers would then have an opportunity of giving their experience of the best rotation of crops, and of discussing the cheapest and most effective modes of manuring, and of applying the same to the land; the cheapest and best modes of fencing, which will soon become an interesting subject in this Township; and various other subjects could there be discussed with advantage to those who might attend. These meetings would also prove convenient in getting new subscribers, and in giving an opportunity to the old members to pay in their subscription money. The present Directors recommend this plan, they having experienced much trouble in getting the money paid into the Treasurer's hands in time to meet the requirements of the Agricultural Act; so much so, that during the last year they were compelled to employ a person to canvass the Township for the purpose of obtaining the necessary number of subscribers, and to collect the subscription money, which is a very unnecessary expense, if intending subscribers and the old members would only hand in their subscription money to the nearest Director, who could at the next meeting of the Directors hand it over to the Treasurer. * *

Harwich.

Number of Members (not given).

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on hand		4 81	
" Members' Subscriptions		114 00	
" Legislative Grant		140 00	
" Notes Collected		375 90	
" Proceeds Sale of Seed Wheat		314 66	
" W. Clarke's Account		400 00	
			1349 37
Cr.			
" Prizes for Live Stock	67 25		
" " Field Products	24 00		
" " Dairy "	7 50		
" " Horticultural Products	4 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	5 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	14 50		
" " Ploughing Match	26 00		
Total awarded	148 28		
Unpaid	16 25		
		132 00	
" W. Clarke's Note		308 47	
" Purchase of Seed Wheat		828 41	
" Working Expenses		30 40	
			1299 28
Balance in hand			50 09

Extracts from Report.

The Board are happy in having to report the Society in a flourishing condition, and are satisfied its prosperity may be traced in a great measure to the purchase of stock and seed grain. Some two years since it was determined by the Board to procure a quantity of seed grain, principally wheat and peas. The President and Treasurer were delegated from time to time to procure it: the seed thus imported from a distance, and, in some cases, from a foreign country, has been sold at public auction to the members of the Society, which was the means of distributing it fairly through the Township, and it has been productive of much good.

There has been a great improvement in stock, especially sheep. Your Board have great pleasure in reporting that the sheep imported from a distance have been sold at a premium, and it has been the cause of increased interest in the Society. When superior animals for breeding purposes are purchased, not only the members of the Society are benefited, but in a very short time the benefit extends to the whole farming community. We trust that continued efforts will be made in the purchase of stock and seed grain by the Society.

The annual show in connection with the Society was good. The entries of articles were numerous. Your Directors have great pleasure in reporting the crops generally good.

* * * * *

In noticing the large quantity of grain exported from Harwich since last harvest, it is pleasing to observe the larger yield from the seed imported by the Society over that from old seed, clearly showing the great benefit to be derived from change of seed. In connexion with this your Board have great pleasure in announcing the purchase of a car load of seed barley and peas by the Society, which will be sold at public sale.

Experience has shown the immense utility of drainage; from the great natural fertility of our soil, too little attention has been paid to this most important branch of farming. This should in future engage your most serious attention.

The Society held a fall ploughing match, which was well attended. The ploughing was spirited and well done, and proved a decided success.

Raleigh.

Number of Members, 74.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		17 34	
" Members' Subscriptions		76 00	
" Legislative Grant		100 46	
" Proceeds Sale of Seeds		550 47	
" Money Loaned for Purchase of Seeds		300 00	
			1044 27
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	77 87		
" " Field Products	14 25		
" " Dairy "	7 00		
" " Horticultural Products	12 31		
" " Arts and Manufactures	15 83		
		127 26	
" Purchase of Seed		562 36	
" Paid on Money Loaned		240 00	
" Working Expenses		46 86	
			976 48
Balance in hand			67 79

Extracts from Report.

A good deal has been done this year in drainage by the Council of the township. The beneficial effects will be great, as the township in many parts is very low and wet, and will require a large amount spent in this direction before agriculture can be carried on with success. With regard to the Society, it is not so prosperous as could be desired. It is with difficulty, and a great deal of importuning, that members are obtained, as nearly all look for a direct return of double the amount of their subscription, or a refusal to pay the accustomed dollar. During the past year, a large quantity of seed grain has been brought on by the Society, and sold to good advantage, and it has been a great accommodation to many who were short of good seed, besides the change, which has been beneficial. With regard to live stock, we have little to boast of. Horses are only ordinary, cattle poor, sheep good, the best in the county, as the awards of prizes at the County Show have decided. Pigs may also be said to be good, and not surpassed in the western section of the Province.

We hope next year to see a much stronger Society; every farmer should be a member. We would like to see meetings for discussion on the best modes of farming, and carrying on agriculture successfully.

*Tilbury, East.**

Number of Members, 59.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		14 68	
" Members' Subscriptions		59 00	
" Legislative Grant		82 33	
			156 01
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	51 95		
" " Field Products	15 25		
" " Dairy "	2 25		
" " Horticultural Products	1 25		

" " Agricultural Implements	20 05		
" " Arts and Manufactures	17 49		
		108 24	
" Working Expenses		13 00	
			121 24
Balance in hand			34 77

KINGSTON.

Number of Members, 171.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
To Balance in hand		285 41	
" Members' Subscriptions		239 40	
" Admissions to Show		76 41	
" Legislative Grant		350 00	
			951 22
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	43 50		
" " Dairy "	27 00		
" " Horticultural Products	316 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	15 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	127 75		
Total awarded	529 75		
Unpaid	43 50		
		486 25	
" Working Expenses		299 84	
			786 09
Balance in hand			165 13

Extracts from Report.

A great impetus has of late years been given to fruit growing, and, especially, to the culture of grapes both in the open air and under glass, and with such marked success that we trust the time is not distant when every owner of a farm, and even cottage and town plot, will raise his own grapes and other small fruits, and that, instead of seeing only a great staring barn and naked homestead—treeless, shrubless, fruitless, flowerless—we shall behold tasteful gardens and rich luxuriant orchards, with the apple, and vine, and honeysuckle vieing in beauty and intertwining themselves round the trellises, and the hearts of the children, making the memory of home sweet to them in all after years; for there are few external things that endear home and refine the feelings like a rich and pretty garden, no matter how small.

No less an authority than Lord Bacon tells us that, "When ages do grow in civility and elegancy, men come to build stately sooner than garden finely, as if gardening were the greater perfection."

Of course, the spacious barn and naked farm ought to come first; but now that this has been attended to by our farmers, by the energy of their hearts and right hands, we would urge them to the further step of making ornament minister to utility: for the cultivation of the apple, the pear, the strawberry and the grape may, one or all of them, be made to serve the interest of the pocket, no less than gratify the taste.

Willingly we would not misdirect the farmer, with whom and his pursuits we so widely and heartily sympathize; but we do think that he might, without damaging his larger material interests, give more attention now to things that are calculated to refine, and that children educated to take an interest in fruits and flowers and the beautiful orderly processes of nature, will not be more likely to seek their enjoyments in the strong excitements of the bar-room with its (oft) train of demoralizing consequences in after life.

LAMBTON.

Number of Members, 375.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		38 47	
" Members' Subscriptions		380 00	
" Admissions to Show		96 60	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Proceeds Sale of Seeds		618 30	
			1833 37
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	203 61		
" " Field Products	60 25		
" " Dairy "	24 25		
" " Horticultural Products	21 85		
" " Agricultural Implements	24 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	21 73		
Total awarded	356 19		
Unpaid	11 26		
		344 93	
" Prizes previous year		28 52	
" L. G. to Township Societies		364 36	
" Purchase of Seeds, Freight, &c		630 81	
" Agricultural Publications		204 00	
" Working Expenses		163 41	
			1736 03
Balance in hand			97 34

Extracts from Report.

In meeting you again at this our annual gathering, your Board are pleased to be able to refer to the general manifestation of prosperity around us. The country is being cleared up, good roads are being formed, swamps are being drained, comfortable dwelling-houses and substantial farm buildings are being erected; our towns and villages are increasing in size and wealth. With the single exception of the oil business (and that appears to be reviving), every branch of industry has prospered. Nor as a people are we merely aiming at prosperity in material things. The numerous and commodious school-houses, the spacious, neat, and in some cases, splendid buildings, recently erected, and now being erected as meeting-houses in different parts of the county, manifest that the attention of our people is not confined to physical improvements, but that they seek after mental, moral, and spiritual culture as well.

The past season opened most auspiciously for the farmer. The spring was one of the most favourable we have ever known. Seed was got in early, and the land was in first-rate condition. The after part of the season, however, was not nearly so favourable, and the yield was not so good as was anticipated. * * *

Shortly after their election, your Board made arrangements for the purchase of a considerable quantity of spring wheat and peas for seed. These were obtained, and sold in limited quantities to members of the Society, and we doubt not the change of seed will prove beneficial.

The Annual Exhibition of the Society was held at Sarnia, on the 7th October. The number of entries was 907 (66 more than in 1867). The weather being fine, and the roads good, probably not fewer than 2000 persons were present. The exhibition was creditable to the county. In the improved breeds of cattle, we are yet deficient. Our horses would not dishonour any county in Canada, and our long-woolled sheep are not easily beaten. Agricultural produce was very fairly represented. Good samples of the

different varieties of grain were exhibited, though not so plump as usual. Fruit was exhibited in considerable quantities, and of very good quality. The root crop was inferior to former years, though some very fine samples were shown. There was a good display of dairy produce, domestic manufactures, and also of agricultural implements. Altogether, the exhibition was very satisfactory. * * *

Township Branches.

Bosanquet.

Number of members (not given).

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		70 52	
" Members' Subscriptions		35 00	
" Admissions to Show		25 90	
" Legislative Grant		32 00	
" Municipal Grant		20 00	
" Borrowed		24 50	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		10 10	
			218 02
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	63 25		
" " Field Products	14 75		
" " Dairy "	6 00		
" " Horticultural Products	7 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	7 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	10 70		
" " Ploughing Match	32 00		
		140 70	
" Working Expenses		53 08	
			193 78
Balance in hand			24 24

Extracts from Reports.

This Society has now been nine years in existence, and although not so prosperous as when first organized, still promises fair to free itself from the slumbering state in which it has been for some years past, and in future to become second to none in the county.

Your Directors have considered it prudent, and for the benefit of the Society, not to buy or keep any more stock, as they are a burden upon the Society, inasmuch as they always fail to receive proper care and treatment from their keepers, and consequently are comparatively useless in time of need; but rather to dispose of the funds by giving increased and more numerous prizes, and thereby create a spirit of rivalry amongst our farmers, mechanics, &c., which will encourage them to improve their stock, &c.

* * * * * *

Situated as we are in the heart of a rich agricultural district, with the advantages of a railway to our very doors, an intelligent population rapidly increasing, a liberal Government, and the very marked improvement in last Fall's Exhibition, your Directors cannot conceive but this should become a very strong Society in the course of a very few years.

*Brooke.**

Number of Members, 144.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		82 06	
" Members' Subscriptions		180 00	

To Legislative Grant		85 95	
" Proceeds use of Bulls		43 75	
			391 76
Cr.			
" Keep of Bulls		118 00	
" Purchase of Stock		172 32	
" Working Expenses		1 00	
			291 32
Balance in hand			100 44

*Enniskillen.**

Number of Members, 57.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
To Balance in hand		30 00	
" Members' Subscriptions		73 75	
" Legislative Grant		33 76	
" Municipal Grant		250 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		17 53	
			405 04
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	115 00		
" " Field Products	24 00		
" " Dairy "	13 00		
" " Horticultural Products	13 35		
" " Agricultural Implements	19 00		
" " Growing Crops	2 40		
" " Arts and Manufactures	18 50		
Total awarded	205 25		
Unpaid	7 55		
		197 70	
" Preparing Show Grounds		16 47	
" Prizes for previous years		95 25	
" Working Expenses		54 71	
			364 13
Balance in hand			40 91

*Moore.**

Number of Members, 159.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		111 94	
" Members' Subscriptions		178 50	
" Admissions to Show		14 40	
" Legislative Grant		82 09	
" Municipal Grant		25 00	
" Proceeds Sale of Live Stock		84 95	
" Proceeds Sale of Seeds		198 38	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		5 72	
			700 97
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	77 82		
" " Field Products	19 90		

By Prizes for Dairy Products	15 85		
" " Horticultural Products	9 52		
" " Agricultural Implements	8 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	11 25		
		143 09	
" Prizes for previous years		16 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds		22 07	
" Purchase of Live Stock		185 59	
" Purchase Sale of Seed		202 50	
" Agricultural Publications		33 09	
" Discount on Upper Canada Bank Bills		34 32	
" Working Expenses		62 59	
			699 25
Balance in hand			1 72

Plympton.

Number of Members, 122.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		122 00	
" Legislative Grant		56 76	
" Municipal Grant		20 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		4 68	
			203 44
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	93 25		
" " Field Products	28 00		
" " Dairy "	4 00		
" " Horticultural Products	3 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	15 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures	14 11		
" " Ploughing Match	22 00		
		179 61	
" Prizes for previous year		13 74	
" Working Expenses		10 09	
			203 44

Note.—The Report speaks favourably of the operations of the Society; the Show was very creditable, and nothing wanting but energy and the active co-operation of all interested to give the Plympton Society a first-class position.

Warwick.

Number of Members, 96.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
To Balance in hand		28 10	
" Members' Subscriptions		96 00	
" Legislative Grant		45 49	
			169 59
Cr.			
By Total amount of Prizes		106 25	
" Working Expenses		21 73	
			127 98
Balance in hand			41 61

EXTRACT FROM REPORT.

We have to report favourably of our Society. Although our membership is not as large as in some former years, it is still in a healthy state. Our show was well represented in grain and roots, and the show of thorough-bred animals evidently improving. Some good sheep and hogs did credit to some of our enterprising members. The show of domestic manufactures was excellent, but fruit was not equal to former years, apples being almost a total failure in this vicinity. We can evidently see the good effects of our Society in the improvement of animals, the quality of grain, and the better sort of agricultural implements, as also in the style the land is cultivated by our ploughmen and their sons, vieing with each other which can go the nearest way across a field.

LANARK, NORTH.

Number of Members, 194.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		77 04	
" Members' Subscriptions		326 25	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Proceeds Sale of Seeds		155 00	
" Donation, D. Galbraith, Esq., M.P.P.		8 00	
			1266 29
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	167 00		
" " Field Products	37 25		
" " Dairy "	38 75		
" " Horticultural Products	7 75		
" " Agricultural Implements	36 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	60 90		
" " Ploughing Match	50 00		
Total awarded	398 40		
Unpaid	207 30		
		191 10	
" Prizes for previous year		124 89	
" Preparing Show Grounds		39 85	
" L. G. to Township Societies		374 00	
" Agricultural Publications		88 20	
" Purchase of Seed		197 46	
" Purchase of Live Stock		121 50	
" Working Expenses		84 98	
			1221 98
Balance in hand			44 31

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT.

The Directors beg leave to submit the following report; the accompanying list shows the very healthy state of the Society, the number of entries at the fall show, so much larger than formerly, point to the increased interest taken in our annual Exhibition.

Your Directors were congratulating themselves on being out of debt and in a very prosperous condition, when the large quantity of snow which had accumulated on the roof of the Agricultural Hall and Drill Shed caused it to fall, thereby entailing a heavy loss to the Society. The Directors would suggest the propriety of rebuilding the same immediately.

Township Branches.

*Dalhousie.**

Number of Members.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		94 02	
" Members' Subscriptions		90 00	
" Legislative Grant		109 00	
" Proceeds of Live Stock		38 50	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		9 60	
			341 12
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	27 25		
" " Field Products	18 00		
" " Dairy "	6 50		
" " Horticultural Products	2 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	2 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	18 50		
		74 75	
" Preparing Show Grounds		18 00	
" Purchase and keep of Stock		45 50	
" Agricultural Publications		34 50	
" Working Expenses		9 32	
			182 07
Balance in hand			159 05

*Lanark.**

Number of Members, 111.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		319 66	
" Members' Subscriptions		139 80	
" Legislative Grant		140 00	
" Proceeds Sale of Seeds		184 45	
			783 91
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	98 50		
" " Field Products	17 25		
" " Dairy "	9 75		
" " Horticultural Products	18 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	5 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	29 00		
" " Extras	2 25		
		180 25	
" Preparing Show Grounds		11 45	
" Purchase of Seed		213 98	
" Agricultural Publications		76 35	
" Working Expenses		41 23	
			523 26
Balance in hand			260 65

Pakenham..

Number of Members, 50.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		94 00	
" Legislative Grant		125 00	
			219 00

Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	53 50		
" " Field Products	6 25		
" " Dairy "	4 50		
" " Horticultural Products	5 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	2 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	27 50		
" " Growing Crops	28 00		
Total awarded	127 25		
Unpaid	7 50		
		119 75	
" Preparing Show Grounds		17 26	
" Agricultural Publications		37 50	
" Working Expenses		28 47	
			202 98
Balance in hand			16 02

Note.—The Directors state that, although the number of members and articles exhibited by the Society was not large, the quality of the animals, grain, &c., clearly indicate the capability of the township, and all that is wanting is a more extensive support.

LANARK, SOUTH.*

Number of Members, 95.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
To Balance in hand		83 90	
" Members' Subscriptions		190 00	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Proceeds, Sale of Live Stock		65 50	
" Do Seeds		7 40	
" Amount from Branch No. 1 for Union Exhibition		208 65	
			1255 45
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	122 75		
" " Field Products	103 75		
" " Dairy "	42 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	28 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	54 00		
		351 75	
" L. G. to Township Societies		334 45	
" Preparing Show Grounds		25 70	
" Purchase of Live Stock		134 72	
" Agricultural Publications		69 30	
" Working Expenses		53 42	
			969 34
Balance in hand			286 11

Township Branches.

Beckwith.

Number of Members, 77.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		115 50	
" Legislative Grant		117 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		38 00	
			270 50
Cr.			
By Amount of Prizes		183 45	
" Working Expenses		81 37	
			264 82
Balance in hand			5 68

Note.—The report states that the show, considering the extreme dryness of the season, was as good as could be expected, but not equal to previous years, and urges, on the part of farmers and others, the necessity of greater exertion.

*Emslie, Burgess and Drummond.**

Number of Members, 42.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		42 15	
" Members' Subscriptions		210 00	
" Legislative Grant		140 00	
			392 15
Cr.			
By Premium for 1867		2 00	
" Incidental Expenses for do		5 50	
" County Society as share in Union Exhibition		208 65	
" Working Expenses		16 00	
			232 15
Balance in hand			160 00

*Montague.**

Number of Members, 62.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		77 50	
" Legislative Grant		77 00	
			154 50
Cr.			
" Prizes for Live Stock	54 91		
" " Field Products	26 03		
" " Dairy Products	7 60		
" " Horticultural Products	2 93		
" " Arts and Manufactures	13 96		
		105 43	
" Agricultural Publications		21 32	
" Working Expenses		27 75	
			154 50

LEEDS AND GRENVILLE, NORTH RIDING.*

Number of Members (not given).

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		119 62	
" Members' Subscriptions		26 00	
" Admissions to Show		218 90	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Subscription for fencing &c		208 26	
			1272 78
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	176 00		
" " Field Products	25 00		
" " Dairy "	6 00		
" " Horticultural Products	10 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	30 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	43 96		
" " Growing Crops	47 30		
		339 26	
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies		420 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds and fencing		266 15	
" Working Expenses		86 76	
			1112 17
Balance in hand			160 61

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Gower, South.**

Number of Members, 51.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		66 00	
" Legislative Grant		84 48	
			150 48
Cr.			
By Prizes, amount paid		138 05	
" Working Expenses		14 23	
			152 28
Balance due Treasurer			1 80

*Kitley and Elmsley.**

Number of Members, 70.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		21 19	
" Members' Subscriptions		102 02	
" Admissions to Show		2 00	
" Legislative Grant		130 56	
			255 77
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	61 75		
" " Field Products	22 00		
" " Dairy "	8 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	12 75		
		104 50	
" Preparing Show Grounds		3 10	
" Purchase of Seeds		20 [illegible]	

By Agricultural Publications		39 00	
" Working Expenses		22 09	
			189 67
Balance in hand			66 10

*Wolford.**

Number of Members, 40.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		84 50	
" Legislative Grant		107 52	
			192 02
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	88 65		
" " Field Products	39 10		
" " Horticultural Products	3 80		
" " Arts and Manufactures	36 91		
		168 46	
" Working Expenses		23 56	
			192 02

LEEDS, SOUTH.

Number of Members, 74.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		14 97	
" Members' Subscriptions		82 00	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
			796 97
Cr			
By Prizes for Live Stock	114 50		
" " Field Products	48 25		
" " Dairy "	25 00		
" " Horticultural Products	11 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	18 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	52 00		
		269 25	
" L. G. to Township Societies		420 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds		31 50	
" Agricultural Publications		40 00	
" Working Expenses		15 00	
			775 75
Balance in hand			21 22

Extracts from Report.

The Directors of the Society have the pleasure of congratulating the people of this Electoral Division, and the country generally, on the success of last year's agricultural operations. * * *

The damage done by the "midge" or "weavil" was comparatively trifling to what it had been for many years, and sanguine hopes are entertained that this small but powerful enemy of the farmer may altogether disappear. * *

Several small cheese factories have been started in this neighbourhood, and have been quite successful. Most of our farmers, however, still adhere to making butter, and some contend that, at the comparatively high prices which it has of late years sold for, it pays better than cheese. For raising calves or feeding swine, *butter milk* is certainly much more valuable than *whey*. Some of our farmers now sow or plant patches of corn to cut for green fodder for their cattle, when the extreme heat of summer affects the pastures, and find great advantage from so doing.

In Gananoque, which may be considered the metropolis of this Electoral Division, manufacturing is on the increase, and the following articles are now produced on a large scale—viz., carriage springs, carriage axles, carriage bolts, carriage wheel hubs and spokes, ploughs, spades, shovels, manure and hay forks, rakes, wheels and wheel heads, nails, hinges, scythe snaths, hames, sewing machines, castings, and machinery of all kinds, wrenches, braces, cultivators, staves, barrels, mattrass filling, leather, flour, sawed lumber, shingles, potash, &c. * * *

Township Branches.

*Bastard and Crosby.**

Number of Members, 56.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		92	
" Members' Subscriptions		97 44	
" Legislative Grant		76 50	
			174 86
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	50 17		
" " Field Products	29 25		
" " Dairy "	3 15		
" " Horticultural Products	4 50		
" " Growing Crops	48 60		
		135 67	
" Crop Viewers		35 50	
" Working Expenses		15 10	
			176 27
Balance due Treasurer			1 41

*Crosby, North.**

Number of Members, 51.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
To Balance in hand		51 54	
" Members' Subscriptions		153 00	
" Legislative Grant		119 40	
			323 94
Cr.			
By Total amount of Prizes		248 50	
" Purchase of Live Stock		51 54	
" Working Expenses		23 00	
			323 04
Balance in hand			90

*Lansdown.**

Number of Members (not given).

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		78 48	
" Members' Subscriptions		90 00	
" Legislative Grant		70 75	
" Proceeds, Sale of Live Stock		82 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		8 76	
			329 99
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	32 25		
" " Field Products	17 25		
" " Dairy "	13 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	7 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures	19 00		
" " Ploughing Match	15 60		
		104 35	
" Purchase of Live Stock		132 25	
" Working Expenses		30 67	
			267 27
Balance in hand			62 72

Leeds.

Number of Members, 36.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		138 92	
" Members' Subscriptions		72 00	
" Legislative Grant		56 60	
" Proceeds Sale of Live Stock		12 50	
			280 02
Cr.			
By Ploughing Match			61 00
Balance in hand			219 02

Report.

As the Directors, in compliance with the wishes of a large portion of the members of the Society, desire to accumulate funds for the purchase of improved stock and seed, they have not spent any of the Society's money during the past year, excepting the amount voted for prizes at the annual ploughing match, which was held in November last. The match was well attended, the prizes were keenly competed for, and the work done was so good that the judges had some difficulty in making their awards.

The remarks made by the writer, in his capacity of Secretary of the South Riding of Leeds Agricultural Society, regarding the state of agriculture and manufactures in the E. D., will apply specially to the township of Leeds, and need not encumber this report.

*Yonge and Escott.**

Number of Members, 94.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		130 62	
" Legislative Grant		96 75	
			227 37

Cr.			
By total amount of Prizes		80 16	
" Preparing Show Grounds		8 75	
" Working Expenses		61 82	
			150 73
Balance in hand			76 64

LENNOX.

Number of Members, 187.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		220 00	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Donation, R. J. Cartwright, M.P.		40 00	
			960 00
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		1 36	
" Prizes for Live Stock	200 00		
" " Field Products	35 00		
" " Dairy "	10 50		
" " Horticultural Products	28 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	66 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	74 12		
Total awarded	414 37		
Unpaid	16 26		
		398 12	
" Prizes for previous year		16 00	
" L. G. to Township Societies		372 00	
" Agricultural Publications		84 60	
" Working Expenses		84 56	
			956 64
Balance in hand			3 36

Extracts from Report.

During the year, an Agricultural Joint Stock Company was organized for the purpose of erecting suitable buildings for holding our annual exhibitions, and the building was so far completed that your Society held its fifteenth annual exhibition in it, and on the grounds of the Company in the month of October last. The building and grounds, when completed, will be well adapted to supply a want long felt by your Society. * * *

Your Directors have great pleasure in reporting that our last annual exhibition was a grand success, and presented a marked improvement on any former exhibitions. The number of entries made, and articles and stock exhibited, plainly show that agriculture is progressing in our county. * * *

Since our last annual meeting, a new Agricultural Bill has been passed, making many changes for the improvement in the working of the Provincial Board and Agricultural Societies. The plan of electing the members of the Board of Agriculture has been altered. * * *

Township Branches.

*Adolphustown and South Frederickburgh.**

Number of Members, 53.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		7 12	
" Members' Subscriptions		57 00	
" Legislative Grant		57 65	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		2 00	
			123 77
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	85 80		
" " Field Products	5 87		
" " Dairy "	4 23		
" " Horticultural Products	6 10		
" " Arts and Manufactures	7 50		
		109 50	
" Working Expenses		14 27	
			123 77

*Amherst Island.**

Number of Members, 53.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		53 00	
" Legislative Grant		53 00	
			106 00
Cr.			
By Prizes for Animals, Grain, Manufactures, &c		100 00	
" Working Expenses		1 00	
			101 00
Balance in hand			5 00

Note.—The Fall Show was very good, particularly in live stock. Barley yielded well and quality excellent, fetching 10 cents a bushel more in Oswego, than that grown on the main shore. A first-class cheese factory was erected last year by Major Percival, with a fair prospect of success.

*Ernestown.**

Number of Members, 76.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		54 58	
" Members' Subscriptions		80 00	
" Legislative Grant		76 00	
" Municipal Grant		20 00	
			230 58
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	112 75		
" " Field Products	18 00		
" " Dairy "	7 75		
" " Horticultural Products	2 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	16 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	21 75		
		178 50	
" Prizes for previous years		28 50	
" Working Expenses		42 60	
			249 60
Balance due Treasurer			19 02

Fredericksburgh, North.

Number of members, 86.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		20 51	
" Members' Subscriptions		90 00	
" Legislative Grant		90 00	
			200 51
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	85 75		
" " Field Products	11 75		
" " Dairy "	7 25		
" " Horticultural Products	10 38		
" " Agricultural Implements	23 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	24 25		
		163 13	
" Working Expenses		29 85	
			192 98
Balance in hand			7 53

Extracts from Report.

The Fall Show was the best that has ever been held in the township; the show of horses was very fine; in cattle, we are sorry to say, there has not been that improvement that we could wish. In sheep and pigs, we find a marked improvement. Poultry very good, but some classes not very well filled. Grain not of so good a quality as in 1867. *

Upon the whole, we had fair average crops. Vegetables and fruit were hurt by the drought. There is also quite an improvement in implements and dairy products. A cheese factory has been erected in the township, and we find the factory system to work well. Manufactures and ladies' work very fine. We are happy to find a much greater interest taken in our show every year. The entries for 1868 were far in excess of any previous year since our Society first organized. We do not agree with some in doing away with Township Societies, but think them very necessary in improving the state of agriculture.

*Richmond.**

Number of Members, 72.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		19	
" Members' Subscriptions		114 00	
" Legislative Grant		97 00	
			211 19
Cr.			
By Premiums for Live Stock, Grain, Manufactures, &c.		160 42	
" Working Expenses		50 88	
			211 30
Balance due Treasurer			11

LINCOLN.*

Number of Members (not given).

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		214 63	
" Members' Subscriptions		407 00	
" Admissions to Show		131 38	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Municipal Grants		305 00	
" Horticultural Society		112 00	
			1870 01
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	477 75		
" " Field Products	94 50		
" " Dairy "	9 00		
" " Horticultural Products	96 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	28 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	183 00		
		888 75	
" L. G. to Township Societies		392 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds		85 86	
" Special Prizes at Fall Show		41 00	
" Agricultural Publications		4 00	
" Working Expenses		233 20	
			1644 81
Balance in hand			225 20

Township Branches.

*Clinton.**

Number of Members, 72.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		82 00	
" Legislative Grant		140 00	
			222 00
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	82 19		
" " Field Products	32 42		
" " Dairy "	4 48		
" " Horticultural Products	11 53		
" " Agricultural Implements	3 75		
" Arts and Manufactures	25 55		
Total awarded	159 92		
Unpaid	6 30		
		153 62	
" Working Expenses		34 02	
			187 64
Balance in hand			34 36

Grantham.

Number of Members (not given).

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		59 07	
" Members' Subscriptions		88 00	
" Municipal Grant		50 00	
			197 07

Cr.

By Paid Treasurer of County Society for union show		138 00	
" Working Expenses		21 28	
			159 28
Balance in hand			37 79

Note.—This Society united with that of the County for holding a Fall Show, but drew no Legislative Grant, the return not being made in due time.

*Grimsby.**

Number of Members (not given).

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		80 00	
" Admissions to Show		16 19	
" Legislative Grant		140 00	
" Municipal Grant		40 00	
			276 19

Cr.

By Prizes for Live Stock	141 50		
" " Field Products	34 00		
" " Dairy "	4 00		
" " Horticultural Products	13 62		
" " Agricultural Implements	3 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures	10 00		
		206 37	
" Working Expenses		29 82	
			236 19
Balance in hand			40 00

*Louth.**

Number of Members, 75.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		20 33	
" Members' Subscriptions		92 00	
" Admissions to Show		3 00	
" Legislative Grant		95 04	
" Municipal Grant		40 00	
			250 37

Cr.

By Prizes for Live Stock	140 75		
" " Field Products	13 35		
" " Dairy "	2 25		
" " Horticultural Products	21 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	5 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	28 86		
" Total awarded	211 96		
" Unpaid	57 96		
		154 00	
" Working Expenses		23 50	
			177 50
Balance in hand			72 87

St. Catharines' Horticultural Society.

Number of Members, 47.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		47 00	
" Legislative Grant		112 00	
			159 00
Cr.			
By Paid County Society, merging		112 00	
" Working Expenses		25 00	
			137 00
Balance in hand			22 00

Note.—The Society held no separate show, but merged into the County Society's Exhibition, the horticultural department of which was well represented.

LONDON ELECTORAL DIVISION.

Number of Members, 574.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions and Donations		1,244 00	
" Admissions to Show		1,566 20	
" Legislative Grant		350 00	
" East Middlesex Society		500 00	
Special Prize by J. Thompson, Esq.		10 00	
			3,670 20
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	770 00		
" " Field Products	123 50		
" " Dairy "	40 00		
" " Horticultural Products	158 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	137 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	351 50		
Total awarded	1,580 50		
Unpaid	50 50		
		1,530 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds		568 86	
" Secretary and Treasurer		170 00	
" Superintendents, Carekeepers, &c		304 25	
" Advertising, Printing, &c		196 67	
" Judges, Diplomas and Petty Charges		62 67	
			2,832 45
Balance in hand			837 75

Extracts from Report.

A report of proceedings for the past year was presented, received and adopted, of which the following is an abstract :—

In March last, a union was formed between this Society and the East Middlesex Agricultural Society, for the purpose of holding a Fall Exhibition, and which was subsequently and successfully held under the name of the "Western Fair." * * *

In briefly mentioning the leading features of the show, it may be well to begin with the live stock. The horse classes were well filled, especially the heavy draught, general purpose, carriage and blood horses. Two heavy draught stallions are particularly worthy of mention—"Farmers' Glory," owned by A. McTavish, of Lobo, and the imported horse "Phenomenon," owned by A. Laurie, of London. * * * Of cattle, there were fine animals in the Durham, Devon and Galloway classes—Messrs. Peters and Pincombe were the chief exhibitors of Devons. The Durhams are numerous at all our fairs, whether provincial or local, this choice breed of cattle takes the lead. Mr. Geo. Robson got the largest share of the honours in this department. Some fine Durham and Devon grades were shown, and gave proof of the improvement that may be effected in our native cattle by the infusion of a little better blood into them. A large number of sheep were on the ground, the Leicesters greatly predominating in numbers and excelling in quality. In hogs, the entries were not very numerous, and were confined chiefly to large and small Berkshires and Suffolks. The specimens shown were very good. London is noted for first-class poultry, and made a magnificent display.

The show of implements was very fair. Specimens of Ball's Ohio Combined Reaper and Mower were shown by J. Elliott, of London, and F. W. Glen, of Oshawa—the Ayr Combined by Mr. J. Watson. Grain Drills and Cultivators were shown by various parties.

Seed Drills of different sizes and for different purposes were shown. Leonard's Sawing Machines were also on the ground. Some beautiful ploughs were shown, the chief competitors being Geo. Grey, of London, and J. McSherry, of Iona. A ditching machine was shown by Robt. Robson. * * *

The show of grain was exceedingly good. The fruit and flower show was superb.

The show of carriages was the best ever held in the country, and surpassing any thing attempted at our Provincial Fairs. The fine arts, fancy work, and home manufactures departments were well filled. * * *

MIDDLESEX, NORTH.*

Number of Members, 264.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		270 62	
" Admissions to Show		22 78	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
			993 40
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	258 30		
" " Field Products	34 90		
" " Dairy "	14 75		
" " Horticultural Products	16 40		
" " Agricultural Implements	34 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	24 25		
		382 60	
" L. G. to Township Societies		420 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds		71 75	
" Working Expenses		57 50	
			931 85
Balance in hand			61 55

Township Branches.

Adelaide.

Number of Members, 57.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		3 74	
" Members' Subscriptions		57 00	
" Legislative Grant		51 80	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		1 25	
			113 79
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	36 86		
" " Field Products	7 06		
" " Dairy	1 50		
" " Horticultural Products	1 86		
" " Ploughing Match	17 00		
		64 28	
" Working Expenses		24 75	
			89 03
Balance in hand			24 76

Extracts from Report.

The Township of Adelaide has maintained an Agricultural Society since October 1847, with varied success. The attention of different Boards of its Directors was chiefly directed to the purchase, importation and maintainance of an improved breed of live stock, consisting of bulls, boars and rams, which were kept at the Society's expense, for the free use of its members up to 1858, when by a public sale the Society disposed of its remaining live stock, although the sum realized was not more than half the original cost. The soil of Adelaide is principally clay, with a small portion of sandy plains and woodland. It is well adapted to the culture of grain and root crops, and the breeeding of domestic animals. It contains two grist mills, one saw mill and one carding and fulling mill. The chief pursuit of its inhabitants is agriculture. The Sarnia Branch of the Great Western Railway runs through the southern portion of the township. Staves, timber and cord wood can be shipped at any point on the same Branch R.R., thus affording good markets and favourable facilities for importation and exportation of all manner of goods and produce. Your Directors regret the indifference of many of the farmers towards this Society. They trust the same cause of complaint may not arise in future. * * *

*Biddulph.**

Number of Members, 62.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		19 92	
" Members' Subscriptions		73 00	
" Admissions to Show		51 02	
" Legislative Grant		82 70	
			226 64
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	87 50		
" " Field Products	11 25		
" " Dairy "	10 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	7 70		
" " Arts and Manufactures	11 55		
		128 25	
" Working Expenses		50 37	
			178 62
Balance in hand			48 02

*Lobo.**

Number of Members (not given).

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		12 44	
" Members' Subscriptions		64 00	
" Admissions to Show		8 60	
" Legislative Grant		58 15	
			143 19
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	39 05		
" " Field Products	7 60		
" " Dairy "	1 40		
" " Horticultural Products	6 05		
" " Arts and Manufactures	8 70		
		62 80	
" Prizes previous year		1 75	
" Agricultural Publications		38 40	
" Working Expenses		32 99	
			135 94
Balance in hand			7 25

*McGillivray.**

Number of Members (not given.)

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		90	
" Members' Subscriptions		105 00	
" Admissions to Show		6 25	
" Legislative Grant		91 80	
			203 95
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	124 25		
" " Field Products	23 75		
" " Dairy " and Sugar	5 25		
" " Horticultural Products	3 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	11 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	6 50		
Total Awarded	174 25		
Unpaid	56 25		
		118 00	
" Working Expenses		9 50	
			127 50
Balance in hand			76 45

*Williams, East.**

Number of Members, 50.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		14 26	
" Members' Subscriptions		50 00	
" Legislative Grant		45 45	
			109 71

Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	76 25		
" " Field Products	1 00		
" " Dairy "	2 40		
" " Horticultural Products	50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	1 50		
		81 65	
" Working Expenses		21 10	
			102 75
Balance in hand			6 96

*Williams, West.**

Number of Members, 117.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		27 19	
" Members' Subscriptions		117 00	
" " " for 1869		22 00	
" Legislative Grant		90 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		2 48	
			258 67
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	85 95		
" " Field Products	24 00		
" " Dairy "	7 50		
" " Horticultural Products	6 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	9 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	14 55		
" " Ploughing Match	19 00		
Total awarded	166 50		
Unpaid	10 50		
		156 00	
" Working Expenses		28 58	
			184 58
Balance in hand			74 09

MIDDLESEX, EAST.

Number of Members, 410.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		426 50	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Proceeds of Rent of Grounds		32 50	
			1159 00
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		42 31	
" Prizes for horses and cattle at Spring Show		91 50	
" L. G. to Township Societies		420 00	
" Treasurer of Western Fair held jointly by East Middlesex and City of London		500 00	
" Working Expenses		103 00	
			1156 81
Balance in hand			2 19

Extracts from Report.

In making the usual report required by the Bureau of Agriculture, concerning the result of the operations of the past season, we may remark that fall wheat has generally proved a good crop this season. Farmers, warned by past failures, have almost universally sown the earlier varieties, such as the Treadwell and Mediterranean, which, although rather coarser in the grain, have the advantage of ripening soon enough to escape the midge. There was a large amount of spring wheat imported into this county last spring, for such of the so-called midge-proof varieties, and many of the farmers, presuming on the nature of the wheat to withstand the midge, sowed much earlier than usual. In such cases, the crop was generally destroyed. The conviction has forced itself on most minds that there is no kind of wheat midge-proof, and the farmer's only chance to secure a crop is by sowing fall wheat early enough, and spring wheat late enough to avoid the season when the insect is most active.

We believe there has been a steady improvement in the live stock of this county, and a marked improvement in the large number of reaping machines, and other labour-saving implements, that have been purchased by the farmers of this section within the last year or two, thereby enabling them to secure their crops in better condition, and also giving them more time to make other improvements on the farm.

We feel that we have great reason to congratulate you on the marked success that has resulted from the union during the year of the East Middlesex and City of London Societies, for the purpose of establishing a Western Fair in this city. By the cordial co-operation of the two Societies, we were enabled to inaugurate an exhibition that has proved a success far beyond our most sanguine expectations, and in many departments was but little inferior to the Provincial Show. We hope this auspicious commencement will be followed by a continued succession of Western Fairs in this city, ever increasing in magnitude and usefulness.

It was felt to be an experiment, and by many regarded as a very doubtful one, to offer upwards of $2,000 in prizes, besides incurring heavy preliminary expenses, relying in a great measure on the admission fees for repayment. But we are happy to say that every vestige of doubt regarding success in future is entirely dispelled. The utmost confidence is felt, and freely expressed, that if Western Fairs in future are properly managed, they will be amply supported. The results of the show this year have demonstrated that the enterprize and ability of this district only require to be properly directed to maintain an exhibition worthy of the most fertile section of Ontario, and an honour to the whole Province.

When all have done so well, it would seem invidions to particularize; but we cannot forbear thus publicly acknowledging our deep obligations to the ladies of London and vicinity for their patriotism and public spirit in contributing a collection of articles that, for beauty and utility, has never been surpassed in this Province, and we have no hesitation in admitting that the splendid display in the ladies' department formed one of the chief attractions of the show, and by increasing the attendance, enabled the Directors to pay all demands in full, and left a surplus of $837 to be invested for the support of the Western Fair in 1870. Our thanks are due to Jas. Johnson, Chairman of the Joint Board, for his untiring exertions to perfect the arrangements for the show, and more especially for the unwavering faith in its success, and the confidence with which he inspired the other Directors, without which success would have been impossible.

Township Branches.

*Dorchester, North.**

Number of Members (not given).

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		31 04	
" Members' Subscriptions		86 25	
" Legislative Grant		58 00	
			175 29

Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	76 75		
" " Field Products	19 50		
" " Dairy "	7 50		
" " Horticultural Products	5 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures	10 25		
		119 25	
" Working Expenses		17 88	
			137 13
Balance in hand			38 16

*London.**

Number of Members, 215.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		107 85	
" Members' Subscriptions		239 00	
" Legislative Grant		177 60	
			524 45
Cr,			
By Prizes for Live Stock	193 75		
" " Field Products	27 50		
" " Dairy "	10 00		
" " Horticultural Products	6 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	6 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	14 75		
" " Ploughing Match	25 00		
		283 25	
" Working Expenses		54 35	
			337 60
Balance in hand			186 85

*Nissouri, West.**

Number of Members, 105.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscription		106 00	
" Legislative Grant		78 65	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		2 00	
			186 65
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	90 30		
" " Field Products	19 05		
" " Dairy "	6 25		
" " Horticultural Products	3 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	11 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures	10 25		
" " Ploughing Match	10 00		
		150 60	
" Working Expenses		27 40	
			178 00
Balance in hand			8 65

*Westminster.**

Number of Members, 134.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		11 39	
" Members' Subscriptions		142 50	
" Admissions to Show		16 00	
" Legislative Grant		105 45	
" Subscriptions for Ploughing Match		39 25	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		3 15	
			317 74
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	144 75		
" " Field Products	47 75		
" " Dairy "	5 00		
" " Horticultural Products	9 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	4 50		
" " Ploughing Match	59 25		
		270 50	
" Working Expenses		35 25	
			305 75
Balance in hand			11 99

MIDDLESEX, WEST.

Number of Members, 102.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		74 95	
" Members' Subscriptions		105 50	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Proceeds Sale of Land		149 43	
" Rent of Agricultural Grounds		30 00	
			1059 88
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	182 50		
" " Field Products	17 75		
" " Dairy "	11 20		
" " Horticultural Products	27 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	41 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	32 60		
Total awarded	313 05		
Unpaid	26 55		
		286 50	
" L. G. to Township Societies		408 06	
" Preparing Show Grounds		3 00	
" Purchase of Exhibition Grounds		112 00	
" Working Expenses		57 29	
			866 85
Balance in hand			193 03

Note.—Notwithstanding the drought experienced so widely in the summer and fall of 1868, the report states that the crops were generally pretty good, which, with the higher prices for grain, rendered the year a profitable one to farmers. A red chaff variety of winter wheat is now generally raised, in consequence of the ravages of the midge for some years past, which is not equal in quality to the "Soules" and other finer kinds of fall wheat formerly cultivated with much success. Farm labourers and home servants are very much wanted, and, if of good character and industrious habits, can always find plenty of employment.

Township Branches.

Caradoc.

Number of Members, 50.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		25 41	
" Members' Subscriptions		50 00	
" Admissions to Show		12 50	
" Legislative Grant		53 09	
			141 00
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	72 50		
" " Field Products	15 70		
" " Dairy "	3 00		
" " Horticultural Products	13 35		
" " Arts and Manufactures	2 50		
Total awarded	107 05		
Unpaid	10 25		
		96 80	
" Working Expenses		23 65	
			120 45
Balance in hand			20 55

Note.—The Directors report that the Society is in a prosperous state, and that the show was a decided success, the wheat being particularly good.

*Ekfrid.**

Number of Members, 93.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		41 07	
" Members' Subscriptions		93 50	
" Admissions to Show		16 35	
" Legislative Grant		99 22	
			250 14
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	94 20		
" " Field Products	29 45		
" " Dairy "	6 90		
" " Agricultural Implements	6 00		
" " Horticultural Products	4 90		
" " Arts and Manufactures	16 95		
" " Ploughing Match	15 00		
Total awarded	173 40		
Unpaid	54 75		
		118 65	

By Prizes for previous year		2 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds		5 15	
" Working Expenses		25 58	
			151 38
Balance in hand			98 76

Medcalfe.

Number of Members, 110.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		8 52	
" Members' Subscriptions		146 00	
" Legislative Grant		140 00	
" Proceeds Sale of Stock		13 00	
			307 52
Cr.			
By Purchase of Live Stock		123 17	
" Mr. Thompson's note		114 50	
" Working Expenses		16 64	
			254 31
Balance in hand			53 21

Note.—The Society held no show, but devoted their means to the improvement of live stock by the introduction of pure male animals.

Mosa.

Number of Members, 132.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		4 03	
" Members' Subscriptions		133 00	
" Legislative Grant		115 75	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		9 00	
			261 78
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	97 50		
" " Field Products	31 00		
" " Dairy "	9 00		
" " Horticultural Products	6 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	12 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	20 55		
" " Ploughing Match	30 50		
		206 55	
" Preparing Show Grounds		11 57	
" Working Expenses		38 14	
			256 26
Balance in hand			5 52

Extracts from Report.

We think the Directors have great reason to congratulate you on the progress of the Society, as was shown by the last exhibition of 1868, there having been more entries in every department than at any former show held by the Society. The ploughing match, also, was far in advance of any held in connection with the Society. Seventeen ploughs

competed for the prizes offered. We would urge on members to come forward and pay in their subscriptions to the Treasurer, in time to receive the Legislative Grant thereon, as the returns have to be made to the Treasurer of the County Society before the first day of June in each year. By so doing, it would enable the Directors to give special prizes on stock and grain of superior quality, which might be brought into the Society. We would also suggest to members the propriety of changing their seed grain and roots oftener than has been the practice heretofore in this part of the country, as we observe in the agricultural papers, the great advantage derived by changing seed grain, and getting new varieties, especially of the midge-proof kinds.

MONCK.

Number of Members, 73.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		73 25	
" Admission to Show		61 30	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Donation, J C. Rykert, M.P.P.		10 00	
" Cash from Western Branch Society		115 25	
" Premium on $425		15 40	
			975 20
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	180 75		
" " Field Products	78 00		
" " Extra Prizes	8 00		
" " Horticultural Products	15 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	69 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	50 75		
" " Ploughing Match	32 00		
		433 50	
" L. G. to Township Societies		274 35	
" Working Expenses		115 71	
			823 56
Balance in hand			151 64

Extracts from Report.

The Officers and Directors have much pleasure in submitting this, their first report as follows :—

That the Society was organized on the 14th day of April, 1868, under quite unfavourable circumstances, owing principally to its being formed out of detached portions of three counties, and the unwillingness of parties to leave their former associations, and begin anew.

That it was not without a somewhat strenuous effort being made that the requisite amount of funds was raised in time to realize the Government grant.

That the fall show was held in Dunnville on the 13th and 14th of October, and was a decided success, the number of entries amounted to 1121, and the amount of premiums offered was six hundred dollars.

Your Officers and Directors feel an assurance that with perseverance and proper management, your future shows may be equal to any in the Province of Ontario, for they believe they have the material, as well as the soil and the climate, equal to any in the Province for producing stock, grains of all kinds, roots and vegetables, and all that is required to make the County of Monck equal in importance to any in the Province, under a proper development of its natural resources.

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Caistor.**

Number of Members, 58.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		77 00	
" Legislative Grant		73 40	
" Municipal Grant		10 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		2 19	
			162 59
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	64 80		
" " Field Products	14 50		
" " Horticultural Products	1 80		
" " Arts and Manufactures	9 75		
		90 85	
" Agricultural Publications		34 25	
" Working Expenses		16 56	
			141 66
Balance in hand			20 93

*Gainsborough.**

Number of Members, 62.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
To Balance in hand		10 18	
" Members' Subscriptions		63 00	
" Admissions to Show		7 87	
" Legislative Grant		50 83	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		1 50	
			133 38
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	62 48		
" " Field Products	12 45		
" " Dairy "	2 28		
" " Horticultural Products	8 85		
" " Agricultural Implements	4 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	14 04		
		104 10	
" Working Expenses		11 10	
			115 20
Balance in hand			18 18

Pelham.

Number of Members, 124.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		3 69	
" Members' Subscriptions		124 00	
" Legislative Grant		102 46	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		3 06	
			233 21

Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	86 85		
" " Field Products	30 58		
" " Dairy "	5 37		
" " Horticultural Products	6 59		
" " Arts and Manufactures	34 55		
		163 94	
" Working Expenses		39 41	
			203 35
Balance in hand			29 86

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT.

We have much pleasure in submitting our Annual Report to the members of this Society, inasmuch as the past year exceeded our expectation. Considering the scarcity of funds and the drought of the summer, the number of entries was 632—not as many as formerly—the show day being cold and disagreeable.

The horse department of the exhibition was well represented, the horses appearing in good condition generally, and some of them well matched in colour and speed.

The show of cattle was the best ever held in the township. There were 18 pairs of oxen and steers shown in yoke; also, a good display of cows and young cattle.

Sheep and swine were rather meagre in quantity, but the quality very superior.

The grains of various kinds were certainly very excellent in quality, and the number of samples shown was large.

In the root and fruit department, there was much to admire both as regards the varieties and the excellence of each.

The ladies certainly did much to make the exhibition attractive in the number of fancy articles shown.

*Wainfleet.**

Number of Members, 58.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		84	
" Members' Subscriptions		58 50	
" Legislative Grant		47 42	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		1 64	
			108 40
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	55 25		
" " Field Products	11 75		
" " Horticultural Products	8 20		
" " Arts and Manufactures	13 60		
		88 80	
" Working Expenses		14 87	
			103 67
Balance in hand			4 73

Western Branch (Dunville).

Number of Members, 96.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cst.
To Members' Subscriptions		180 00	
" Legislative Grant		145 64	
			325 64
Cr.			
By Paid Treasurer of County Society for Union Exhibition..		325 64	
			325 64

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT.

The Western Branch Society was organized on the 30th day of April, 1868, in compliance with notice, and in accordance with the statute.

In accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting of the Directors on the 30th day of April, 1868, (after the organization) the Directors of this branch met with the County Directors at Wellandport, on the 26th day of May last, and while there amalgamated with the County Society for the purpose of holding the first fair and to aid if possible in placing the newly formed Society of the County of Monck on a firm basis. The funds of this branch your Directors added to the funds of the County Society, and by so doing were enabled to increase the premiums both in number and amount.

The first County fair was held at Dunnville, on the 13th and 14th day of October last, and was more successful than the most sanguine promoters of the Society could have expected.

Your Directors would earnestly call your attention to the importance of sustaining the County Society, as the success of all the branch Societies depends in a great measure on the manner in which the affairs of the County Organization is conducted and of the number of members belonging to it.

Your Directors would recommend that the County Directors adopt the same policy pursued by them during the past year, namely, by amalgamating with the branch society at such place as may be decided upon for holding the County Fair.

NIAGARA.

Number of Members, 107.

DR.

To Balance in hand		46 50	
" Members' Subscriptions		117 00	
" Admission to Show		12 75	
" Legislative Grant		350 00	
" Municipal Grant		58 50	
			576 25

CR.

By Prizes for Live Stock	197 00		
" " Field Products	58 50		
" " Dairy "	8 25		
" " Horticultural Products	81 75		
" " Agricultural Implements	13 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	25 25		
Total awarded	384 25		
Unpaid	44 00		
		340 25	
" Prizes previous year		22 05	
" Working Expenses		132 38	
			494 68
Balance in hand			81 57

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT.

Your Directors would acknowledge at the outset with gratitude, one of the most bountiful seasons which has been experienced for many years, throughout the Dominion generally. Notwitstanding the severe drought of 1868, succeeding the almost unprecedented one of 1867, the returns from all quarters show that an abundant harvest has been reaped, and in which this section has fully shared.

The introduction of the new Agricultural Law, governing this and kindred societies throughout Ontario, promises to work well, leaving your Division very little to desire, not already within its reach.

Your Directors have very little to advance in the way of suggestions bearing upon the general interests of the Society. They proceeded to hold their annual Fair or Exhibition, which was attended with its usual success, nearly every department being well represented. The fruit crop of 1868 was a good deal below the average, both in early and later fruits. This fact is indicated by the small shipments made during the fall of 1868 from this port; this failure, however, was but slightly felt, from the fact that other crops were good, and prices ranged high.

A return of a statistical character was asked for by the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Hon. John Carling, which could not be given so fully as was desirable. * * *

It has been suggested at a meeting of your Board, that a good means of collecting much valuable information, would be through the Township Assessor, were a sheet or form for such purpose, placed in his hands.

NORTHUMBERLAND, EAST.

Number of Members, (not given).

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		78 99	
" Members' Subscriptions		69 00	
" Admission to Show		15 10	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		3 50	
			866 59
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	263 50		
" " Field Products	35 37		
" " Dairy "	13 00		
" " Horticultural Products	7 55		
" " Agricultural Implements	23 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	53 74		
		396 66	
" L. G. to Township Societies		294 50	
" Working Expenses		74 50	
			765 66
Balance in hand			100 93

Extract from Report.

The Annual Exhibition was held in the village of Warkwork, in the Township of Percy, on the 6th and 7th days of October, at which your Directors were glad to see so large an assembly of visitors, plainly indicating an interest in agricultural matters, which we, as a Society, should be strongly induced to foster and encourage to the best of our means and ability. Your Committee are much pleased to be able to say that the show of horses and cattle was exceedingly good, both classes being much improved from any former year, both in quantity and quality. The classes of sheep and swine, we feel pleased in stating, were well represented, and showed a marked and steady improvement. In the roots, grains, and horticultural departments, your Directors think they have every right to say all they can in praise—it certainly was, in their opinion, superior to any previous Exhibition—and we feel assured that the merging of the Township of Percy Society with the County Society had much to do with making the Annual Exhibition such a success.

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

Brighton.

Number of Members, 97.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		17 09	
" Members' Subscriptions		97 00	
" Legislative Grant		80 75	
			194 84
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	42 25		
" " Field Products	7 30		
" " Dairy "	2 50		
" " Horticultural Products	5 62		
" " Arts and Manufactures	14 13		
		71 80	
" Working Expenses		97 15	
			168 95
Balance in hand			25 89

NOTE.—The Directors speak hopefully of the Society, and state that the Exhibition was above an average, except in roots and vegetables, which were more or less affected by the drought.

Cramahe.

Number of Members, 157.

DR.	$ cts:	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		54 96	
" Members' Subscriptions		157 00	
" Admissions to Show		26 28	
" Legislative Grant		130 50	
			368 74
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	103 50		
" " Field Products	12 30		
" " Dairy "	4 50		
" " Horticultural Products	8 65		
" " Agricultural Implements	28 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	33 85		
" " Growing Crops	13 00		
Total awarded	203 80		
Unpaid	38 75		
		165 05	
" Agricultural Publications		93 60	
" Working Expenses		22 09	
			280 74
Balance in hand			88 00

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT.

Your Directors, in submitting their Annual Report, hasten to convey their hearty congratulations to the friends and patrons of the Society on its general prosperity, and prospect of increased usefulness and efficiency. The number of entries for the year 1868, as compared with 1867, is most favourable, there being an increase of 111, affording proof of the interest taken in the Society.

Your Directors are of the opinion that the distribution of the *Canada Farmer*, gratis, to every member of this Society, has tended to promote the interests of agriculture in the township, and awakened a commendable spirit of rivalry, which has been attended with the best results, but a change in the postal law has necessitated an alteration in this valuable periodical. It has been changed to a monthly, and although furnished at the old price of $1.00 per annum, no reduction will be made to Agricultural Societies; therefore your Directors have to announce that they will be unable to supply the paper as they have done heretofore. The annual exhibition was held in Colborne on the 15th of October. 877 entries were made. Each class was very fairly represented. In the ladies' department, a marked improvement was observable, both in quality and in the number of articles.

Murray.

Number of Members, 100.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		53 02	
" Members' Subscriptions		100 00	
" Legislative Grant		83 25	
			236 27
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	71 25		
" " Field Products	12 48		
" " Dairy "	8 50		
" " Horticultural Products	16 86		
" " Arts and Manufactures	30 98		
		140 07	
" Agricultural Publications		60 15	
" Working Expenses		18 04	
			218 26
Balance in hand			18 01

Extracts from Report.

Although the grain crops seem to have been injuriously affected by the drought, yet it has been remarked that the most noxious weeds—thistles, burdocks of all kinds, and various others—abounded on our public roads. Cattle of all kinds were also allowed to run at large with impunity—a practice which, although it might be tolerated in the early settlement of the country, ought not to be continued any longer.

During the Session of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, which was held last year, a new Agricultural Act was passed, which contains many provisions that it would be well for the members of the Society to be acquainted with—one of which is the power given to Directors of Township Societies to form a union with other Township Societies of the same or adjoining Electoral Divisions, for such purposes, as in the opinion of the Directors of such Societies, may be likely to give an increased stimulus to the acquirement of agricultural knowledge, and practice of good husbandry.

On the other hand, in the Dominion Parliament, a new Postal Act was passed, highly beneficial as regards a low and uniform rate of letter postage through the whole Dominion. Yet so high a rate of postage is now charged on works treating of agricultural matters (the *Canada Farmer*, for instance, a work of acknowledged reputation, and highly esteemed), as to make it doubtful whether members can be supplied with that work as at present, and, at the same time, premiums sufficiently attractive can be offered to induce parties, as heretofore, to compete for them at our annual exhibitions.

Your Directors take this opportunity to congratulate the members of the Society on the fact that the last year's exhibition of stock, dairy produce, roots, vegetables, and fancy work, exhibited by the wives and daughters of members, was extremely creditable to the exhibitors, and were highly praised by the judges.

Percy.

Number of Members, 152.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		152 00	
" Municipal Grant		25 00	
			177 00
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		71	
" Preparing Show Grounds		23 50	
" Agricultural Publications		91 20	
" Working Expenses		11 24	
			126 65
Balance in hand			50 35

Note.—The Society held no Exhibition, but merged its Legislative Grant with the County Society for Exhibition purposes.

Seymour.

Number of Members, 98.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		46 72	
" Members' Subscriptions		121 50	
" Proceeds Sale of Seeds		69 43	
			237 65
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	41 80		
" " Field Products	10 63		
" " Dairy "	3 75		
" " Horticultural Products	2 62		
" " Agricultural Implements	2 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	5 75		
" " Ploughing Match	16 00		
		83 05	
" Purchase of Seed		69 43	
" Agricultural Publications		62 40	
" Working Expenses		16 74	
			231 62
Balance in hand			6 03

Report.

Your Officers can only say, that this township has been, and still is, a grain-growing township. It is true, quite a number of the farmers manufacture butter for sale, and a few, cheese; but there are no joint stock butter or cheese factories in the township, though a few on the eastern boundary are connected with a joint stock cheese factory in the County of Hastings.

Horticulture, or, perhaps, more definitely speaking, fruit culture, is not paid the attention its importance demands. A few of the farmers attend to their apple orchards, but the large majority of them (judging from appearances) think they have nothing more to do but plant the trees, seed the ground to clover and timothy, and then, four of five years hence, gather the fruit. There are isolated individuals who have good gardens and raise the small fruits and vegetables in perfection. And in one instance grape vines are being planted for market purposes.

As regards manufactures there is nothing new to note, with the exception of the Campbellford Manufacturing Company—a joint stock affair, organized last winter—who have erected a stone building the past summer, costing upwards of $7,000, which is intended to be used as a woollen factory, and expected to be in operation next season.

NORTHUMBERLAND, WEST.

Number of Members, 180.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		35 15	
" Members' Subscriptions		181 00	
" Admissions to Show		79 45	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
			995 60
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	241 25		
" " Field Products	88 00		
" " Dairy "	17 00		
" " Horticultural Products	24 75		
" " Agricultural Implements	23 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	79 00		
		473 75	
" L. G. to Township Societies		330 16	
" Preparing Show Grounds		33 50	
" Working Expenses		56 79	
			894 20
Balance in hand			101 40

Extracts from Report.

Your Directors have great pleasure in stating the number of members was considerably increased during the year, amounting to 180, that being 52 more than in the year 1867.

The Annual Show was held at Cobourg for two days, and 994 entries were made.

Owing to the weather, on the second day, there was not so much stock exhibited as usual, although all the classes were well represented. Owing to this circumstance and the reduction of the price of admission to the hall, not so much money was taken as last year. * * *

Owing to the extreme drought of the summer, the spring crops have not by any means proved favourable, more especially peas. The roots also suffered materially, in fact in some places were a decided failure.

Township Branches.

Haldimand.

Number of Members, 181.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		11 43	
" Members' Subscriptions		183 00	
" Admisssions to Show		69 25	
" Legislative Grant		121 76	
			385 44

Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	102 75		
" " Field Products	38 50		
" " Dairy "	8 50		
" " Horticultural Products	12 75		
" " Agricultural Implements	16 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	62 75		
		242 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds		4 50	
" Agricultural Publications		107 40	
" Working Expenses		25 85	
			379 75
Balance in hand			5 69

EXTRACT FROM REPORT.

The Annual Show took place at the new Drill Shed and grounds, in the Village of Grafton, on the 15th day of October last. The day being fine, a very large number of people attended, and every department was well represented. Each and all seemed to take a lively interest in the successful working of the Society. A number of gentlemen from other townships were in attendance, and contributed their assistance, which was thankfully received and acknowledged. In conclusion, your Directors beg to tender their thanks to the members and friends for their valuable assistance and hearty co-operation.

Hamilton.

Number of Members, 273.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		41 88	
" Members' Subscriptions		339 25	
" Admissions to Show		64 54	
" Legislative Grant		140 00	
			585 67
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	137 75		
" " Field Products	52 75		
" " Dairy	8 25		
" " Horticultural Products	12 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	14 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	54 75		
" " Growing Crops	19 50		
		299 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds		10 00	
" Working Expenses for 1867		33 75	
" Agricultural Publications		161 00	
" Working Expenses, 1868		31 75	
			535 50
Balance in hand			50 17

NOTE.—The sum of $80 was raised by private subscription for a ploughing match, not included in this account.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT.

Your Directors, in coming before you at this time, have much pleasure in congratulating you on the increase of members to this Society. Last year the number was 214; this year it has increased to 273, to whom the *Canada Farmer* has been sent, by each paying twenty-five cents in addition to the dollar for membership.

From the reports received from the different parts of the township, the yield in cereals has been rather below what it has in some past years, on account of the dry weather which prevailed to such an extent the past summer. The coarse grain suffered much from the drought, peas being almost a failure in some parts of the township, the samples of all grain being inferior in quality to previous years.

The Annual Show was held at Baltimore, and proved rather successful in most of the classes, although some were deficient, there being no cattle exhibited in the Galloway class.

There was a fair exhibition of roots, although these crops were much affected by the dry weather.

Cobourg Horticultural Society.

Number of Members, 105.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		5 60	
" Members' Subscriptions		100 00	
" Admissions to Shows		67 93	
" Legislative Grant		68 40	
" Proceeds of a Lecture		5 25	
			247 18
Cr.			
By Prizes for Fruits	29 75		
" " Flowers and Plants	46 27		
" " Vegetables	38 10		
" " Fine Arts	32 25		
		146 37	
" Prizes for previous year		29 50	
" Working Expenses		47 40	
			223 27
Balance in hand			23 91

Extract from Report.

The number of persons who subscribed in the spring was 105, a number that gave us confidence that in future the Society would be enabled to be carried on with vigour, and enable the Directors to offer such inducements as not only to make it a source of pleasure, but also one of profit. As one of those inducements, there was added to it a department called the "Department of Fine Arts," and which, although not fully understood and taken advantage of at our summer exhibition, by those for whom it was more especially intended, that is, the cultivation of native taste in the *fine arts* among our younger population, as well as in the more useful *arts* of domestic economy, was more so in the fall, yet your Directors have hopes that in future it will be more fully appreciated, and that there will be a much larger number of exhibitors in that department.

Your Directors cannot refrain from expressing their great gratification and pleasure at the steady increase in the number and variety of exhibitors which has taken place since the first formation of the Society. Then the exhibitors were confined to only a few persons, principally those who first originated the Society. Now its use is more generally understood, and all, not only our immediate town's people, but our friends in the township join us in assisting and forwarding its interest by exhibiting and visiting our exhibitions.

In conclusion your Directors would call your attention to one particular which we would here chronicle. The vegetable productions at our fall exhibition were astonishing! Several of your Directors had an opportunity of comparison by being present at the provincial, and some local exhibitions, and they feel called on to say this much, that the display made by your Society in this department was altogether the best they had been privileged to see, affording proof that our locality is peculiarly adapted for growing the most profitable garden products.

NORFOLK, NORTH.*

Number of Members, 183.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		346 27	
" Members' Subscriptions		187 00	
" Admissions to Show		295 14	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Proceeds of rent of booths and pasture		33 25	
" Micellaneous Receipts		1 80	
			1563 46
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	366 25		
" " Field Products	65 75		
" " Dairy "	26 75		
" " Horticultural Products	27 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	22 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	69 25		
		577 25	
" L. G. to Township Societies		226 13	
" Preparing Show Grounds		14 50	
" Purchase of Exhibition Grounds, paid on		330 00	
" Working Expenses		154 34	
			1302 22
Balance in hand			261 24

Township Branches.

*Middleton.**

Number of Members (not given).

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		99 00	
" Admissions to Show		8 00	
" Legislative Grant		86 13	
			193 13
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	89 65		
" " Field Products	21 86		
" " Dairy "	3 25		
" " Horticultural Products	5 43		
" " Agricultural Implements	1 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	31 21		
		152 90	
" Preparing Show Grounds		10 96	
" Working Expenses		21 37	
			185 23
Balance in hand			7 90

*Townsend.**

Number of Members, 161.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
To Members' Subscriptions		161 00	
" Admissions to Show		15 00	
" Legislative Grant		140 00	
" Borrowed		45 00	
			361 00

Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		40 39	
" Prizes for Live Stock	89 50		
" " Field Products	22 40		
" " Dairy "	10 05		
" " Horticultural Products	3 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	42 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	3 40		
		170 85	
" Paid Mr. Riddle's Note		47 25	
" Working Expenses		50 77	
			309 26
Balance in hand			51 74

NORFOLK, SOUTH.

Number of Members, 309.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		309 00	
" Admissions to Show		68 76	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		24 00	
			1101 76
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	205 55		
" " Field Products	69 75		
" " Dairy "	11 00		
" " Horticultural Products	8 75		
" " Agricultural Implements	6 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures	54 05		
		355 35	
" L. G. to Township Societies		378 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds		47 01	
" Working Expenses		96 14	
			876 50
Balance in hand			225 26

Report.

The Directors of the South Riding Agricultural Society beg leave to report, that the agricultural interests in this riding, though very far from what they might be, are still progressing. The soil is diversified, and, with proper cultivation, highly productive, varying from light sand to heavy loam. We believe great improvement can be made by a well-regulated system of underground draining, particularly on the heavy soils. Our principal crops are wheat, oats, Indian corn, barley, rye and buck-wheat. All the root crops cultivated in the Province thrive well in this county. Wheat and barley are the most important crops, always commanding a ready market, at a fair price. Several hop yards have been made during the past two or years, attended with such success, that hop growing is likely to be very generally resorted to.

The great drawback to the farmer during the past few years has resulted from the ravages of the midge ; particularly in white wheat, the raising of which this South Riding of the county is especially adapted.

We are of opinion that early sowing, improved tillage and proper draining will, in a great measure, overcome the difficulty, by bringing the crops earlier to maturity. Stock is susceptible of great improvement; some good stock can be found in various parts of the riding, and we believe that, generally, the farmers are taking greater interest in this matter now than formerly.

We believe our soil and climate are as well adapted for the growing of fruit as any portion of the Province. Grapes, peaches, cherries, plums, all produce well here. Apples of all varieties, with proper cultivation, produce abundantly; and, we have no doubt, can be raised so as to be highly remunerating. Vineyards on a small scale have already been planted, with every prospect of ultimate success. The riding abounds with living streams, and possesses unsurpassed water power, affording every facility for manufacturing purposes. A large woollen factory, at Port Dover, has been for some time in successful operation.

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Charlotteville.**

Number of Members, 55.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		55 00	
" Admissions to Show		14 00	
" Legislative Grant		80 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		3 00	
			152 00
CR.			
By Balance due Treasurer		29 90	
" Prizes for Live Stock	125 00		
" " Field Products	25 80		
" " Dairy "	2 50		
" " Horticultural Products	3 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	2 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures	10 77		
Total awarded	169 57		
Paid one half		*84 78	
" Working Expenses		7 74	
			122 42
Balance in hand			29 58

*Walsingham.**

Number of Members, 61.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		61 00	
CR.			
By Paid Treasurer of County Society for exhibition			61 00

NOTE.—The Society united with the County Society for exhibition purposes.

*Woodhouse.**

Number of Members, 103.

* Charlotteville and Woodhouse united in the exhibition, each paying a moiety of the premiums. The show was of a satisfactory character.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		39 21	
" Members' Subscriptions		103 00	
" Admissions to Show		6 00	
" Legislative Grant		140 00	
			288 21
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	125 00		
" " Field Products	25 80		
" " Dairy "	2 50		
" " Horticultural Products	3 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	2 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures	10 77		
Total awarded	169 57		
Paid half		*84 78	
" Working Expenses		28 39	
			113 17
Balance in hand			175 04

ONTARIO NORTH.*

Number of Members, 253.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		253 00	
" Admissions to Show		399 50	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Municipal Grant		200 00	
" Donations for Ploughing Match		62 00	
			1614 50
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		44 40	
" Prizes for Live Stock	311 50		
" " Field Products	90 00		
" " Dairy "	9 50		
" " Horticultural Products	24 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	40 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	188 00		
" " Ploughing Match	100 00		
" " Cabinet Ware	43 00		
Total awarded	806 50		
Unpaid	89 75		
		716 75	
" L. G. to Township Societies		420 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds		120 69	
" Working Expenses		221 50	
			1523 34
Balance in hand			91 16

* Woodhouse and Charlotteville united in the exhibition, each paying a moiety of the prizes.

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Brock.**

Number of Members (not given).

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
To Balance in hand		22 29	
" Members' Subscriptions		71 00	
" Admissions to Show		9 00	
" Legislative Grant		47 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		8 30	
			157 59
CR.			
By Amount of Prizes paid		110 50	
" Preparing Show Grounds		23 00	
" Working Expenses		8 00	
			141 50
Balance in hand			16 09

*Mara and Rama.**

Number of Members (not given).

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		3 65	
" Members' Subscriptions		167 40	
" Admissions to Show		5 90	
" Legislative Grant		82 08	
" Municipal Grant		40 00	
			299 03
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	103 75		
" " Field Products	20 25		
" " Dairy "	4 50		
" " Horticultural Products	8 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures	16 00		
" " Ploughing Match	40 00		
		192 75	
" Prizes for previous year		3 75	
" Preparing Show Grounds		5 50	
" Keep of Live Stock		29 00	
" Agricultural Publications		30 00	
" Working Expenses		35 60	
			296 60
Balance in hand			2 43

*Reach and Scugog**

Number of Members, 98

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		23 55	
" Members' Subscriptions		102 50	
" Admissions to Show		18 50	
" Legislative Grant		67 85	
" Donations for Ploughing Match		12 00	
			224 40

Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	84 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	16 50		
" " Ploughing Match	51 00		
		151 50	
" Working Expenses		40 20	
			191 70
Balance in hand			32 70

*Scott**

Number of Members, 130.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		32 60	
" Members' Subscriptions		136 00	
" Admissions to Show		22 65	
" Legislative Grant		90 02	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		41 00	
			322 27
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	120 00		
" " Field Products	29 50		
" " Dairy "	7 00		
" " Horticultural Products	10 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	2 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	12 50		
" " Ploughing Match	45 00		
		226 25	
" Working Expenses		31 75	
			258 00
Balance in hand			64 27

*Uxbridge.**

Number of Members, 114.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		114 00	
" Admission to Show		154 15	
" Legislative Grant		76 12	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		30 00	
			374 27
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		21 88	
" Prizes for Live Stock	132 75		
" " Field Products	23 00		
" " Dairy "	8 00		
" " Horticultural Products	11 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	34 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	20 25		
" " Growing Crops	12 00		
		241 75	
" Working Expenses		104 99	
			368 62
Balance in hand			5 65

ONTARIO, SOUTH.

Number of Members, 339.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		505 01	
" Members' Subscriptions		513 50	
" Admissions to Show		742 15	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Municipal Grant		200 00	
" Donations		35 00	
" Proceeds rent of Grounds, Stands, Saloons, &c		30 00	
" Agricultural Society, Whitby		34 20	
" Two years' Interest on Deposits		43 79	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		8 00	
			2811 65
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	631 00		
" " Field Products	116 00		
" " Growing and Miscellaneous Crops	99 25		
" " Dairy Products	44 00		
" " Horticultural Products	66 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	103 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	149 75		
" " Ploughing and Reaping Matches	78 00		
Total awarded	1287 25		
Unpaid, but forfeited	64 50		
		1222 75	
" Prizes for previous year		34 00	
" L. G. to Township Societies		280 00	
" Preparing Grounds		152 16	
" Agricultural Publications		129 60	
" Working Expenses		233 33	
			2051 84
Balance in hand			759 81

Extracts from Report.

The Society held a reaping machine match on Mr. Eli Barcley's farm, Pickering, on Friday the 34th day of July, 1868, when six machines entered the contest, and premiums amounting to twenty dollars were awarded.

The sixteenth annual exhibition of the Society was held on the Society's grounds, on Wednesday the 30th of September, and Thursday the 1st of October, 1868, at which 1854 entries were made, and premiums amounting to $1287 were awarded.

This exhibition fully sustained the character of South Ontario, for progress and improvement, although there is a small falling off in members and subscriptions; the receipts at the gates exceed that of any previous year, by $69.

The ploughing match was held on Mr. David Brown's farm, Pickering, on Tuesday the 27th day of October, when fifteen entries were made, and premiums amounting to $58, were awarded.

Township Branches.

*Pickering.**

Number of Members, 280.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
To Balance in hand		127 73	
" Members' Subscriptions		316 50	
" Admissions to Show		349 82	
" Legislative Grant		140 00	
" Proceeds of rent for Show Grounds and Hall		27 00	
			961 05
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	291 00		
" " Field Products	53 00		
" " Growing Crops	44 50		
" " Dairy "	18 00		
" " Horticultural Products	27 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	15 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	125 00		
" " Ploughing Match	24 50		
		598 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds		26 87	
" Purchase of		127 73	
" Canadian Herd Book		4 00	
" Working Expenses		85 35	
			841 95
Balance in hand			119 10

*Whitby and East Whitby.**

Number of Members, 257.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		54 93	
" Members' Subscriptions		279 35	
" Admissions to Show		227 65	
" Legislative Grant		140 00	
			701 93
Cr.			
By prizes for Live Stock	324 75		
" " Field Products	15 00		
" " Dairy "	22 00		
" " Horticultural Products	11 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	41 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	86 00		
		569 75	
" Agricultural Publications		34 20	
" Working Expenses		76 25	
			680 20
Balance in hand			21 73

OTTAWA.

Number of Members (not given).

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		149 00	
" Legislative Grant		350 00	
			499 00

Cr.

By amount paid Ordnance Department, first instalment on on purchase money	123 50	
" Surveying ground	12 00	
" Clearing underwood	6 00	
" Advertising, printing, postage, &c	23 65	
" Collecting subscriptions	7 20	
		172 35
Balance in hand		326 65

Report.

In presenting to the subscribers this their first annual report, your Directors beg to state that the Society was instituted with the view of supplying the want of an agricultural organization in this part of the country, which would embrace a united display from the different counties in Central Canada, where an annual exhibition of stock and implements on a large scale was required. It was felt that, geographically situated as we are in the Ottawa section of country, the benefits arising from the Provincial Exhibitions, at either extremity of Quebec or Ontario, were not in any measure attainable by the people of this portion of the Dominion, and that by inviting competition from the adjoining counties, and getting up what might be termed a "Union Exhibition," at the city of Ottawa, an impetus would be given to the agricultural and industrial interests, which would be highly beneficial in its character.

Accordingly subscription lists were opened, and the Society instituted last year under the "Act for the encouragement of Agriculture, Horticulture, Arts and Manufactures," the necessary papers being forwarded to the Bureau of Agriculture, and the Society legally organized.

The early part of last year, however, being unfavourable to agricultural and horticultural pursuits, and your Directors finding difficulty in procuring a suitable place for an exhibition ground, it was resolved to forego the holding of any show during 1868, but to put forth efforts for successfully carrying out the objects of the Society in 1869. With this view, a Committee was named to select and purchase a piece of land for the Society's use, and we take pleasure in stating that a plot of ground, in every way suitable for exhibition purposes, has been purchased, and the first instalment paid thereon. The place selected is a part of Lot K., Con. C., Nepean, containing nearly 19 acres, situated on the western side of the canal, and adjoining the Mutchmor property. This ground, it is believed, is the most desirable place for the purposes intended that could have been procured near the city. Your Board have already commenced the laying down of fencing materials, and have prepared estimates and a plan, which are submitted herewith, for the putting up of buildings and sheds suitable for a large exhibition of the products of this part of the country, and we respectfully urge upon our successors in office the continuation of the improvements commenced. This will involve the expenditure of a large amount of money, and as the annual grant from Government is small, efforts will require to be made during the coming year to increase the membership, and otherwise procure subscriptions in aid of the undertaking. The object is laudable, and we cannot but believe that the result of such displays, as it is intended shall take place during the coming autumn, are in the highest degree beneficial. Farmers and artizans learn much by such exhibitions, as competition stimulates to improvement; and the city merchants, hotel-keepers and others, must also be largely benefited by the crowds drawn together on such occasions.

In regard to the present financial condition of the Society, it may be proper to say that the usual Government Grant of $350 was received last season, and subscriptions collected from 63 members. A portion of this money has been expended on purchase account, &c., as appears more fully in the Treasurer's statement, the balance now on hand being $326.65.

In conclusion, there is before us, during the present year, if the views of this report are carried out, much to be done, requiring a large amount of time and attention; and to insure success, the cordial co-operation of both members and the citizens generally, will be required.

OXFORD, NORTH.

Number of Members, 328.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		504 00	
" Admissions to Show		181 00	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Proceeds Sale of Live Stock		396 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		29 00	
			1810 10
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		92 04	
" Prizes for Live Stock	367 25		
" " Field Products	67 25		
" " Dairy "	18 50		
" " Horticultural Products	14 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	27 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	105 50		
		600 00	
" L. G. to Township Societies		408 60	
" Preparing Show Grounds		29 50	
" Purchase of Live Stock		320 00	
" Agricultural Publications		100 50	
" Paid Borrowed Money and Interest		210 56	
" Working Expenses		197 77	
			1958 97
Balance due Treasurer			148 87

Extracts from Report.

The Directors have further to report that during this year there was held, under the auspices of the Society, a competition of mowing and reaping machines. They felt that, although the interests of farmers were likely to be promoted by such a competition, yet it might fairly be looked upon as an advertising medium to the manufacturers of the competing machines, they, therefore, resolved that the competition should be self-sustaining, and to secure it being so, charged an entrance fee on each machine exhibited. The mowing match exciting great interest. There were crowds of on-lookers. It was amusing to hear the strife of tongues between the rival machinists. Excited by the number of spectators, each strove to "make hay while the sun shone," and in the effort emitted any amount of *chaff*. The reaping match, owing to the season, and to the fact that by that time those needing a machine this year were already supplied, was a much quieter affair. It, however, passed off very satisfactorily, those present had the high gratification of inspecting the March harvester, the greatest novelty in its line. A detailed report of these matches from the pen of our Secretary, appeared in the public prints at the time they took place. It is not, therefore, necessary to say more regarding them here. We would, however, venture a repetition of one remark of his, viz., that it is matter of surprise that neither of our enterprising founders in Woodstock manufacture reapers and mowers. Other things being anything like equal, a Woodstock made machine would certainly be preferred by farmers in the neighbourhood.

Following the order of our proceedings, we now come to notice the fall exhibition. Were it not for the fact that the annual report is an official document, and that the report would be incomplete without it, we would not deem it necessary to do more than simply refer to it, as it has already been amply reported in our local journals by the editors thereof and our Secretary. But, seeing our report is to occupy a place in the Archives of the Provincial Bureau of Agriculture, we have great pleasure in reporting that the fall show of 1868 was a great success. It is the general opinion that it exceeded anything of

the kind that has heretofore taken place in this county. The prize list was the highest ever offered in connection with this society, viz., $750. The number of articles entered for competition was nearly 2,000. And the amount of prizes taken about $700. The attendance of visitors was far beyond that of any former year. It is thought to be no exaggeration to say that this year 6,000 sight-seers inspected the accumulated industrial and agricultural products of the county. These figures exhibit the North Riding of Oxford taking something like its proper position among the agricultural exhibitions of the Province. It has long stood high for its agricultural development and prosperity, but until lately it ranked low as regards its exhibitions. This, we are proud to say, can no longer be predicated of it. With regard to the merits of the articles exhibited, it is no undue praise to pronounce them highly creditable to the county. It would be out of place here to notice in detail the many articles exhibited, or even those which carried off the prizes. The farm and dairy produce, however, demand a word of special commendation. The samples of grain were numerous and of surpassing quality. No less than 500 bushels tasked the patience and discerning skill of the experienced judges. The specimens of dairy produce were in every way worthy of the county's high reputation as a dairy district. The Directors would take this opportunity of again commending cheese manufacture as a branch of farming. Oxford is fast becoming the Cheshire, or Ayrshire, or Herkimer of Canada, and there is nothing that we are aware of to prevent it from rivaling those famed dairy counties in the quality of its article. The beneficial influence of cheese dairying is already being experienced among us not only in its direct profitability, but in the yield per acre of grain, and in the enhanced value of our farm property. To Oxford farmers then we diffidently, yet confidently, address the counsel, continue to prosecute this new feature of Canadian husbandry, but do so in the exercise of a wise discretion, remembering that too much cheese produces constipation in the market, and that the generality of farmers are the better of having more than one string to their bows. Another feature in the exhibition which it would be inexcusable not to mention, was the excellent, though not extensive, display of domestic manufactures. The production in this our county town and elsewhere of articles of household utility, refinement and luxury, such as were exhibited, evidences the mechanical skill of our tradesmen, and, at the same time, is a fair criterion of the commercial and agricultural prosperity of the district. Mutual dependence is a social law. The farmer cannot say to the mechanic, I have no need of thee, and the converse is equally true. Again, wealth creates wants, is another social law. These two ligaments of the social bond we are happy to say are in force among us, and long may Woodstock flourish by "God speeding the Plough." In this connection the Directors have much pleasure in gratefully acknowledging the many liberal donations in money and goods amounting to the sum of $250, received from the merchants and tradesmen of Woodstock for the purpose of swelling the prize list, and thus rendering the exhibition more attractive. Although some may say that their doing so is like "throwing out a sprat to catch a whale," we credit them with a more honourable motive, "the public good." No doubt it is their interest, according to the social law of mutual dependence, to further agricultural progress, yet, at the same time, there is as little doubt that those generous gifts were prompted by the desire to see in Woodstock an exhibition worthy of its position as the centre of a great agricultural district, and we have reason to know that they exulted in the success of the exhibition this year as much as farmers did themselves. Their continued co-operation in this patriotic endeavour is most respectfully and earnestly entreated.

With regard to the management of the exhibition, the Directors have to report that, fully persuaded of the necessity of the step, they again ventured on extending the show over two days, in so far as to have the articles in the hall judged and an evening exhibition the first day. This change is a modification of that which was attempted with signal failure in 1866. We are happy to say that this year the plan succeeded admirably. It facilitated the judges in discharging their onerous duties, it enabled the townsfolk and those farmers in the vicinity of the town to enjoy an evening's instructive and pleasurable relaxation, enhanced by the spirit-stirring strains of the band of the Oxford Rifles; it gave to visitors the whole of the second day to inspect, without undue crowding, the exhibited articles, and last, but not least, it materially plenished the treasury of the society. The success of this change shews that the agricultural community is being educated in those

things (to use the words of our Secretary) "which have self-interest and common sense as their basis." It is estimated that 3,500 persons passed through the hall, and $181 were collected at the door from non-members. * * * *

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Blandford.**

Number of Members, 438.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		94 40	
" Members' Subscriptions		444 00	
" Admissions to Show		42 10	
" Legislative Grant		140 00	
" Proceeds of Collections at Ploughing Match		30 17	
			750 68
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	312 75		
" " Field Products	62 75		
" " Dairy "	29 00		
" " Horticultural Products	22 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	38 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	41 75		
" " Ploughing Match	49 00		
		556 00	
" Working Expenses		140 65	
			696 65
Balance in hand			54 03

Blenheim.

Number of Members, 228.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		40 35	
" Members' Subscriptions		411 00	
" Admissions to Show		91 45	
" Legislative Grant		120 00	
" Proceeds Sale of Seeds		4 50	
			667 30
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	272 00		
" " Field Products	114 00		
" " Dairy "	15 00		
" Agricultural Implements	40 00		
" Arts and Manufactures	20 00		
		461 00	
" Working Expenses		108 35	
			569 35
Balance in hand			97.95

NOTE.—$65 were subscribed in the Township for a ploughing match, and the same amount for the "*Canada Farmer*," but not in connection with the Society.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT.

The Directors of this Society, in laying before this meeting the fifteenth Annual Report of the Society, beg to state that they do so with feelings of pride, inasmuch as the last show proved a grand success.

Notwithstanding they had many difficulties to contend with, the show of 1868 was equal to any ever held in this township. Although the number of entries was not as numerous as on former years, the animals and articles on exhibition were far in advance. The horses exhibited could not have been beaten in the Province, and as evidence of the fact, we would state that several horses which had taken prizes at the Provincial, were unable to sustain the reputation they then obtained, when they came in competition with the excellent animals of this neighbourhood.

It is a very pleasing feature to observe that the young animals which now carry off the best prizes, are from imported stock. The owners of such would not have caused their stock to have traversed this township, had it not been for the indefatigable energy of your Committee to keep up a Spring Fair, thereby compelling the successful competitors to have their stallions serve in this township.

As regards cattle, we feel that we cannot speak too highly of them, as they were worthy of all commendation, and it must be very gratifying to their owners to see, in so short a time, their perseverance and liberality crowned with such success. With respect to the introduction of thorough breeds, we feel that an injustice would be done were we not to mention the names of Messrs. Tew, Moffat, Wakefield, Rogers and others.

Many excellent grades were on exhibition, but we forbear from mentioning names, as they would occupy too much space. Enough to say, that the exhibitors of such beautiful animals have the heartfelt thanks of the Committee for the visible improvement in this class.

In respect to sheep, we are unable to convey to the members of the Society the great satisfaction your Committee feel in bringing before your notice the marked success the Society has obtained in the last few years in encouraging this branch of agricultural industry.

The grain department, as usual, was well represented, especially fall wheat, which has well repaid the farmer for the labour and capital invested; and your Committee firmly believe that if our farmers would only adopt a more thorough system of rotation of crops, we might again occupy the proud position of being the greatest wheat-growing township in the Dominion.

The mechanical department, we do not think, received that attention from the mechanics of this township which it was entitled to, as your Committee have endeavoured to encourage this branch of our industry by offering as liberal prizes as any society in this part of the country.

Nissouri, East.

Number of Members, 112.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		22 26	
" Members' Subscriptions		112 00	
" Legislative Grant		36 54	
			770 80
Cr.			
Prizes for Live Stock	95 50		
" " Field Products	16 50		
" " Dairy "	2 50		
" " Horticultural Products	3 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	5 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	8 50		
		131 25	
" Preparing Show Grounds		6 00	
" Working Expenses		24 68	
			161 93
Balance in hand			8 87

Zorra, East.

Number of Members, 136.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		57 40	
" Members' Subscriptions		155 00	
For Ploughing Match and entry fees		34 56	
To Legislative Grant		53 56	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		2 75	
			303 26
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	97 00		
" " Field Products	27 00		
" " Dairy "	10 50		
" " Horticultural Products	4 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	5 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	17 25		
" " Ploughing Match	28 50		
" " Growing Crops	31 00		
		220 75	
" Preparing Show Grounds		5 00	
" Working Expenses		37 06	
			262 81
Balance in hand			40 45

Extracts from Report.

Comparatively speaking, the year 1868 has been with us as a Society a somewhat lively one. The action of the Society has not been confined this year to the periodical visit of an annual exhibition. Its vitality has gone forth in other forms of usefulness.

In the early part of the year, the Society held several meetings for the discussion of agricultural subjects. The meetings were well attended, and chiefly by young men. The topics were of practical interest, and evoked from those partaking in their discussion much interesting and profitable remarks. The savour of these meetings still remains in the minds of those who attended them, and the wish has been expressed that another series be held this winter. We think that it would be well to do so. Such meetings are admirably calculated to stir up and foster the spirit of emulation or honourable rivalry in successfully prosecuting the work of the farm, besides having other important collateral advantages. Another of the Society's operations during the year was the ploughing match held in conjunction with the West Zorra Agricultural Society. The idea of this union ploughing match was suggested by the President of that Society, Ed. Huggins, Esq. Your Directors are pleased to report that although this "bonspiel" with the plough was engaged in on their part with some fear, lest as a township we should not make a creditable appearance, the result showed that the fear was unfounded, as the competitors from East Zorra were awarded the highest prizes in both classes (men and boys). The match was largely attended; great interest was manifested in the competition, and we hope that the effect of this trial of skill will be to stir up our young scions of the soil to excel in this important part of farm labour. Then, again, there was introduced this year a new feature into our field-root competition, viz., prizes for the best cultivated field of roots of not less than three acres. The circumstance, which led to the introduction of this novelty, was the donation of $5 by Mr. Perry, our local member, and one of a similar amount from Mr. Oliver, our representative in the House of Commons (to their credit be it mentioned), to be expended as the Directors judged best. The Directors hope that the application of this generous gift to this purpose will meet with your approval. Root culture is now generally recognized as an essential element in good farming. It is a prime necessity in stock raising and dairy farming, and is also highly conducive to prolific crops of our ordinary cereals. Every possible encouragement therefore should be given to root culture. We would have liked, had the competitors for these prizes, as well as for the ordinary prizes in the field-root competition, been more numerous. That they were not so may be

traced to the season being unfavourable to the growth of roots. It is worthy of notice here, however, that notwithstanding the summer's drought, the yield per acre of the successful competitors was very good. This raises the interesting question—How was it that under the same disadvantageous circumstance of dry weather, root culture was successful with one and not with another? Was it owing to the date of sowing? or to the time of manuring? or to the system of cultivation? A comparison of facts on these and other points might lead to a solution of the question, and future avoidance of the causes of failure.

* * * * *

In regard to the exhibition of 1868, it will compare favourably with that of any former year. In articles entered for exhibition, there is an increase of five over that of the show of 1867, and it was far ahead of that of 1866. The number of cattle shown this year was 45, and 17 of these were thorough-bred. It is worthy of notice here that the prizes for thorough-bred cattle were more distributed than in years past. This shows that the importance of improving the breed of our stock, by the introduction of short-horn blood, is becoming more widely felt among us. May this feeling spread still more widely, and if wealth, spirit and enterprize, are not possessed in sufficient degree by all to lead them to seek to own one or more of this class of animals, let all avail themselves of the use of them when brought within their reach. In dairy produce, the exhibition was highly creditable to the township. There were about 30 entries in this class. Last year, we claimed for East Zorra the title of the Banner Township in the County of Oxford as regards cheese manufacture; and this year, having again entered the lists, we are gratified in that we still retain our laurels, and lead the van—the cheese manufactured at the factory of the late Wm. Walton, Esq., having been awarded the first prize, though opposed by the parent and famed dairies of the South Riding. In the report of last year, the Directors took occasion to recommend, even in the face of low prices, the continued prosecution, within reasonable limits, of cheese manufacture. They would again urge its claims on the attention of East Zorra farmers. It leads to a system of husbandry which Canadian farms loudly call for, viz., the cultivation of pasture grasses and other green crops, and a more liberal distribution of manure. No doubt, the pursuit of this branch of farming is incompatible with the extensive raising of stock. Calves with a lean and hungry look, called in this section of the country "factory calves," may be the result of *cheesing* them out of their milk; yet notwithstanding this, its advantages exceed its disadvantages. The most remarkable feature in this year's exhibition was the large display of farm produce. In this class, there were 107 entries as against 57 last year. This shows that, despite the parching heat and the premature ripening of the crops, samples of grain worthy of exhibition were raised among us. It is perhaps not out of place here to congratulate the farming community on the favorable state of the grain market, were it for no other purpose than to give another exception to the general rule, that farmers are everlasting grumblers. That farmers have for some time back been realizing good prices for their produce is matter of notoriety, there is no denying it. But say, our merchants, who with fusky impatience wait to bleed us: "Our trade is not correspondingly brisk. What are farmers doing with their plethora of cash?" Perhaps some of them are with prudent forethought, laying up for a "rainy day," some are no doubt devoting it to the redemption of their land, from the galling shackles of a mortgage. Others are with it improving their out-buildings, and not a few are being enabled to come out of the state chrysalis, "the log hut," to the state perfect, the neat brick or stone cottage.

*Zorra, West**

Number of Members, 145.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		28 75	
" Members' Subscriptions		148 00	
" Admissions to Show		6 00	
" Legislative Grant		56 75	
" Municipal Grants Embro and West Zorra		20 00	
			259 50

Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	97 25		
" " Field Products	48 25		
" " Dairy "	8 50		
" " Horticultural Products	12 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	14 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	14 00		
		194 50	
" Working Expenses		36 51	
			231 01
Balance in hand			28 49

OXFORD, SOUTH.

Number of Members, 96.

Dr.	$	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		89 47	
" Members' Subscriptions		96 00	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Proceeds Sale of Live Stock		158 50	
" Proceeds Sale of Seeds		19 70	
" Cash from Union Exhibition		10 00	
			1073 67
Cr.			
" L. G. to Township Societies		420 00	
" Union Exhibition of S. R. Oxford and S. Norwich		357 88	
" Canada Herd Book		4 00	
" Working Expenses		11 59	
			793 47
Balance in hand			280 20

Balance Sheet of South Oxford E. D., and S. Norwich Union Exhibition.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Cash S. Oxford E. D. Society		357 87½	
" S. Norwich Society		357 87½	
" A. Oliver, M. P. P., Special Prize		20 00	
" E. Caswell, Esq., "		10 00	
" Judges on Dairy Products		12 00	
			757 75
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	357 75		
" " Field Products	62 50		
" " Dairy "	65 75		
" " Horticultural Products	21 75		
" " Agricultural Implements	52 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures	96 50		
		656 50	
" Paid South Oxford Society		10 00	
" " South Norwich Society		91 25	
			757 75

Extracts from the Secretary's Report.

The Directors not having made any remarks or explanations of the proceedings for the year, I beg to submit the following, in connection with the Annual Report of the South Oxford E. D. Agricultural Society for the year 1868.

This Society and the South Norwich Branch Agricultural Society held a Union Exhibition at Otterville. The terms of agreement were, that each society should furnish to the Union fund an equal amount of money.

The Exhibition was held two days, and may be considered the most successful ever held in the county. The number of entries, 2,061, exceeds any previous years about 500.

Cheese manfacturing is a leading branch of industry in the county of Oxford. The quantity produced this season is in advance of the year 1867, and the price per lb. about 1½c. higher, or about 16 per cent. more, and cheese shipped earlier.

There seems to be an idea prevalent with many of our dairymen that any kind of stock or cows will answer the purposes of a dairy, milk being the only object, apparently, and in the herds of these dairymen many very inferior animals are to be seen; certainly it answers a purpose when first starting the business, as less capital would get the required number of cows, but the results do not show profits. Where a number of cows are kept from year to year, some become useless from varied causes, and in such cases cannot be turned to profitable account. I do not contend that our dairy herds should be composed of thorough bred stock, but I do think that if the object were to get cows from three parts to thorough bred Durham, or crosses of Durham and Ayrshire, the profits from the dairy would be much greater, the milk as great, if not considerably greater, in quantity, and in quality much richer, whilst the animals, in case of failure in milk, could be sold almost any time (if cared for as they should be) at remunerating prices. Considerable attention should be given yearly to the improvement of the stock of cows, by careful selections, and more particularly careful crossing, and a few years only need pass before a very marked difference would be observable in the profits from the same number of cows. Some of our farmers have been awake to this, and now have from 20 to 50 cows, all well bred and kept in a condition ready for the butcher at any time.

In conducting the Annual Exhibitions of Agricultural Societies, there is often a very great inconvenience experienced in reference to thorough-bred stock, about obtaining reliable pedigrees. Could not some plan be adopted by the Department of Agriculture to make it more imperative in furnishing good pedigrees? Prizes should be paid only to such as have certified pedigrees in classes for thoroughbreds.

Township Branches.

Dereham.

Number of Members, 232.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		308 20	
" Admission to Show		127 00	
" Legislative Grant		87 68	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		10 00	
			532 88
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		3 58	
" Prizes for Live Stock	178 75		
" " Field Products	33 50		
" " Dairy "	26 25		
" " Horticultural Products	21 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	22 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	28 00		
		310 75	
" Preparing Show Grounds		51 44	
10	145		

By Agricultural Publications	61 20	
" Working Expenses	116 07	
		543 04
Balance due Treasurer		10 16

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

In connection with the report of the Dereham Branch Agricultural Society, for the year 1868. I beg to say in reference to the fall exhibition, that it was the most successful ever held by this Society ; the number of entries considerably increased. being nearly 1,200. The admission fee to non-members, amounted to $127, at ten cents each, after admitting members and their families free.

It was anticipated that there would be a considerable falling off, particularly in the grain and roots departments in consequence of the dryness of the season, but the competition was greater and samples generally, fully equal in quality to any previous year.

The display of dairy products was far in advance, the quality, particularly of cheese, as good as the Province can produce; this being the cheese township of Ontario.

In every department a marked improvement was apparent, and a much greater interest taken than heretofore.

*Norwich.**

Number of Members, 180.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		7 26	
" Members' Subscriptions		370 70	
" Admissions to Show		112 78	
" Legislative Grant		106 77	
" Amount from J. J. Burgess		75 00	
" Proceeds Rent of Grounds		18 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		22 00	
			712 51
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	201 75		
" " Field Products	45 00		
" " Dairy "	20 25		
" " Horticultural Products	17 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	47 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	35 75		
Total awarded	366 75		
Unpaid	17 00		
		349 75	
" Prizes for previous years		20 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds		16 00	
" H. McDonald's Note		76 13	
" Agricultural Publications		78 40	
" Working Expenses		118 18	
			658 46
Balance in hand			54 05

South Norwich.

Number of Members, 335.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		166 39	
" Members' Subscriptions		335 00	
" Admissions to Show		226 70	
" Legislative Grant		125 40	
" Proceeds Sale of Seeds		150 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		145 25	
			1,148 74
Cr.			
By Prizes	430 90		
" Preparing Show Grounds	294 66		
" Purchase of Seed	145 00		
" Working Expenses	237 92		
			1,108 48
Balance in hand			40 26

Note.—For account of prizes at the Fall Union Exhibition, see the Returns of the E. D. Society of S. Oxford.

Report.

The Directors of your Society feel much pleasure in presenting to you this, our annual report, and we think every member will feel gratified at our being able to show that after paying all premiums awarded at the Spring and Fall Show, and the large amount of expenditure necessary for buildings, and completion of the buildings, and preparing and fitting up of our large and commodious show ground, that we find we are indebted only in the sum of $355, a small amount compared to the improvements and position of this Society. We find by the Treasurer's report a balance in favor of the Society of $40, leaving an actual debt due by the Society of $314, which we would urge our successors in office to use every exertion and means at their command to liquidate as soon as possible.

Your Directors received propositions from the Board of Directors of the South Oxford Society for the holding of a union exhibition at Otterville. The results of the said exhibition proved satisfactory to all parties concerned.

Your Directors purchased a quantity of Spring seed wheat, which, being inferior in quality to what it was represented, or the unfavorable season, or both, it did not answer the expectations of the Society. We would, however, urge the necessity of procuring fresh seed, and exchanging of stock, whenever the Society is in a position to do so. * * *

*North and West Oxford, and Ingersol.**

Number of Members, 162.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		15 09	
" Members' Subscriptions		162 00	
" Admissions to Show		47 80	
" Legislative Grant		52 76	
" Subscriptions of 12 new members		24 00	
" Proceeds Sale of Lumber		8 50	
" Cash borrowed		36 40	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		20 00	
			366 55
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	132 25		
" " Field Products	23 25		
" " Dairy "	28 00		
" " Horticultural Products	8 50		

By Prizes for Agricultural Implements	11 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	13 75		
		227 25	
" Preparing Show Grounds	20 25		
" Paid borrowed money	36 00		
" Working Expenses	81 26		
			364 76
Balance in hand			1 79

*Oxford, East.**

Number of Members, 89

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance on hand		84 80	
" Members' Subscriptions		145 40	
" Admissions to Show		7 00	
" Legislative Grant		47 36	
" A. Oliver, M. P. P., donation		6 00	
" Subscriptions for Ploughing Match		52 65	
			343 21

Cr.

By Prizes for Live Stock	150 00		
" " Field Products	29 25		
" " Dairy "	7 50		
" " Horticultural Products	3 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures	9 25		
" " Ploughing Match	48 80		
		248 05	
" Agricultural Publications		19 80	
" Working Expenses		54 33	
			322 18
Balance in hand			21 03

PEEL.*

Number of Members, 186.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		165 11	
" Members' Subscriptions 1868, $227, 1869, $152		379 00	
" Admissions to Show		609 47	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Municipal Grants, County, $156, Town, $30		186 00	
" J. C. Snell, Special Prize		6 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		11 00	
			2056 58

Cr.

By Prizes for Live Stock	484 00		
" " Field Products	76 00		
" " Dairy "	39 00		
" " Horticultural Products	28 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	41 00		

By Prizes for Arts and Manufactures	174 00		
" " Growing Crops	30 00		
Total awarded	872 00		
Unpaid	120 00		
		752 00	
" Prizes previous year		55 50	
" L. G. to Township Societies		459 68	
" Preparing Grounds		76 45	
" Working Expenses		275 47	
			1619 10
Balance in hand			437 48

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Chinguacousy.**

Number of Members, 77.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		121 00	
" Legislative Grant		171 20	
" Municipal Grant		60 00	
			352 20
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		59 42	
" Prizes for Live Stock	166 00		
" " Field Products	32 50		
" " Dairy "	9 50		
" " Horticultural Products	6 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	2 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	11 00		
		227 50	
" Preparing Show Grounds		22 23	
" Working Expenses		30 99	
			340 14
Balance in hand			12 06

*Gore of Toronto.**

Number of Members, 85.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		15 13	
" Members Subscriptions		89 00	
" Admission to Show		11 60	
" Legislative Grant		117 28	
" Municipal Grant		15 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		31 00	
			279 01
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	139 00		
" " Field Products	28 25		
" " Dairy "	6 00		
" " Horticultural Products	2 50		

By Prizes for Agricultural Implements	21 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	16 00		
Total awarded	212 75		
Unpaid	19 00		
		193 75	
" Prizes for previous years		41 50	
" Working Expenses		43 47	
			278 72
Balance in hand			29

*Toronto.**

Number of Members, 123.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		118 23	
" Members' Subscriptions		141 00	
" Admissions to Show		53 10	
" Legislative Grant		171 20	
" Municipal Grant		100 00	
			583 53
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	163 50		
" " Field Products	44 00		
" " Dairy "	12 00		
" " Horticultural Products	14 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	38 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	60 50		
Total awarded	332 50		
Unpaid	2 00		
		330 50	
" Preparing Show Grounds		27 00	
" Working Expenses		53 75	
			411 25
Balance in hand			172 28

PERTH, NORTH.*

Number of Members, 365.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		472 80	
" Members' Subscriptions		488 00	
" Legislative Grant		205 90	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Municipal Grant		130 00	
" Proceeds Sale of Seeds		163 57	
" Legislative Grant from the Township of Downie		140 00	
			2300 27
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	328 00		
" " Field Products	239 00		
" " Dairy "	21 00		

By Prizes for Horticultural Products	34 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	67 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	91 00		
" " Ploughing Match	86 00		
" " Growing Crops	14 50		
		881 00	
" Prizes previous year		8 00	
" L. G. to Township Societies		203 00	
" Agricultural Publications		4 80	
" Preparing Grounds		30 35	
" Working Expenses		314 38	
			1441 53
Balance in hand			858 74

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Mornington.**

Number of Members, 61.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		34 36	
" Members' Subscriptions		61 00	
" Admissions to Show		11 00	
" Legislative Grant		63 00	
" Municipal Grant		20 00	
" Donation from J. Redford, Esq., M.P.		20 00	
			209 36
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	81 50		
" " Field Products	24 75		
" " Dairy "	5 00		
" " Horticultural Products	1 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	5 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	17 25		
		135 50	
" Preparing Show Grounds		2 00	
" Working Expenses		35 41	
			172 91
Balance in hand			36 45

*Wallace and Elma.**

Number of Members, 140.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		140 00	
" Admissions to Show		22 00	
" Legislative Grant		140 00	
" Donations of Residents in Listowel		70 25	
" Donation from Mr. Redford, M.P.		20 00	
			392 25
CR.			
By Balance due Treasurer		35 49	
" Prizes for Live Stock	87 00		
" " Field Products	30 00		
" " Dairy "	9 00		
" " Horticultural Products	14 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	11 00		

By Prizes for Arts and Manufactures	12 00		
" " Ploughing Match	55 25		
Total Awarded	218 25		
Unpaid	6 25		
		212 00	
" Prizes at Spring Show		20 00	
" Working Expenses, including Ploughing Match		118 09	
			385 58
Balance in hand			6 67

PERTH, SOUTH.*

Number of Members, 222.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		97 22	
" Members' Subscriptions		241 50	
" Admissions to Show		119 35	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Municipal Grants		155 00	
			1,313 07
Cr.			
" Prizes for Live Stock	281 25		
" " Field Products	61 15		
" " Dairy "	29 00		
" " Horticultural Products	35 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	31 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	63 50		
" " Growing Crops	18 00		
Total awarded	518 90		
Unpaid	37 41		
		581 49	
" L. G. to Township Societies		320 00	
" Purchase of Exhibition Grounds		168 00	
" Agricultural Publications		4 00	
" Working Expenses		254 83	
			1,228 32
Balance in hand			84 75

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Downie.**

Number of Members, 113.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		131 10	
" Legislative Grant		140 00	
" Municipal Grant		20 00	
			291 10
Cr.			
By Paid Treasurer of South Riding Society		271 10	
" Working Expenses		19 05	
			290 15
Balance in hand			95

Fullarton.

Number of Members, 86.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		94 00	
" Legislative Grant		160 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		6 50	
			260 50
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	125 75		
" " Field Products	22 00		
" " Dairy "	5 50		
" " Horticultural Products	6 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	10 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	17 25		
" " Ploughing Match	17 00		
		204 25	
" Working Expenses		19 20	
			223 45
Balance in hand			37 05

Extract from Report.

The Directors decided on holding their Show on the 9th of October, and, as you are aware, it was quite a success, surpassing the expectations of the most sanguine. There were, perhaps, some things in connection with the Show that were not what could be desired, but you must recollect that we were just starting, and it could not be expected that we would be perfect; but we trust by experience, and attention to duty, that by another year the Township of Fullarton Agricultural Society will be second to none in the county. Your Directors decided on holding a ploughing match, which took place on the farm of James Watson, Esq., but owing to the difficulty of access and situation, it was not as good a success as the Show. Seventeen dollars were awarded for prizes. Your Directors have the pleasure to state that, notwithstanding the liberal prizes given, they have on hand a small amount for another year, when we expect to see the number of members, at least, doubled.

PETERBOROUGH, EAST.

Number of Members, 83.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		83 00	
" Admissions to Show		145 13	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Subscription for Ploughing Match		39 50	
" Proceeds Sale of Seeds		8 50	
" Cash from Asphodel, Belmont and Dummer Society		101 38	
			1077 51
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	216 00		
" " Field Products	44 25		
" " Dairy " Sugar, &c.	21 75		
" " Horticultural Products	12 23		
" " Agricultural Implements	13 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	47 25		
" " Ploughing Match	77 50		
Total awarded	431 98		
Unpaid	40 50		
		391 48	

By L. G. to Township Societies	420 00	
" Working Expenses	169 30	
		980 78
Balance in hand		96 73

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT.

Your Directors have much pleasure in presenting you with this the first Annual Report of your Society.

The success which marked its organization, with a roll of eighty-two members, and which has attended its every operation throughout the year, is matter for mutual congratulation.

Your Directors were favourable to the appropriation of a portion of your funds for the purchase, and distribution amongst the members, of new seed grains; but from the lateness of the season, they did not deem it expedient to take any action in the matter. Considering it, however, of the highest importance, they would recommend their successors to the adoption of some scheme, whereby this might be carried into effect.

Believing that the introduction of improved stock was of equal importance with "change of seed," your Directors were induced to offer for competition "large premiums" for thorough-bred stock, as an incitement to their importation. The result, to some extent, has been as they contemplated. Thorough-bred Durham, Ayrshire and Galloway stock being now owned within the riding.

The Exhibition was most successful. The total entries were 578. Draught and carriage horses were well represented. There were five entries of thorough-bred cattle, owned by members. The grade cattle were numerous, and, on the whole, good of their class. Sheep, both long and short woolled, were largely represented. In roots and vegetables the display was an average. In dairy products, the butter exhibited was specially noteworthy. The entries were numerous, and the quality so uniformly excellent, the decision of the Judges was rendered a matter of some difficulty. It is pleasing to observe that greater care is now being bestowed on the manufacture of this article, and that "Canadian butter" in foreign markets is no longer synonymous with "grease," or the lowest branch of this commodity known to the trade.

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

Asphodel, Belmont and Dummer.

Number of Members, 263.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		41 26	
" Members' Subscriptions		263 00	
" Legislative Grant		197 25	
" Proceeds Sale of Seeds		363 67	
			865 18
CR.			
By Cash paid County Society		101 38	
" Preparing Show Grounds		14 14	
" Purchase of Seed		571 67	
" Agricultural Publications		36 00	
" Working Expenses		69 04	
			792 23
Balance in hand			72 95

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT.

The report of the proceedings of your Directors for the past year is necessarily brief, from the fact that the County Society held its First Fall Exhibition within the limits of

this Society; and your Directors, in conformity with the provisions of the Act relative thereto, merged its funds with those of the County Society, as no separate township show could be held.

Your Directors, however, as in former years, imported agricultural seeds for sale and distribution to the members, and circulated as extensively as possible the *Canada Farmer*, believing that such periodicals disseminate a large amount of practical information on agricultural matters. * * *

*Dummer and Douro.**

Number of Members, 75.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		49 81	
" Members' Subscriptions		75 00	
" Legislative Grant		56 25	
" Proceeds, Sale of Seeds		76 80	
			257 86
Cr.			
By Purchase of 40 bushels Clover Seed		193 90	
" Working Expenses		20 32	
			214 22
Balance in hand			43 64

*Dysart.**

Number of Members, 52.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		24 30	
" Members' Subscriptions		52 00	
" Admissions to Show		2 00	
" Legislative Grant		39 00	
" Proceeds of service of Bull		16 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		25 00	
			158 30
Cr.			
By Prizes at Exhibition		99 56	
" Keep of Society's Bull		32 75	
" Working Expenses		17 69	
			150 00
Balance in hand			8 30

*Otonabee.**

Number of Members (not given).

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		74 13	
To Members' Subscriptions		181 00	
" Legislative Grant		127 50	
" Proceeds Sale of Clover Seed and Plaster		485 95	
" Admissions to Show		12 32	
			880 90
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	58 50		
" " Field Products	22 75		
" " Dairy "	8 00		

By Prizes for Arts and Manufactures	22 50		
" " Horticultural Products	3 37		
Total awarded	115 12		
Unpaid	19 87		
		95 25	
" Prizes for previous years		10 30	
" Purchase of Plaster and Clover Seed		564 63	
" Working Expenses		32 89	
			703 07
Balance in hand			177 83

PETERBOROUGH, WEST.

Number of Members, 80.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		95 50	
" Admissions to Show		92 00	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		6 50	
			894 00

Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	230 75		
" " Field Products and Dairy	37 00		
" " Growing Crops	12 00		
" " Horticultural Products	9 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	27 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	38 55		
		355 30	
" L. G. to Township Societies		420 00	
" Working Expenses		88 70	
			864 00
Balance in hand			30 00

Extracts from Report.

Agriculture is the earliest, the most necessary and interesting of all the industrial pursuits. Earliest, because it is coeval with the race ; most necessary, because poor and rich, yea the King himself, lives of the field. And it would be difficult to designate a calling more interesting. Watching the first bursting of the tender blade daily, through the weeks of the first full vigour of springtide, observing the grass or the grain clothing the fields with the coming harvest, speedily noticing such rich reward of labour in the yellowing of the fields for the reaping, gathering in, till peace and plenty reign in full, generous, and thankful hearts. Or to view agriculture in its other department, viz.—the rearing or improvement of stock, there is much here, too, to interest and profit.

But agriculture may rightfully claim rank, and ought to be viewed as a *science*, as well as a healthful and interesting pursuit. It is a science in the strictest sense of the word. And while laws of thought, the starry heavens, and the deep places of the earth, have each their tutelar students, it has been found, and the knowledge is increasing with delightful proportions, that cereal growth, the nature and capabilities of soils, are as strictly under established laws as any of the systems above named. To popularize these laws of the science of agriculture, and to create a vigorous advancement in the vocations of the field, Agricultural Societies are calculated to be of immense advantage, especially

in the gradation in which we have them now-a-days. The advantages are so evident that the least observant cannot fail, at least, to notice them. Competition is excited; the opportunities afforded of conference on the general questions of farming, the exhibition of implements, and the exchanges in cereals and animals. These and such like are certain to affect very materially the ways and facilities of agriculture. It is greatly to be regretted that so many, who are deeply interested in all these things, show such indifference regarding direct co-operation in the agencies referred to. It is scarcely credible that considerable difficulty is yearly experienced in procuring such a list of subscribers as to insure the Government Grant. And when it is considered how low the fee is, it is marvellous that our farming community, involved as they are in all that pertains to agricultural improvements, should be so laggard in their interest herein. The subscription list last year was only 50 at first, barely enough for Government requirements. The Committee judged it well, in order to enforce earlier payment, that none should be received as members after the 15th September, unless on payment of $1.50.

Township Branches.

*Monaghan, South.**

Number of Members, 98.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		17 16	
" Members' Subscriptions		88 00	
" Admissions to Show		2 00	
" Legislative Grant		140 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		5 00	
			273 66
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	69 25		
" " Field Products	20 75		
" " Dairy "	4 25		
" " Horticultural Products	8 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	19 75		
" " Ploughing Match	24 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	1 25		
		148 00	
" Agricultural Publications		48 50	
" Working Expenses		15 36	
			211 86
Balance in hand			61 80

*Smith and North Monaghan.**

Number of Members, 98.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		100 50	
" Legislative Grant		140 00	
" Note discounted		592 57	
" Proceeds, Sale of Clover Seed		558 25	
" Proceeds Sale of Bags		20 00	
			1,411 32
Cr.			
By Prizes		124 00	
" Purchase of Clover Seed		564 61	
" Purchase of Bags		18 75	
" Paid Note		600 00	
" Working Expenses		12 42	
			1,319 78
Balance in hand			91 54

Peterborough Horticultural Society.

Number of Members, 57.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		54 98	
" Members' Subscriptions		57 00	
" Admissions to Show		34 37	
" Legislative Grant		140 00	
			286 35
Cr.			
By Prizes		55 50	
" Working Expenses		22 00	
			77 50
Balance in hand			208 85

Note.—This Society, during its first year's existence, held but one show, which, considering the unfavorable character of the season, was as successful as could have been reasonably expected.

PRESCOTT.

Number of Members, 66.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		30 81	
" Members' Subscriptions		66 00	
" Admissions to Show		30 44	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Subscription of Branch Societies		156 00	
" Subscription of E. and W. Hawksbury and Longueil Societies for prizes on grain		29 00	
			1003 21
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	182 00		
" " Field Products	38 25		
" " Dairy "	44 00		
" " Horticultural Products	1 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	64 25		
" " Ploughing Match	34 00		
		364 00	
" Prizes for previous year		3 00	
" L. G. to Township Societies		420 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds		5 00	
" " Refunded Branch Societies		156 00	
" Working Expenses		46 64	
			994 64
Balance in hand			8 57

Report.

In submitting their Annual Report, your Directors feel that owing to the unfavourable season for agriculture just closed, they are not in a position to render as flattering a report as in years past—the great and unprecedented drought of last season telling to an alarming extent against agriculture in all its branches. Nevertheless, your Directors feel most happy in reporting that notwithstanding the unfavourable nature of the season, that

the Fall Exhibition compared favourably with past years, and in some respects rather surpassed them. The stock exhibited showed to some extent an improvement on former exhibitions. Dairy products and manufactures equal to, if not superior. The concourse of people assembled, and the interest manifested on the occasion, show that if Providence only lends a helping hand, the agriculturists and others of the County of Prescott will do their utmost to help themselves.

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Caledonia.**

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		36 00	
" Legislative Grant		70 00	
			106 00
CR.			
By Prizes on Grain, Hay and Roots			106 00

*Longueuil, and East and West Hawkesbury.**

Number of Members, 41.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		23 00	
" Members' Subscriptions		135 00	
" Legislative Grant		210 00	
			368 00
CR.			
By Prizes for Growing Crops		285 00	
" Special Prize for Seeds		20 00	
" Working Expenses		56 00	
			361 00
Balance in hand			7 00

*Plantagenet, North.**

Number of Members, 26.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		11 83	
" Members' Subscriptions		54 50	
" Legislative Grant		70 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		2 10	
			138 43
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	38 15		
" " Field Products	2 25		
" " Dairy "	4 25		
" " Horticultural Products	50		
" " Growing Crops	35 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	6 50		
		87 40	
" Working Expenses for two years		38 50	
			125 90
Balance in hand			12 53

*Plantagenet, South.**

Number of members, 40.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		80 00	
" Legislative Grant		70 00	
			150 00
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	58 50		
" " Field Products	24 50		
" " Dairy "	7 25		
" " Growing Crops	28 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	7 00		
		126 00	
" Working Expenses		20 62	
			146 62
Balance in hand			3 38

PRINCE EDWARD.

Number of Members, 257.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		320 96	
" Members' Subscriptions		257 00	
" Admissions to Show		148 35	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Cash from J. Terrill		100 00	
" Cash from W. G. Stafford		1000 00	
			2526 31
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	279 00		
" " Field Products	24 25		
" " Dairy "	18 50		
" " Horticultural Products	17 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures	83 20		
" " Ploughing Match	19 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	17 25		
Total awarded	458 45		
Unpaid	78 05		
		380 40	
" By Prizes for previous years		79 55	
" L. G. to Township Societies		418 60	
" Paid for Exhibition Buildings, Fencing, &c.		1514 50	
" Agricultural Publications		126 74	
" Working Expenses		147 72	
			2667 51
Balance due Treasurer			141 20

Extracts from Report.

The Show grounds have been graded and levelled in a very substantial and creditable manner, making a fine driving course of one-third of a mile in length, which, having been ornamented with trees, will give the enclosure the appearance of a park in a very few years, rivalling the pleasure grounds of some of our large cities. The expense of fitting the grounds, as above, amounted to $267.35, which sum your Directors consider as money well invested, and are sure will meet with the hearty approval of all the members of the Society.

The fine Exhibition Building which has been erected is two stories high, 75 feet in length, and 50 feet in width, and supplemented with large wings at the sills and ends, with an upper platform floor neatly laid down, with planed and matched lumber. The building is ornamented with a large cupola, the sides of which are glass, and above all rises a fine flag staff, from which, on any public occasion, no doubt, will float the noble flag of the country, as a reminder that, while absorbed with the duties and business of every day life, we, as a Society, feel proud to hold an Exhibition under the protection of England's beloved Queen.

Your Directors, in thus reporting progress in this respect, flatter themselves that Prince Edward is possessed of fine Exhibition grounds, and a more suitable and elegant building for such purposes than any Agricultural Society in the Dominion of Canada, which fact has been commented on and observed by strangers, who have visited our grounds and its surroundings.

On account of the severe weather which prevailed at the time of the Exhibition, the attendance was comparatively small, but, notwithstanding the paucity in members, and the severe drought which prevailed during some part of the summer, there was a fine exhibition of grain, and the vegetables were such as drew from some persons who had attended the Provincial Exhibition the remark that, though, of course, there were less in quantity, they were not inferior in quality to those they saw at that Exhibition.

There were some very superior horses on the ground, but the unfavourable weather prevented them appearing to that advantage which they would have done under more favourable circumstances.

The display of cattle and sheep was exceedingly fine for old Prince Edward, as many high-bred animals of both kinds were exhibited, but your Directors cannot refrain from making honourable mention of our neighbours from the adjoining counties of Lennox and Addington, who contributed largely to the interest of our Exhibition, and though they carried away a part of our premium funds, they showed most clearly that they were not behind in the growth and improvement of superior stock; and they also displayed that kindly and friendly feeling which will not soon be forgotten by the farmers of Prince Edward; and your Directors hope to see, not only a continuation of the same kindly feelings, but an augmentation of it carried out amongst the several counties surrounding the Bay of Quinte.

Township Branches.

*Ameliasburgh.**

Number of Members, 81.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		81 00	
" Admissions to Show		29 90	
" Legislative Grant		120 21	
" Subscriptions for Ploughing Match		30 25	
			261 36
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	76 00		
" " Field Products	12 35		
" " Dairy "	3 00		
" " Horticultural Products	3 45		
" " Agricultural Implements	3 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	44 20		
" " Ploughing Match	25 50		
" " Growing Crops	9 25		
		167 25	
" Preparing Show Grounds		16 00	
" Working Expenses		16 70	
			209 95
Balance in hand			51 41

Hallowell.

Number of Members, 55.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		55 00	
" Legislative Grant		88 16	
			143 16
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		45	
" Working Expenses		7 00	
			7 45
Balance in hand			135 71

NOTE.—The Directors report that they held no Show during the year, but are husbanding their resources for the purpose of procuring grounds and a building for exhibition purposes.

*Hillier.**

Number of Members, 56.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		56 00	
" Legislative Grant		88 70	
			144 70
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		3 90	
" Purchase and Keep of Stock		110 00	
" Working Expenses		23 57	
			137 47
Balance in hand			7 23

*Sophiasburgh.**

Number of Members, 79.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		79 00	
" Legislative Grant		121 15	
			200 15
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	54 50		
" " Field Products	15 95		
" " Dairy "	2 75		
" " Horticultural Products	5 25		
" " Hops	1 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	25 60		
		105 80	
" Prizes for previous years		10 25	
" Agricultural Publications		45 00	
" Working Expenses		35 49	
			196 54
Balance in hand			3 61

RENFREW, NORTH.

Number of Members, 91.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		172 00	
" Admissions to Show		2 00	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		3 00	
			877 00
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	140 25		
" " Field Products	1 50		
" " Growing Crops	76 50		
" " Dairy Products	10 75		
" " Horticultural Products	6 85		
" " Agricultural Implements	23 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	28 05		
" " Ploughing Match	38 00		
Total awarded	325 40		
Unpaid	38 00		
		287 40	
" L. G. to Township Societies		195 50	
" Preparing Show Grounds		50 00	
" Working Expenses		159 07	
			691 97
Balance in hand			185 03

Extract from Report.

The Directors, in closing their Report, cannot but refer to the inferior classes of animals kept in this section of country, as shown at the Society's fall show last October. Your Directors are of the opinion that the system of giving prizes (as heretofore practised) to such animals is at variance with the object for which the Legislative grant is given, and to the interest of the Society, and they would recommend the doing away with prizes altogether for a season, and the funds thus allowed to accumulate be laid out in purchasing superior animals by the Society, from which to breed. In other respects the Society is in a healthy state.

Township Branches.

Ross.

Number of Members (not given).

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		63 00	
" Legislative Grant		140 00	
			203 00
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	44 25		
" " Field Products	19 40		
" " Dairy "	5 75		
" " Agricultural Implements	11 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	14 00		
Total awarded	94 40		
Unpaid	9 20		
		85 20	
" Working Expenses		29 00	
			114 20
Balance in hand			88 80

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT.

The Directors have to report that their list of members was considerably larger than heretofore. The entries in some of the departments were more numerous than on former occasions; and although the interest taken in the onward progress of the Society still continues, yet the Directors cannot but regret that that interest has not been so lively as could have been wished.

The Directors have to report that there has been no improvement in the exhibition of stock,—nor can we look for much improvement until our Society, or some enterprising members, introduce some improved stock, such as a bull, ram or boar, which, we believe, would be of more benefit than our exhibitions.

In the grain and vegetable department there might have been more competition, yet superior quality could not be exhibited, from the fact that neither the quantity nor the quality was produced this year.

In the dairy, manufactures and ladies' departments, the Directors have much pleasure in saying that there has been a decided improvement.

RENFREW, SOUTH.*

Number of Members, 108.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		205 81	
" Members' Subscriptions		118 50	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Donation, E. McGillivray, Ottawa		10 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		50	
			1034 81
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	98 45		
" " Field Products	26 35		
" " Dairy " and Sugar	10 00		
" " Horticultural Products	2 55		
" " Agricultural Implements	21 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	25 25		
" " Ploughing Match	32 00		
		216 10	
" Prizes for previous years		334 95	
" L. G. to Township Societies		292 00	
" Working Expenses		85 97	
			929 02
Balance in hand			105 79

NOTE.—The Society was presented with an iron plough by the Hon. J. Skead, of Ottawa, worth $40.

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Admaston.**

Number of Members (not given).

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		1 48	
" Members' Subscriptions		52 00	
" Legislative Grant		102 00	
			155 48

Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	47 82		
" " Field Products	19 65		
" " Dairy "	4 40		
" " Horticultural Products	2 70		
" " Agricultural Implements	7 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	16 37		
Total awarded	97 94		
Unpaid	7 65		
		90 29	
" Working Expenses		13 16	
			103 45
Balance in hand			52 03

McNab.

Number of Members, 61.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		00 02	
" Members' Subscriptions		108 50	
" Legislative Grant		140 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		16 00	
			264 52
Cr.			
To Prizes for Live Stock	71 75		
" " Field Products	18 00		
" " Dairy "	17 75		
" " Horticultural Products	7 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	7 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	27 87		
		149 87	
" Prizes for previous year		16 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds		1 20	
" Agricultural Publications		39 25	
" Working Expenses		29 25	
			235 07
Balance in hand			29 45

Extracts from Report.

The Directors in laying before you this, the fifteenth annual Report, would take the opportunity to congratulate the Society on the marked improvement observable of late years in the township, which pleasing fact has, no doubt, to a considerable extent, been the result of continued efforts on the part of the Society, to stimulate its members to an honourable rivalry in everything appertaining to the farm, by the annual exhibition of its products. We have also reason for congratulation and thankfulness that our farmers were blessed with an abundant harvest, notwithstanding the almost unprecedented drought and heat of the past summer.

The display of horses and cattle was indeed very good, with the exception of the milch cows, of which there were only three entries. However, this deficiency in the exhibition was well supplied in the extensive show of butter, there being no less than twenty-one samples, and all of a most excellent description.

The Directors have to call your attention to a matter for your present consideration, viz. :—The increased cost of the *Canada Farmer*. Most of you are aware that owing to a change in the postage law, the publishers of that useful journal have signified their intention to charge Agricultural Societies at the advanced rate of $1 per annum in future, and

it is doubtful if we can afford to supply members of the Society with that paper at the same rate as formerly. We would regret its discontinuance by the Society, and trust some plan may be devised, satisfactory to the majority, to warrant a renewal of subscriptions for it. We believe an agricultural paper is of great benefit, especially to the younger members of the family. Its tendency is to foster in them a taste for their honourable occupation, an occupation which the immortal Washington truly described as "the most useful, most healthful, and most honourable employment of man."

*Wilberforce, Bromley and Grattan.**

Number of Members, 54.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Members' Subscriptions		54 00	
" Admissions to Show		1 50	
" Legislative Grant		100 50	
			156 00
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	51 50		
" " Field Products	29 50		
" " Dairy "	7 50		
" " Horticultural Products	6 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	11 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	21 75		
Total awarded	127 75		
Unpaid	34 00		
		93 75	
" Preparing Show Grounds		1 50	
" Working Expenses		20 50	
			115 75
Balance in hand			40 25

RUSSELL.

Number of Members, 68.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		68 00	
" Admissions to Show		14 00	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
For special Prizes		65 00	
			847 00
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		7 58	
" Prizes for Live Stock	112 60		
" " Field Products	24 45		
" " Dairy "	35 75		
" " Horticultural Products	10 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	3 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	33 40		
" " Ploughing Match	50 00		
" " Growing Crops	24 15		
		293 60	
" Preparing Show Grounds		6 00	
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies		420 00	
" Working Expenses		124 95	
			852 13
Balance due Treasurer			5 13

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT.

The Directors, in submitting their Annual Report for adoption by the Society, have great pleasure in remarking that the County Agricultural Association still maintains its high position among the kindred Associations of the Province; and notwithstanding the fears—more imaginary than real—of those individuals who would have it go down at no distant day, shews, at the present time, symptoms of renewed life and vigour, which we hope the new Board will duly appreciate, in order that the year on which we have just entered may surpass any of its predecessors in the development of the agricultural resources of our highly favoured county.

The most superficial observer must perceive the steady and onward progress the county is making from year to year in buildings, fences, general cultivation, and the improvement in stock and implements of husbandry.

The extreme heat and drought of the past season, has within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, been without a precedent, a circumstance that made the farmers' prospects look very gloomy at the time the crop inspectors were making their tour of the county, but, happily, these gloomy anticipations were but partially realized. Sudden changes should teach the intelligent farmer to pursue the most approved systems of cultivation compatible with his means, and the most judicious system of rotation of crops, and to keep himself clear of despondency he has only to place implicit reliance on the Word of Him who said, "Seed time and harvest shall not fail."

The Annual Exhibition was held at Metcalfe, in the month of September, and proved very successful, although not so numerously attended by the young people of the county as on former occasions of the kind, on account of its being confined to one day.

The display of horses, horned cattle and sheep, was decidedly in advance of previous years. Among others who exhibited good stock, we must make special mention of Stephen Tucker, Esq., of Clarence, who travelled so far with his beautiful young horses and bulls without the expectation of any pecuniary gains; there could be none, our prizes are too small, consequently Mr. Tucker must have been actuated solely by a desire to let the farmers of the County of Russell see and comprehend that "gentle" blood, whether in the veins of a gentleman or of a "gentle" horse, has been purified by many generations of good breeding. "Blood will tell," and for this reason all its elements deserve the closest study of every farmer, and of every person, no matter what may be his or her condition or pursuit in life.

The county ploughing match took place in the month of October, and was witnessed by a large number of spectators. The competition was divided into four classes; the weather was propitious, and the ploughing pronounced, by competent judges, to be the best ever done in the county.

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Clarence.**

Number of Members, 28.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		8 00	
" Members' Subscriptions		57 85	
" Legislative Grant		42 00	
			107 85
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	45 50		
" " Field Products	11 75		
" " Dairy "	4 80		
" " Horticultural Products	5 00		
" " Growing Crops	22 65		
" " Arts and Manufactures	8 50		
Total awarded	98 20		
Unpaid	19 55		
		78 65	

By Preparing Show Grounds		2 25	
" Agricultural Publications		1 00	
" Working Expenses		10 19	
			92 09
Balance in hand			15 76

Cumberland.

Number of Members, 44.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		176 00	
" Legislative Grant		126 00	
			302 00
Cr.			
By Amount of Prizes		278 15	
" Working Expenses		18 65	
			296 80
Balance in hand			5 20

NOTE.—The report speaks of the unfavourable effect the severe drought had on the crops generally, and the attention of the members is called to the importance of introducing fresh seed, and more careful cultivation.

Gloucester.

Number of Members, 30.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		109 00	
" Legislative Grant		79 00	
			188 00
Cr.			
By total amount of Prizes		140 41	
" Working Expenses		39 38	
			179 79
Balance in hand			8 21

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT.

Your Directors have much pleasure in saying that the Society is in good working state and prospering.

We have the pleasure of handing you the patent deed of the land purchased for a show ground. We had to contend with a good deal of opposition and lukewarmness; the property is yours, and, by proper management, will be a yearly permanent source of revenue to the Society.

Any candid observer must admit the great good the Society has done agriculture in its various branches; better buildings, fences, cultivation, and the improvement in stock and implements.

At your annual exhibition the excellency of the stock surpassed previous years, especially in draught horses, horned cattle and sheeps, so that, all in all, we congratulate ourselves on the past success of the Society, and confidently hope for the future.

Russell.

Number of Members (not given).

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		4 18	
" Members' Subscriptions		129 00	
" Legislative Grant		97 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		8 45	
			238 63

Cr.		
By total amount of Prizes	211 00	
" Working Expenses	25 00	
		236 10
Balance in hand		2 53

Extract from Report.

Horned cattle and sheep are the only kinds of stock which seem to be making a visible improvement. We have too many slip-shod farmers, who do not subscribe for, nor read agricultural papers, but go jogging along as their great grandfathers did one hundred years ago, only with less piety. Municipal councillors elected to office by a majority of coal and ash burners, and shingle makers, and none but one a member of an agricultural Society. The past year bulls, rams, and other trash, as well as some of themselves, running at large, sowing the seeds of rubbish and iniquity wherever they go. A strong effort to check these evils is necessary, or it may be said of us, as it was many years ago for a by-word, "go out of the world into Russell."

SIMCOE, NORTH.

Number of Members, 141.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		138 08	
" Members' Subscriptions		216 48	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
			1054 56
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	273 00		
" " Field Products	82 00		
" " Dairy "	12 00		
" " Horticultural Products	8 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	6 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	18 50		
Total awarded	400 00		
Unpaid	44 00		
		356 00	
By Prizes for previous year		66 50	
" Preparing Show Grounds		16 75	
" L. G. to Township Societies		418 24	
" Working Expenses		64 96	
			922 45
Balance in hand			132 11

Report.

Your Board has much pleasure in stating that the Society is making some progress; still there is a lack of that spirit of enterprise among the greater part of our agricultural community, which keeps our Society from standing among the first of its class in this Province. Your Directors are satisfied that the material is in the County, and only requires to be brought forward, now that we have the facilities of the new show ground and the drill shed, to make our exhibitions second to none.

We would congratulate you on the success of both exhibitions. Our annual seed fair is now well established, and proves itself to be not only a show of fine grain, but a market, where a considerable quantity of seed changes hands.

Our fall exhibition showed marked improvement in horses, and owing to the increased area for showing on the new ground, became the most attractive feature of the day.

The quality of the horned cattle was fully sustained, and some excellent sheep and pigs were on the ground.

The price of labor for the past year has been exceedingly high, so much so as to curtail improvements by clearing, draining, &c., which, together with the lumbering operations carried on during the winter, are inducements to the immigrant above many other counties, as affording constant employment throughout the year.

Your Directors regret the action of the Legislature in regard to the postage on Agricultural publications, and would recommend that this Society do memorialize to have the same repealed.

Township Branches.

Medonte and Flos.

Number of Members, 50.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		15 66	
" Members' Subscriptions		91 25	
" Legislative Grants for 1867 and 1868		109 43	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		4 62	
			220 96
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	60 50		
" " Field Products	18 50		
" " Dairy "	6 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	10 25		
Total awarded	95 75		
Unpaid	52 25		
		43 50	
By Preparing Show Grounds		10 50	
" Agricultural Publications		41 25	
" Working Expenses		13 66	
			108 91
Balance in hand			112 05

Extracts from Report.

The Board of Directors are happy to congratulate the Society on the success of their exhibition of grain, farm stock and domestic manufactures, so creditable to all concerned. A growing opinion prevails, that it would materially conduce to the benefit derived from our annual exhibitions of farm stock and domestic manufactures, if a union show could be got up, to be composed of these townships, and the Township Societies of Oro and Vespra, as by this means we should be enabled to classify the several improved breeds of stock, and open up a wider field for their display. It is to be hoped that this desirable end may be accomplished.

Nottawasaga.

Number of Members, 184.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		241 50	
" Admissions to Show		23 29	
" Legislative Grants for 1867 and 1868		212 44	
" Municipal Grant		40 00	
			517 23

Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		79 40	
" Prizes for Live Stock	147 50		
" " Field Products	43 00		
" " Dairy "	7 50		
" " Horticultural Products	14 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	49 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	23 00		
" " Ploughing Match	25 00		
		309 50	
" Agricultural Publications		4 00	
" Working Expenses		67 81	
			460 71
Balance in hand			56 52

Extracts from Report.

In placing before the members a retrospect of the transactions of the Society, it may be stated that there is reason for congratulation on having an increased subscription list, and a comparison of the number of entries, and the amount of prizes at the last exhibition with that of the previous year, is sufficient evidence of the progress which the Society has made. * * *

The Society held a show for entire horses last spring, and from the appearance of those exhibited, there is a prospect that, by judicious crossing, there will be a great improvement made, and that animals will be produced better adapted for the work required of them. The thirteenth annual exhibition was held at Stayner on the 6th of October last. The weather being favourable, and the entries (427) more numerous than upon any former occasion of the kind, the whole proceedings were most encouraging, and it afforded your Directors a great amount of pleasure to see everything take place in such a satisfactory manner, and it also showed that the change of the exhibition to the village of Stayner was an advantage to the Society. * * *

The ploughing match came off on the 9th of October. On account of the protracted dry season, the ground was not in a suitable condition; still the ploughmen and ploughboys acquitted themselves well, and produced good work. In the midst of all our comforts, let us not forget that to the all-wise Disposer of events, we are indebted for the blessings which we enjoy.

Orillia.

Number of Members, 59.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		6 52	
" Members' Subscriptions		116 00	
" Legislative Grant		71 63	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		1 50	
			195 65
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	48 00		
" " Field Products	17 75		
" " Dairy "	4 50		
" " Horticultural Products	3 00		
		73 25	
" Keep of Live Stock		39 00	
" Agricultural Publications		45 00	
" Working Expenses		37 58	
			194 83
Balance in hand			82

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT.

The Directors beg to state, that at the commencement of the year a change in the regulations of the Society was made, by which a subscription of $2, instead of $4, entitled the subscriber to full membership, including the *Canada Farmer* free. It was expected such change would increase the number of members, and place at the disposal of the Directors a larger amount of funds to be distributed in prizes at the annual exhibition.

We regret, however, to state that the change has not been so beneficial as was expected. We have only got two additional members to the list of the previous year, with a deficiency of over $20 in the amount subscribed.

The Directors may state that the stock brought forward for exhibition at the fall show, held in October last, was considered superior to that of the previous year, with the exception of working oxen. And notwithstanding the dry season, the judges of grain reported that the samples brought forward were fully equal to those shown last year.

Oro.

Number of Members, 60.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		34 44	
" Members' Subscriptions		89 00	
" Legislative Grant		51 87	
			175 31
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	61 37		
" " Field Products	25 00		
" " Dairy "	6 50		
" " Horticultural Products	5 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures	2 13		
		100 25	
" Agricultural Publications		43 50	
" Working Expenses		30 50	
			174 25
Balance in hand			1 06

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT.

The Directors are gratified to report that latterly there is a much greater interest taken in agricultural pursuits throughout the township. We are now numerically strong, between 700 or 800 names on the assessment roll. During the past year a large substantial town hall has been erected, a convenience we could scarcely do without; besides the question is now settled where township business is to be transacted, and agricultural exhibitions take place! We have little or nothing to report with reference to industrial arts in this township, as we have nothing hardly approaching to a village! We are almost wholly an agricultural people, and the majority of us taught to keep "cattle from our youth."

The Directors are of opinion that the new Postal Law, which came into operation on the first instant, will prove injurious to the farming community, that is, if agricultural publications are serviceable to farmers. For the Government to give a free grant of land to actual settlers, and then charge them postage for printed instructions how to cultivate it, appears to us to be a step in a different direction. If book knowledge is useful to farmers, as we certainly believe it is, by all means let it go postage free.

Tiny and Tay.

Number of Members, 73.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		9 75	
" Members' Subscriptions, two years		154 00	
" Admissions to Show		5 00	

To Legislative Grants for 1867 and 1868		106 09	
" Proceeds Sale of Seeds		191 96	
			466 80
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	102 54		
" " Field Products	32 86		
" " Dairy "	3 24		
" " Horticultural Products	6 94		
" " Arts and Manufactures	18 00		
" " Ploughing Match	20 25		
		183 83	
" Purchase of Seed		233 38	
" Working Expenses		38 91	
			456 12
Balance in hand			10 68

Note.—The Directors congratulate the Society on its advancement, and state that the prosperity of the Townships which it represents is steadily advancing.

Vespra.

Number of Members, 65.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions, two years		198 25	
" Legislative Grants, two years		133 78	
			332 03
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		7 95	
" Prizes for Live Stock	82 50		
" " Growing Crops	15 00		
" " Dairy Products	3 00		
" " Horticultural Products	3 00		
		103 50	
" Prizes for 1867		102 75	
" Agricultural Publications		43 50	
" Working Expenses		64 46	
			322 16
Balance in hand			9 87

Report.

The Directors have much pleasure in reporting that the annual exhibition of the Society was well attended. The number of entries was in excess of any former occasion, and the animals and articles shown were of a superior description, and creditable to the Township.

That they have provided each member of the Society, free of cost, with the *Canada Farmer*. In doing so, your Directors consider that one of the most important ends for which such societies as this have been established, and been so liberally aided by the State, has been accomplished. Inferring that all agricultural societies in the Province have done likewise, what an incalculable benefit must have been derived by the agricultural community, in particular by the dissemination of such a vast amount of useful knowledge, which has been published in that excellent journal, treating, as it has done, on both the theory and practice of agriculture, and giving the knowledge and experience, gained at great cost, of the best agriculturalists and horticulturists of all countries. Your Directors cannot but think that the Government took a step in the wrong direction when it passed an order to tax, in the shape of postage, the dissemination of such useful knowledge.

Every agricultural society should petition and give no rest to the imposers of this obnoxious law, until it is repealed.

That in conclusion your Directors congratulate you on the general prosperity of the township, and the country at large. It is true, owing to the very dry summer and other causes, the crops of the past year were in some cases very scant, and the present price of some kinds of produce not very satisfactory; yet there is great cause for thankfulness; while some in less favored countries are suffering deprivation and even famine through the failure of their crops, we are blessed with a sufficiency for man and beast.

SIMCOE, SOUTH.

Number of Members, 238.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		159 90	
" Members' Subscriptions		243 00	
" Admissions to Show		223 83	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Proceeds of Agricultural Concert		24 20	
" Rent of Stands, &c., on Exhibition Grounds		36 60	
" Special Prizes from Members		65 00	
			1,452 53
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	207 50		
" " Field Products	94 50		
" " Dairy "	31 00		
" " Horticultural Products	40 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	30 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	118 50		
Total awarded	522 50		
Unpaid	9 50		
		513 00	
" Prize of previous year		2 00	
" L. G. to Township Societies		420 00	
" Purchase of Exhibition Grounds, &c		212 63	
" Discount on Silver		9 12	
" Working Expenses		96 06	
			1,252 81
Balance in hand			199 72

Note.—The report speaks very encouragingly of the state and prospects of the Society; of the success of the Annual Show, and of the convenience and advantages arising from the new Exhibition grounds.

Township Branches.

*Essa.**

Number of Members, 129.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		1 09	
" Members' Subscriptions		130 00	
" Admissions to Show		17 00	
" Legislative Grant		56 70	
" Subscription to Ploughing Match		24 00	
" Refunded to Society		10 00	
			238 79

Cr.

By Prizes for Live Stock	76 50		
" " Field Products	25 50		
" " Dairy "	2 50		
" " Horticultural Products	10 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	26 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	17 50		
" " Ploughing Match	68 00		
Total awarded	227 00		
Unpaid	31 00		
		196 00	
" Working Expenses		35 15	
			231 15
Balance in hand			7 64

Note.—The report states, "that at no period since the formation of the Society has it been in a more prosperous condition," and that the Fall Show proved a decided success.

*Gwillimbury, West,**

Number of Members, 120.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		21 70	
" Members' Subscriptions		120 00	
" Legislative Grant		55 30	
			197 00

Cr.

By Prizes for Live Stock	116 00		
" " Field Products	29 00		
" " Dairy "	6 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	18 00		
Total awarded	169 00		
Unpaid	4 50		
		164 50	
" Working Expenses		9 40	
			173 90
Balance in hand			23 10

Innisfil.

Number of Members, 81.

Dr.

To Balance in hand		23 94	
" Members' Subscriptions		85 00	
" Admissions to Show		11 50	
" Legislative Grant		45 63	
			166 07

Cr.

By Amount paid County Treasurer last year		18 34	
" Prizes for Live Stock	57 00		
" " Field Products	24 00		
" " Dairy "	6 00		

By Prizes for Horticultural Products	4 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	5 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	13 50		
Total awarded	110 00		
Unpaid	20 00		
		90 00	
" Working Expenses		19 17	
			127 51
Balance in hand			38 56

EXTRACT FROM REPORT.

We beg leave to report, during the year 1868, our fall show was held and one hundred and ninety-three entries were made, and the stock bore evidence of improvement, especially the horses, sheep, and hogs. The show of horned cattle was small, and the quality not so good as might be expected.

Our grain and vegetables were not up to the yield and quality of last year.

Implements were few, but the articles were of good quality.

Tecumseth.

Number of Members, 135.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		28 94	
" Members Subscriptions		141 00	
" Legislative Grant		75 70	
			245 64
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	135 50		
" " Field Products	25 25		
" " Dairy "	3 50		
" " Horticultural Products	5 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	9 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	14 50		
		192 75	
" Working Expenses		34 72	
			227 47
Balance in hand			18 17

EXTRACT FROM REPORT.

The Directors of the Tecumseth Branch Agricultural Society, feel great pleasure in submitting this, their twenty-fourth Annual Report to the County Board. We congratulate ourselves on the position of our Society, both as regards subscription list and the number of entries at our fall show: our spring show was decidedly successful, and likewise, was a great means of adding members to our subscription list. Our fall show was, generally, pretty keenly contested in all the various departments, with the exception of the mechanical department, which was not as well represented as might be desired; we suppose the reason may be attributed to the prize list not holding out sufficient inducement to bring out competitors. The ladies' department was indeed, very well represented, and they deserve credit for the very handsome and useful articles exhibited.

Tossorontio.

Number of Members, 174.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		137 02	
" Members' Subscriptions		191 00	
" Admissions to Show		106 05	
" Legislative Grant		102 59	
			536 66
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	117 50		
" " Field Products	78 25		
" " Dairy "	5 50		
" " Horticultural Products	16 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	72 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	38 75		
" " Ploughing Match	23 00		
		351 25	
" Prize for previous year		1 00	
" Refunded County Treasurer for error in Legislative Grant for 1867		46 48	
" Working Expenses		75 31	
			474 04
Balance in hand			62 62

Note.—The Directors state that "the fall show in all its departments proved to be the best the Society ever held, both as to quantity and quality." Total entries 638, being 182 more than the previous year. The ploughing match was seriously interferred with by bad weather, otherwise, with the very liberal premiums offered, it would have been a great success.

STORMONT.

Number of Members, 59.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		59 00	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
			759 00
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	191 00		
" " Field Products	56 00		
" " Dairy "	9 50		
" " Horticultural Products	21 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	46 00		
" " Ploughing Match	28 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	40 50		
		392 00	
" L. G. to Township Societies		74 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds		29 72	
" Working Expenses		75 00	
			570 72
Balance in hand			188 28

Extract from Report.

This Society held its first show in October, and was highly successful, as there were 1053 entries. The horses were pronounced excellent, and there were some good cattle on the ground, and a large display of sheep and hogs of improved breeds. In grain, roots, and vegetables, there was a large display, all of excellent quality, and the hall was filled

with domestic manufactures, dairy products, ladies' work, &c., which was an attractive feature of the exhibition, and gave substantial evidence that these and other productions were well represented in this county.

TOWNSHIP BRANCH.

Osnabruck.

Number of Members, 64.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		53 85	
" Members' Subscriptions		175 00	
" Legislative Grant		74 00	
			302 85
CR.			
By Prizes for Growing Crops		72 00	
" Purchase of Live Stock		199 00	
" Working Expenses		31 25	
			302 25
Balance in hand			00 60

EXTRACT FROM REPORT.

This Society held no township show last year, only paid prizes on growing crops. They expended the sum of $199 in the purchase of stock in 1868. The Society have purchased two Durham bulls, three Ayrshire bulls, five Leicester rams, two boars and one sow, during the last three years, costing the sum of six hundred and forty-three dollars, which, no doubt, will be of great benefit to members of the Society, and to the township generally. This Society has nearly doubled since the commencement of buying improved stock.

TORONTO.

Number of Members, 230.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		25 06	
" Members' Subscriptions		578 15	
" Admissions to Show		245 00	
" Legislative Grant		550 00	
			1398 21
CR.			
By Prizes for Field Products	88 50		
" " Dairy "	32 00		
" " Horticultural Products	346 00		
		466 50	
" Prizes for previous years		97 25	
" Preparing Show Grounds		163 08	
" Printing and advertising		148 62	
" Musical Bands at four Exhibitions		56 50	
" Agricultural publications		135 90	
" Working Expenses		214 71	
			1282 56
Balance in hand			115 65

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT.

In meeting you, at the close of another year, your Directors desire to congratulate you upon the improved financial condition of the Society, as compared with what was presented by the last Annual Report. * * * *

Your Directors would recommend to their successors, that all persons drawing prizes from the Society for the ensuing year, shall leave in the hands of the Treasurer their membership subscriptions for the year then following. This plan, if carried out, would secure to the Society a certain number of members, without the labour of canvassing for their subscriptions.

THE EXHIBITIONS.

Plants and Flowers.—No Spring Exhibition was held during the year, in consequence of an insufficiency of funds to guarantee a prize list. This being the Exhibition at which greenhouse plants and flowers are usually shown, in the larger quantities, less can be said of this department than usual. The excessively hot and dry season also had the effect of lessening the quantity and deteriorating the quality of open-air grown flowers shown at the Exhibitions in July and October. At both these Exhibitions, however, there were some fine specimens of foliage plants, ferns and exotics.

The July Exhibition was held in the Gardens of the Toronto Horticultural Society; and the October Exhibition in the Mechanics' Institute Music Hall. The former was exclusively horticultural, and the latter embraced also roots, grains, seeds, and dairy products.

Fruits.—Your Directors beg to draw attention to the great advance made in fruit culture, within the past few years, in this section of the country. Until within a very recent period, this city was principally supplied with fruit from the United States, and large quantities of apples, pears, grapes, strawberries, &., were annually imported. This climate has been found so favourable to the growth of the above fruits, that the market is now supplied with our own productions; and large sums of money that used formerly to be sent out of the country, now go to remunerate our own cultivators. For the past two years large quantities of apples have been shipped from this port for the Montreal market, and the demand is steadily increasing; and as the superiority of the fruit shipped becomes better known, the demand will continue to increase. Orchardists must, however, exercise care, and grow the best varieties, and have them carefully gathered and packed. The farmers are now—owing to the information diffused through the country by this and kindred Societies—beginning to cultivate the best varieties; and those that are disposed to plant, could not do better than visit our Fall Exhibitions, and take note of the kinds usually the most successful in obtaining prizes. Pears are now being extensively cultivated all over the country; and from the splendid specimens produced at our Exhibitions, it is evident that our market will, ere long, be as well supplied with this fruit as it now is with apples. The cultivation of the European grape, under glass, has made great progress in this city and vicinity; and Toronto is now one of the best supplied cities on this continent with hot-house grapes. Nearly all the best varieties can be grown in glass houses, without fire heat; and the specimens shown at our exhibitions during the two past years would do credit to any country. Hardy grapes are, also, being extensively grown around Toronto, and with every prospect of success. The following varieties were ripe here on the 15th September, on vines two years planted, viz.: *Delaware, Concord, Iona, Hartford Prolific, Rogers' Hybrids*, 4, 15 and 19, and a few others. One vine of the *Hartford Prolific* ripened about 10 lbs. of good sized grapes. Good wine, made from open air grapes, is now becoming pretty plentiful; in fact, there is less difficulty in growing grapes than there is in growing currants, and the former will shortly be more plentiful here than the latter. Strawberries, for the past three or four years, have only been imported from the United States in the early part of the season. The general supply is produced here.

Raspberries are being cultivated in large quantities, and bid fair to become a profitable market crop. They were rather a failure last season, owing to the excessive heat and drought. The favorite varieties are *Franconia, Fastolff and Brinkle's Orange.*

Vegetables.—These were not shown in large quantities at the July Exhibition, mainly in consequence of the unfavourableness of the season. Two or three collections, were however, very creditable. At the October Exhibition, the display of garden vegetables was unusually large, and the quality such as has been rarely equalled in the most favorable seasons. Field roots and vegetables were also shown in large quantities, and of superior quality, some of the specimens being of enormous size.

In grains and dairy products the entries were very limited. A few good samples, however, were on exhibition in each department.

Conclusion.—Your Directors would suggest, that, in future, exhibitors should hand in to the Secretary of the Society, at each Exhibition, a detailed list of the varieties which they exhibit. Such lists would be valuable to the Society, and a great service in making up the Annual Reports. To ensure this, printed forms should be mailed to, or furnished, each exhibitor, who should be required to return to the Secretary such list, for entry in the Society's books, not later than the day prior to the commencement of the respective Exhibitions. This mode, if carried out, would save much labour, and prevent confusion on the day of Exhibition, as competitors would then receive tickets to attach to their articles when placing them on the tables, and the Judges would be able to complete their duties at least two hours earlier than has been the practice for some seasons past.

The Society possesses some good standard books, and are regularly receiving some of the best British and American periodicals, on gardening and kindred subjects. These works are available to the members for circulation.

VICTORIA, NORTH.

Number of Members, 77.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		82 00	
" Admissions to Show		8 27	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		5 25	
			795 52
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	52 75		
" " Field Products	19 00		
" " Dairy "	9 75		
" " Horticultural Products	7 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	9 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	13 50		
" " Ploughing Match	20 00		
		131 50	
" L. G. to Township Societies		392 16	
" Preparing Show Grounds		80 00	
" Purchase of Seed		10 50	
" Agricultural Publications		8 00	
" Working Expenses		98 74	
			720 90
Balance in hand			74 62

Extracts from Report.

The Directors deemed it inexpedient, in the first year of the Society's existence, to get up (as recommended in the Act) meetings for lectures or discussions on agricultural subjects, but they recommended the matter to the best attention of their successors in office.

By an arrangement entered into with Mr. Weld, proprietor of the *Farmers' Advocate*, your Directors supplied that valuable agricultural paper to all members applying for it, at the low rate of twenty-five cents per annum, and at an equal cost to the Society; and while they regret that only 21 persons availed themselves of the privilege, they feel assured that the members applying to be entered as subscribers for the ensuing year will be largely increased, and in this connexion they desire to direct attention to the *Canada Farmer*, published by the *Globe* Printing Company, and to the *Ontario Farmer*, edited by the Rev. W. F. Clarke, formerly editor of the *Canada Farmer*, and to urge upon all the

members of the Society to make sure of subscribing for one or other of these agricultural publications, all of which are highly creditable to our country, and full of practical information which cannot fail to be of immense benefit to all who are desirous of making progress in the arts of agriculture and stock raising.

Your Directors procured from Mr. Weld's emporium, London, a small quantity of two varieties of fall wheat, viz. :—the Treadwell and a new white wheat, which are being raised by two experienced farmers in Eldon and Fenelon, with a view to distribution among the members of the Society next fall, and they recommend their successors in office to make arrangements for a supply of new seeds of spring grains, especially of wheat, the yield of which, within the bounds of your Society, is remarkably small.

The exhibition of cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, was far from creditable to the members of the Society, many of whom, from feelings of modesty, or lack of public spirit, did not exhibit stock which they own, and which is far superior to that to which prizes were awarded. Your Directors beg to express the hope that next season will witness a very different state of matters.

The Government is desirous of obtaining correct statistical information in regard to the yield per acre, and the number of acres under each kind of crop, and of devising some means for obtaining this information correctly. Your Directors have suggested that the Township Assessors be instructed to obtain the desired information.

In conclusion, your Directors congratulate you and the country on the attention which our rulers are devoting to agriculture, and to the liberal measures they have set on foot to promote its interests ; and they trust the people will be found ready to avail themselves of the boon offered by Government, and to procure from it all the benefit that can be secured, and that our Canadian farmers will take a first rank among the agriculturists of the world for intelligence, skill and success.

Township Branches.

*Bexley, Saxton and Digby.**

Number of Members, 59.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		6 05	
" Members' Subscriptions		60 00	
" Legislative Grant		88 16	
			154 21
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	52 50		
" " Field Products	33 00		
" " Dairy "	6 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	13 50		
		105 75	
" Working Expenses		22 61	
			128 36
Balance in hand			25 85

*Eldon.**

Number of Members, 92.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		103 38	
" Members' Subscriptions		92 00	
" Admissions to Show		21 20	
" Legislative Grant		139 84	
" Sale of Seeds		2 00	
			358 42

Cr.

By Prizes for Live Stock	56 50		
" " Field Products	13 00		
" " Dairy "	9 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	7 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	22 40		
		108 90	
" Donation to County Society's Ploughing Match		15 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds		5 75	
" Purchase of		85 65	
" Working Expenses		38 99	
			254 29
Balance in hand			104 13

Fenelon.

Number of Members, 54.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		3 44	
" Members' Subscriptions		54 00	
" Admissions to Show		6 00	
" Legislative Grant		80 03	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		4 75	
			148 22

Cr.

By Prizes for Live Stock	36 25		
" " Field Products	6 55		
" " Dairy "	1 62		
" " Horticultural Products	3 30		
" " Agricultural Implements	3 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	10 00		
		60 72	
" Preparing Show Grounds		3 30	
" Working Expenses		13 40	
			77 42
Balance in hand			70 80

Extracts from Report.

In drawing up the prize list for the annual show, your Directors could not recommend as many, or as good prizes as they would wish, owing to the small amount of funds in the hands of your Treasurer at that time, as the County apportionment was not yet made, but are very glad to report that a good sum is now available in your Treasurer's hands for another year, and would recommend that a few bushels of good spring wheat for seed should be purchased, if any new variety could be found that would answer this locality.

We also find this year, the winter wheat on old land the best on light soil, if well cultivated, having plenty of straw, and heads better filled than on heavy clay soil. Although a smaller sample than usual, the berry is plump, and will yield, on an average, about 20 bushels per acre, or 64,000 bushels, there being about 3200 acres this year in this township, chiefly Soules variety. A few kinds of midge proof, of which the Treadwell appears best, being a few days earlier in ripening than Soules, also longer in the straw, and is well fitted for light land, and stands up, which is not the case with some other kinds of midge-proof, which makes them tedious to harvest. It is also partly bearded and partly bald. * * *

Muskoka.

Number of Members, 59.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		59 00	
" Legislative Grant		83 32	
			142 32
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	12 00		
" " Field Products	2 00		
" " Dairy "	75		
		14 75	
" Preparing Show Grounds		12 72	
" Working Expenses		4 85	
			32 32
Balance in hand			110 00

Extracts from Report.

Your Directors, in making this, the first annual report of our infant Agricultural Society, have a task at once easy and agreeable.

In the spring of last year, when a few leading spirits first moved to procure our organization, they met with but poor encouragement.

The cry that no good thing could come out of Muskoka seemed to have affected many of the settlers, who were slow to believe that such an organization was possible. Nothing daunted, however, the proposers of the organization called a meeting of the settlers, which was held at Bracebridge, our young centre. The meeting was more numerously attended than could have been anticipated, and resulted in a list of fifty-nine members, at one dollar each. In due course office bearers were appointed, and the proper steps taken to obtain its legal recognition. * * *

That the show was really a success cannot be doubted by any one who was present, although the smallness of the amount of prizes awarded gives no criterion of its value. It was small—1st, because it was cast on a very moderate scale ; 2nd, because from the lateness at which it was announced, and the delay in getting information thoroughly spread through our scattered population, many who would have exhibited did not hear of the show till too late to make their arrangements, or at least too late to make regular entries according to rule ; and 3rd, because many of the exhibitors preferred to be honorably mentioned without having prizes awarded to them.

Our Society comprises several townships ; our population is considerably scattered ; our roads (excepting the Government road) are either bad or non-existant, so much of the travel by the earlier settlers being done by water, and to crown the drawbacks the steamer Wenonah ran aground in Muskoka Lake the day before the show, thus depriving some intending exhibitors of an opportunity of bringing their stock and produce to the show.

Pressure of other matters compels your Directors to be brief in this report. but they would remark in conclusion that though we have only the means of a Township Society, coupled with the distances of a County, and more than the usual drawbacks of a County Society, we should feel *that* as a stronger incentive to exertion, and a greater reason to be thankful for the Government aid we have received. * * *

VICTORIA, SOUTH.

Number of Members (not given).

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		304 29	
" Members' Subscriptions		99 00	
" Admissions to Show		80 15	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
			1,183 44

Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	120 50		
" " Field Products	81 00		
" " Dairy "	18 25		
" " Horticultural Products	68 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	29 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	77 20		
" " Ploughing Match	34 00		
		428 95	
" L. G. to Township Societies		419 00	
" Printing		40 68	
" Working Expenses		83 25	
			971 88
Balance in hand			211 56

Extracts from Report.

It is highly gratifying to us to be enabled to exhibit so favourable a record, and which can only have been brought about by the perseverance and increasing interest which our brother agriculturists have, and are still manifesting, in their farming operations.

It is quite conclusive that, by increasing our premiums, we are encouraging a more extended competition and emulation, for while the number of entries at the Fall Show of 1867 was 474, the number in the fall of 1868 was 588, being 114 more entries in the latter year than the former.

The report states that the show of horses was decidedly good, but that of cattle indifferent. Dairy products excellent, and grain, with the exception of oats, was of the best quality. The ladies' department was particularly good and attractive. Of fruit the report speaks as follows :—

Apples, pears, grapes, &c.—We consider it was by far the best display we have ever had, and which, we are inclined to believe, is a pretty conclusive proof that numbers of farmers are advancing in the cultivation of these valuable and useful productions, and which leads us to hope that our markets will soon be supplied (at least with apples, plums and grapes) of our own raising, for which, hitherto, large sums of money have been sent out of the country.

Some of your Directors have made it a point during the past year to collect information as to what extent a better system of farming was being practised over that which so generally prevailed up to a very recent period, and we learn from the report of those members of your Board of Directors who have sought this informotion, they find throughout the county that there is considerable progress making in the way of *draining*, and in adopting a system of *rotation crops*, without which, we are convinced, farming operations cannot be carried on successfully.

We have recently been led to see, through the Press, that our Government have a scheme under consideration for *draining* the swamp lands of the Province, and thus rendering them, as they probably would be, the most valuable lands we possess, and in a sanitary point of view, the benefit would be almost incalculable; we beg to express our hope that this subject will not be allowed to drop by our representatives in Parliament, but that, ere long, some feasible plan will be devised for carrying out such a grand national project.

Township Branches.

Emily.

Number of Members, 71.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		22 25	
" Members' Subscriptions		71 00	
" Admissions to Show		5 00	

To Legislative Grant		78 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		15 00	
			191 25
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	65 25		
" " Field Products	17 25		
" " Dairy "	3 50		
" " Horticultural Products	4 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	4 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	17 25		
		111 25	
" Agricultural Publications		39 60	
" Working Expenses		15 46	
			166 31
Balance in hand			24 94

Extracts from Report.

The Directors would congratulate the members on account of the success that has attended their efforts.

We are sorry, however, to notice a falling off in the number of members, having only seventy-one in the past year against eighty-two in the year 1867.

Notwithstanding the deficiency we were able to offer a much larger amount in premiums than in the previous year. The increase in our funds was caused by the division of the County of Victoria into two Electoral Division Societies, each of which received from Government a like amount as was formerly granted to the whole county.

We would again urge upon the friends of the Society the necessity of unrelaxed efforts in inducing the farmers of our township to become members, believing that our list could be increased fifty per cent. without exhausting the number of agriculturists in the township, who ought to be our hearty supporters.

Mariposa.

Number of Members, 69.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		51 23	
" Members' Subscriptions		75 00	
" Legislative Grant		76 00	
From Florel Hall		16 88	
			219 11
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	94 50		
" " Field Products	17 65		
" " Dairy "	3 25		
" " Horticultural Products	2 40		
" " Agricultural Implements	5 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	29 95		
		153 25	
" Working Expenses		49 75	
			203 00
Balance in hand			16 11

Extracts from Report.

The Directors beg to report that, although the past year of our office has been ordinarily productive, and a year of plenty and good prices for agricultural productions; yet all this has not had the tendency of fostering our Society, or increasing the number of our members. It is lamentable, that we have a falling off. The number of members for

the past year, is 69 against 107. for the last year. The entries for exhibition for the past year, were 356 against 465, the previous year.

In the fall show, there were six entries for brood mares and foals. Only one span of draft horses entered. There was some strife in single horse in harness; there were seven entries. Full bred cattle were scarcely competed for; only two Devon cows were entered.

There were some good grade cows, seven entries; scarcely any competion for young cattle. A few good pigs were shown.

The show in sheep was much better; they perhaps exceeded any former exhibition; we had 48 entries in this class. The show of grain and roots was moderate. Roots were good considering the dry season and the early date of the show.

A glance at our operations as a Society is not gratifying, nor creditable, when the extent, wealth, and importanee of the township are considered.

Ops.

Number of Members, 118.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		24 91	
" Members' Subscriptions		118 00	
" Legislative Grant		130 00	
			272 91
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	55 25		
" " Field Products	39 00		
" " Dairy "	6 00		
" " Horticultural Products	28 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	9 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures	13 00		
" " Growing Crops	24 00		
Total awarded	174 75		
Unpaid	31 50		
		143 25	
" Preparing Show Grounds		3 00	
" Agricultural Publications		75 00	
" Working Expenses		31 85	
			253 10
Balance in hand			19 81

Note.—The Directors report the Society as increasing in numbers and usefulness.

*Verulum.**

Number of Members, 57.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		57 00	
" Admisssions to Show		7 33	
" Legislative Grant		60 00	
" Proceeds Sale of Seeds, Plaster and Phosphates		131 23	
			255 56
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		30 52	
" Prizes for Live Stock	44 75		
" " Field Products	9 75		
" " Dairy "	4 75		
" " Horticultural Products	3 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	1 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	8 75		
		72 25	

By Preparing Show Grounds		18 92	
" Purchase of Seed		83 45	
" Freight on Seeds and Plaster		10 88	
" Working Expenses		4 18	
			220 20
Balance in hand			35 36

*Lindsay Horticultural Society.**

Number of Members, 49.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		9 85	
" Members' Subscriptions		70 00	
" Admissions to Show		44 60	
" Legislative Grant		75 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		2 00	
			201 45
Cr.			
By Prizes for Fruits	27 90		
" " Flowers and Plants	32 38		
" " Vegetables	31 67		
		91 95	
" Preparing Exhibition		11 30	
" Working Expenses		24 22	
			127 47
Balance in hand			73 98

WATERLOO, NORTH.

Number of Members, 230.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		13 25	
" Members' Subscriptions		233 00	
" Admissions to Show		257 45	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Municipal Grant, County		150 00	
" Grants from North Waterloo Township, Waterloo Village, Wilmot, and Berlin		95 00	
			1448 70
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	383 00		
" " Field Products	86 00		
" " Dairy " and Sugar	23 50		
" " Horticultural Products	49 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	22 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	76 00		
		640 50	
" L. G. to Township Societies		299 15	
" Total expenses, not classified		443 15	
			1382 80
Balance in hand			65 90

Township Branches.

*Wellesley.**

Number of Members (not given).

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		47 78	
" Members' Subscriptions		276 50	
" Legislative Grant		151 28	
" Municipal Grant		40 00	
			415 56
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	188 50		
" " Field Products	49 75		
" " Dairy "	18 50		
" " Horticultural Products	13 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	9 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	28 00		
		307 00	
" Prizes for past year		31 50	
" Working Expenses		74 07	
			412 57
Balance in hand			2 99

*Woolwich.**

Number of Members (not given).

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cst.
To Members' Subscriptions		180 50	
" Legislative Grant		147 87	
			328 37
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		16 86	
" Prizes for Live Stock	113 50		
" " Field Products	61 00		
" " Dairy "	15 50		
" " Horticultural Products	8 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	8 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	23 00		
		229 50	
" Prizes for 1867		50	
" Working Expenses		48 10	
			294 96
Balance in hand			33 41

WATERLOO, SOUTH.

Number of Members, 364.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		186 11	
" Members' Subscriptions		366 50	
" Admissions to Show		311 10	
" Legislative Grant		698 25	
" Municipal Grants		295 00	
" Sale of Herd Book		20 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		28 00	
			1904 96

Cr.			
By Total Prizes paid		1014 25	
" Preparing Show Grounds		168 61	
" Agricultural Publications		60 28	
" Working Expenses		349 55	
			1592 69
Balance in hand			312 27

Extracts from Report.

The varieties of wheat (Fall) most prolific, were the Michigan amber, Treadwell and Mediterranean; not much Soules' wheat was sown, but what was, was mostly spoilt by the midge.

Last year has been rather, on the whole, unfavourable to the farmer, though not so disastrous as, from the unprecedented heat and long-continued drought, might have been anticipated. * * The season has been very unfavourable for live stock, and where farmers had not a patch of broadcast corn to cut after harvest, and greystone turnips to feed in the fall, their stock came in at the commencement of winter poorer than they went out in the spring; where farmers were not too saving of their hay in the fall, stock has wintered remarkably well. Sheep have actually got fat, fed on nothing but clover-hay and pea straw.

Your Directors have pleasure in congratulating the members of the Society on the increased interest taken in introducing and raising thorough-bred stock, as evidenced by the number and quality of the stock exhibited at the spring Show. The members have every reason to feel eminently satisfied with the evident signs of progress exhibited in this respect. This progress in cattle breeding is now of great interest to farmers. As a means of revenue, they must now turn their attention to cattle raising The doubtful return from their crops, affected as they are by many causes, renders it desirable that they should turn their attention to a source of revenue which, while not affected by those causes, offers a sure income, and a means of recuperating their, in many instances, exhausted land. The establishment of our cattle markets has been of great benefit to farmers, as they have opened a medium, at their own doors, where they can be sure of the highest price for their stock. From the introduction of these markets, farmers must have learned many things which will ultimately be of great benefit to themselves, and the land under their control; and one thing taught more prominently than anything else is, that the better the stock the better the price; the better bred the easier fatted is the beast, and the better price will the beef bring. Your Directors trust that members of this Society will take earnestly into their consideration the arriving at the best kind of stock for their lands, at the same time bearing in mind that the Durham or Short-horn seems, from trial, to have proved to be the animal which, in most localities, has been the most remunerative.

WELLAND.

Number of Members, 135.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		77 96	
" Members' Subscriptions		152 00	
" Admissions to Show		266 35	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Rent of Stands and grass on grounds		23 00	
			1219 31
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	365 21		
" " Field Products	57 78		
" " Dairy "	7 00		

By Prizes for Horticultural Products	30 82		
" " Agricultural Implements	15 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	67 87		
		543 68	
" L. G. to Township Societies		420 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds and planting trees		85 77	
" Agricultural Publications		4 00	
" Working Expenses		88 73	
			1142 18
Balance in hand			77 13

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT.

Your Directors, in presenting their Annual Report, take the opportunity of recording their hearty thanks to a generous public in the large attendance of the yeomanry of the county with their families on the days of show of this Society, evincing their desire to see the products and the improvements made in the rearing of stock, and the handiwork of the artizan and seamstress. The days being fine, and good roads, all combined in congregating the largest concourse ever witnessed at any previous exhibition of this Society. Since computing the numbers, as high as 3,000 persons, which gives good data for encouragement to all who have the interests of the Society at heart, and the success attending this years' labour not only holds good in regard to the number of spectators, but also in regard to the number of entries. 894 was the number in 1867, this year it was 954; a net increase of 60, the highest figure ever attained by this Society.

Your Directors are exceedingly sorry to refer to one matter which has caused a great revulsion in the interests of this Society, viz.: the cutting off of two townships, namely, Pelham and Wainfleet, from our ranks by the Ontario Parliament last winter, thereby leaving our grounds and buildings to the extreme side of the division, and removing some of our best supporters, who have worked energetically and faithfully in the interests of this Society to the neighbouring division of Monck. Your Directors thought proper, that under the circumstances of the case, the subscribers to this Society being in the above named townships, should have a right to exhibit at our last fall show, and a resolution to that effect was unanimously passed by your Directors.

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Bertie.**

Number of Members, 53.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		24 14	
" Members' Subscriptions		53 00	
" Admissions to Show		4 00	
" Legislative Grant		55 13	
			136 27
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	67 50		
" " Field Products	11 20		
" " Dairy "	2 70		
" " Horticultural Products	3 35		
" " Agricultural Implements	1 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	14 95		
" " Growing Crops	1 17		
		101 87	
" Working Expenses		9 18	
			111 05
Balance in hand			25 22

*Crowland.**

Number of Members, 50.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		8 40	
" Members' Subscriptions		50 00	
" Legislative Grant		50 25	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		4 00	
			112 65
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	53 84		
" " Field Products	12 88		
" " Dairy "	3 00		
" " Horticultural Products	6 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	13 00		
		88 72	
" Working Expenses		16 78	
			105 50
Balance in hand			7 15

*Humberstone.**

Number of Members, 62.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		62 00	
" Legislative Grant		62 38	
			124 38
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		5 10	
" Prizes for Live Stock	56 75		
" " Field Products	10 25		
" " Dairy "	1 50		
" " Horticultural Products	2 85		
" " Agricultural Implements	10 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	8 50		
		90 60	
" Working Expenses		24 05	
			119 75
Balance in hand			4 63

*Stamford.**

Number of Members, 118.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		7 21	
" Members' Subscriptions		130 00	
" Legislative Grant		127 51	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		15	
			264 87
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	196 25		
" " Field Products	22 12		
" " Dairy "	3 50		
" " Horticultural Products	7 00		

By Prizes for Agricultural Implements	5 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	22 19		
Total awarded	256 56		
Unpaid	44 92		
		211 64	
" Working Expenses		21 65	
			233 29
Balance in hand			31 58

Thorold.

Number of Members, 81.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		37 39	
" Members' Subscriptions		81 00	
" Admissions to Show		5 00	
" Legislative Grant		81 32	
" Grant from Port Robinson		24 00	
			228 71
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	113 86		
" " Field Products	12 16		
" " Dairy "	1 25		
" " Horticultural Products	8 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	6 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	9 28		
" " Ploughing Match	23 00		
		173 55	
" Agricultural Publications		4 00	
" Working Expenses		23 24	
			200 79
Balance in hand			27 92

Note.—The Society is represented as in a prosperous state, and notwithstanding the drought, the show was much in advance of previous years, comprising 448 entries.

Willoughby.

Number of Members, 50.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		5 17	
" Members Subscriptions		50 00	
" Legislative Grant		52 26	
			107 43
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	54 75		
" " Field Products	17 12		
" " Dairy "	75		
" " Horticultural Products	3 73		
" " Arts and Manufactures	4 73		
		81 08	
" Working Expenses		12 71	
			93 79
Balance in hand			13 64

WELLINGTON, NORTH.

Number of Members, 97.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscription		97 00	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Municipal Grant		100 00	
" Township of Peel Society		50 00	
" Township of Maryborough Society		52 00	
" Township of Arthur Society		52 00	
			1,051 00
Cr			
By Prizes		280 00	
" L. G. to Township Societies		451 00	
" Working Expenses		194 48	
			925 48
Balance in hand			125 52

Note.—The Report is largely occupied with details relative to the organization of the Society, under the new Statute, and the state of the crops, having but little general interest. It speaks hopefully of the Society's prospects. The Exhibition proved as successful as could have been reasonably expected, considering the character of the season, and other difficulties.

Township Branches.

*Amaranth.**

Number of Members (not given).

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		5 00	
" Members' Subscriptions		52 00	
" Admissions to Show		11 50	
" Legislative Grant		70 68	
			139 18
Cr.			
By Prizes		82 75	
" Preparing Show Grounds		2 30	
" Working Expenses		17 02	
			102 07
Balance in hand			37 11

*Minto.**

Number of Members, 137.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		137 00	
" Admissions to Show		11 00	
" Legislative Grant		140 00	
" Cash for special Prizes		10 00	
			298 00
Cr.			
By Prizes		212 62	
" Working Expenses		41 34	
			253 96
Balance in hand			44 04

*Peel and Maryborough.**

Number of Members, 130.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		14 69	
" Members' Subscriptions		136 00	
" Admissions to Show		7 80	
" Legislative Grant		137 12	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		7 34	
			302 95
Cr.			
By Prizes at Show of 1868		200 25	
" Prizes for previous year		23 31	
" Working Expenses		42 02	
			265 58
Balance in hand			37 37

WELLINGTON, CENTRE.

Number of Members, 185.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
To Balance in hand		109 91	
" Members' Subscriptions		202 50	
" Admissions to Show		3 00	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Municipal Grant		100 00	
" Subscriptions for special Prizes		15 00	
" Cash from Nichol Agricultural Show		34 00	
			1164 41
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	222 50		
" " Field Products	76 00		
" " Dairy "	24 00		
" " Horticultural Products	9 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	27 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	76 50		
" " Ploughing Match	46 00		
Total awarded	481 00		
Unpaid	71 75		
		409 25	
" L. G. to Township Societies		369 72	
" Preparing Show Grounds		12 35	
" Working Expenses		134 93	
			926 25
Balance in hand			238 16

Extracts from Report.

The Directors of the Centre Wellington Agricultural Society, in presenting their first Annual Report, beg leave to state that, it having been decided to hold the first exhibition of the Society in the village of Fergus, the funds of the township of Nichol Agricultural Society were merged with the funds of this Society.

The exhibition, taken as a whole, was at least equal to any exhibition of the North Wellington Agricultural Society previously held in the same locality, but the quality and quantity of the samples of grain were, to a certain extent, deficient, which was, no doubt, attributable to the unprecedented dry season. At the ploughing match, held in the township of Garafraxa, the number of competitors was rather below an average, but the quality of the work was superior.

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

Eramosa.

Number of Members, 126.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		19 38	
" Members' Subscriptions		147 50	
" Legislative Grant		83 65	
			250 53
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	91 00		
" " Field Products	30 00		
" " Dairy "	13 50		
" " Horticultural Products	13 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	11 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	28 25		
" " Ploughing Match	41 00		
		227 75	
" Working Expenses		19 70	
			247 45
Balance in hand			3 08

NOTE.—The Report refers to the injurious effects of the drought on most kinds of farm products, notwithstanding the show appears to have been up to an average, and the Society continues in good working condition.

Erin.

Number of Members (not given).

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		154 93	
" Members' Subscriptions		262 25	
" Admissions to Show		245 35	
" Legislative Grant		140 00	
			802 53
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	192 50		
" " Field Products	52 50		
" " Dairy "	18 00		
" " Horticultural Products	19 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	30 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	50 50		
" " PloughingMatch	30 00		
		393 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds		22 10	
" Agricultural Publications		121 80	
" Working Expenses		112 77	
			649 67
Balance in hand			152 86

EXTRACT FROM REPORT.

In presenting this, their Annual Report, the Directors have much pleasure in congratulating the members on the continued usefulness and success which are still attending the Society. The annual Show was held in the Society's grounds, in the Village of Erin, on the 17th of October, and was decidedly the largest and best Show ever held in the township. The weather was quite pleasant through the day, and the show ground was crowded with visitors; but your Directors regret that it was impossible for them to do ample justice to parties attending the Show, and especially those that came from a distance to see the Exhibition in the Hall, for, although arrangements were made to have all the entries made previous to the day of the Show, so that the Judges would be enabled to commence earlier than usual, yet there was such a large amount of work for them to do, that it was late before the Hall could be opened to the public, and when it was opened, it was jammed full in a few minutes, so that the managers could have no control, and it was impossible for visitors to see the articles with any degree of satisfaction; therefore your Directors think that some other method will have to be adopted—either by having the show held two days, or having more room, so that the public can be admitted while the judges are at work.

*Garafraxa, West.**

Number of Members, 122.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		128 87	
" Legislative Grant		64 92	
			193 79
CR.			
By Balance due Treasurer		4 08	
" Prizes for Live Stock	75 75		
" " Field Products	26 25		
" " Dairy "	10 50		
" " Horticultural Products	12 75		
" " Agricultural Implements	4 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	19 50		
		149 25	
" Working Expenses		29 21	
			182 54
Balance in hand			11 25

*Nichol.**

Number of Members, 54.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions		54 00	
" Legislative Grant		33 08	
			87 08
CR.			
By Balance due Treasurer		7 00	
" Paid County Treasurer		67 08	
" Working Expenses		13 00	
			87 08

NOTE.—The Society joined the County Society in holding an exhibition in Fergus.

*Pilkington.**

Number of Members, 138.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		11 71	
" Members' Subscriptions		138 00	
" Legislative Grant		81 15	
" Municipal Grant		20 00	
			250 86
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	118 50		
" " Field Products	31 50		
" " Dairy "	15 00		
" " Horticultural Products	2 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	12 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	10 50		
		190 50	
" Working Expenses		38 73	
			229 23
Balance in hand			21 63

WELLINGTON, SOUTH.

Number of Members, 137.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		137 02	
" Members' Subscriptions		165 00	
" Admissions to Show		123 06	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Municipal Grant		100 00	
" Township of Guelph Society		221 00	
" C. & A. Sharpe's donation		20 00	
			1476 08
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	484 50		
" " Field Products	120 25		
" " Dairy "	27 00		
" " Growing Crops	35 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	75 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	41 00		
" " Ploughing Match	39 00		
" " Extra Prizes	8 50		
		830 25	
" L. G. to Township Societies		253 32	
" Agricultural Publications		4 00	
" Working Expenses		219 30	
			1306 87
Balance in hand			169 21

Extracts from Report.

The Directors of the South Wellington and Guelph Township Agricultural Societies, in laying the annual report before the members, congratulate them on the very successful progress of their joint efforts during the past year; yet they have still to regret that the remaining township left in the South Riding preserves its isolated position—Erin and Eramosa having been amalgamated with the Centre Riding of Wellington. * * *

The annual exhibition was held on the 8th and 9th of October, when the entries were considerably in excess of the previous year. The horse ring, as usual, attracted much attention, and in the class of working horses a close contest took place, and a larger number of spans than had been seen for some time occupied the attention of the judges.

With respect to cattle, sheep and pigs, the County of Wellington maintained its well-earned reputation.

Grain and seeds were not so largely represented as hitherto. This might be owing to the quality not inducing exhibitors to bring forward their samples, which were compared with other seasons of a lighter character, owing to the extremely hot and dry summer. * * *

In the dairy department, the display of butter was most surprising, considering the scarcity of pasture, and the quality was pronounced A 1 by the judges. Cheese was not largely represented, and with respect to the factory made, only one of our makers exhibited.

In ladies' work and domestic manufactures, there was a very fine assortment. * *

In the exhibition of agricultural implements, there was a marked improvement. * *

Those who cultivated fall wheat this year were very fortunate, as contrary to the past, it turned out the best cereal crop we had. There were several varieties grown, all with the hope of avoiding the midge, and general report rather proves this pest to be on the decline. The average yield was about 20 bushels per acre.

TOWNSHIP BRANCH.

Puslinch.

Number of Members, 180.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
" Members' Subscriptions		188 50	
" Admissions to Show		57 00	
" Legislative Grant		128 48	
" Proceeds Rent of Show Ground		15 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		1 70	
			390 68
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	107 00		
" " Field Products	33 50		
" " Dairy "	11 50		
" " Horticultural Products	9 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	16 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	17 50		
		195 50	
" Paid on Purchase of fencing and rent of show ground		132 03	
" Working Expenses		63 15	
			390 68

NOTE.—The Report speaks favourably of the efficiency of the Society, and considering the character of the season the exhibition was successful, and the new show grounds, when completed, will be found ample and convenient.

Guelph Horticultural Society.

Number of Members, 163.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		1 21	
" Members' Subscriptions		163 00	
" Admissions to Show		34 24	
" Legislative Grant		123 88	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		5 00	
			327 33

Cr.

By Total amount of prizes	232 25		
" Band, plates, painting, &c	24 60		
" Working Expenses	59 77		
			316 62
Balance in hand			10 71

Extracts from Report.

The Spring Show was unavoidably deferred to the 3rd of July, when an excellent display took place. The entries exceeded those of any previous spring exhibition, and the articles shown were very creditable for this part of the country so early in the season. The amount offered in premiums, $104; paid, $85.75.

The Fall Show was held on Tuesday, the 15th of September. Owing to the severe drought during the summer, the display of horticultural products was not so good as we have seen at this time of the year, nor were the entries quite as numerous; still, all things considered, showed that there is a spirit of emulation among our horticulturists, which will in time raise our Society, so as to become one of the best in Ontario. We have many things to contend against, that gardeners who live in more favoured localities are exempt from, such as late frosts in the spring, which prevent us from commencing operations till so late in the season, and then are liable to have our early vegetables and flowers destroyed. * * *

In fruit, there was also a falling off to some extent, with the exception of plums, which were superior in quality, and the number of entries far exceeding those shown at any previous exhibition. Several new varieties were on the tables, which, for size and quality, were much admired.

Vegetables were better than could have been expected, after such a period of dry weather, and the wonder was that such specimens could be found—some of the roots, especially, were very fine. * * *

Since our last annual meeting, we are happy to state that a new Agricultural Bill has been passed by the Parliament of Ontario, by which aid is given to Horticultural Societies in the same proportion to the funds subscribed by the members, as is given to Agricultural Societies. This has enabled the Directors to make considerable additions to the prize list. * * *

WENTWORTH, NORTH.

Number of Members, 181.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
To Balance in hand		140 39	
" Members' Subscriptions		225 25	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
			1,065 64

Cr.

By Prize for Turnip Match		27 00	
" L. G. to Township Societies		392 31	
" Treasurer of Board of Agriculture for Exhibition		300 00	
" Agricultural Publications		106 20	
" Working Expenses		37 20	
			862 71
Balance in hand			202 93

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT.

Your Directors beg to report that they did not hold any show this year, but paid a portion of their funds to the Provincial Agricultural Association, by which their members were admitted to the same; they also supplied their members with an Agricultural Paper (the *Canada Farmer*), upon receiving an additional payment to the regular subscription, and in connection with the South Wentworth Agricultural Society, held their Annual Turnip Match, by which the field roots, turnips, mangolds and carrots are examined in the field while growing, and although the season was rather unfavourable for green crops, the result was highly satisfactory, and they are happy to be able to state that the growth of those crops is largely on the increase in this Electoral Division.

Farm labourers and domestic servants are generally scarce, and can easily obtain employment, the former at from ten to fourteen dollars per month, the latter at from four to six dollars per month.

With regard to furnishing returns as to the probable yield of the crops, it occurs to us that the greatest difficulty which presents itself is to arrive at the breadth of land sown with each description of grain, and would suggest that if the assessor, or some such official of each township, were to obtain from every farmer the quantity of land sown, or under cultivation with the different crops for one year, it would serve as a *guide, to a certain extent, for a limited term of years*, of the number of acres of each crop under cultivation, and thereby a pretty near approximation of the product of each township could be obtained.

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Beverley.**

Number of Members (not given).

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		9 64	
" Members' Subscriptions		164 00	
" Legislative Grant		122 16	
			295 80
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	135 00		
" " Field Products	35 00		
" " Dairy "	8 25		
" " Horticultural Products	4 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	11 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	20 50		
" " Ploughing Match	20 00		
		234 25	
" Preparing Show Grounds		12 05	
" Working Expenses		42 38	
			288 68
Balance in hand			7 12

*Flamborough, East.**

Number of Members, 130.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		14 00	
" Members' Subscriptions		170 00	
" Admissions to Show		30 78	
" Legislative Grant		130 15	
" Municipal Grant		50 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		4 00	
			398 93

Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	221 50		
" " Field Products	61 50		
" " Dairy "	16 00		
" " Horticultural Products	16 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	16 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	23 50		
		355 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds		6 25	
" Working Expenses		42 72	
			403 97
Balance due Treasurer			5 04

*Flamborough, West.**

Number of Members (not given).

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		44 13	
" Members' Subscriptions		232 50	
" Admissions to Show		62 50	
" Legislative Grant		140 00	
" Municipal Grant		40 00	
			519 13
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	158 50		
" " Field Products	62 75		
" " Dairy "	10 00		
" " Horticultural Products	26 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	25 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	42 00		
		325 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds		17 50	
" Working Expenses		101 60	
			444 10
Balance in hand			75 03

WENTWORTH, SOUTH.

Number of Members, 260.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		108 61	
" Members' Subscriptions		324 00	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		50	
			1133 11
Cr.			
By Turnip Match		27 00	
" L. G. to Township Societies		400 31	
" Paid Treasurer of Provincial Association		300 00	
" Agricultural Publications		153 60	
" Working Expenses		71 95	
			952 86
Balance in hand			180 25

EXTRACT FROM REPORT.

Your Board of Directors beg leave to report that in consequence of the Provincial Exhibition being held in the City of Hamilton, your Society held no exhibition for this year. Three hundred dollars of the funds were paid to the Treasurer of the Provincial Association, thereby entitling the members of this Society to become members of said Association for the year.

Your Board beg leave further to report that the Societies of North and South Wentworth held their usual annual turnip match. The report of Committee, together with statement of receipts and disbursements on that account, will be furnished the Department of Agriculture by the North Riding of Wentworth Electoral Division Society.

Your Board beg also to report that two hundred and fifty-six of the members have been furnished with the *Canada Farmer* for the current year.

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Ancaster.**

Number of Members, 138.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		63 96	
" Members' Subscriptions		152 50	
" Admissions to Show		24 00	
" Legislative Grant		140 00	
" Municipal Grant		50 00	
" Exhibitors' Entry Fees		11 00	
			441 46
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	155 00		
" " Field Products	57 50		
" " Dairy "	26 00		
" " Horticultural Products	10 75		
" " Agricultural Implements	13 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	25 75		
		288 75	
" Preparing Show Grounds		8 70	
" Working Expenses		69 67	
			367 12
Balance in hand			74 34

*Barton and Glanford.**

Number of Members, 110.

DR.	$ cts.	$cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		21 92	
" Members' Subscriptions		112 75	
" Admissions to Show		11 40	
" Legislative Grant		120 31	
" Municipal Grant		30 00	
			296 38
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	142 65		
" " Field Products	33 30		
" " Dairy "	6 75		
" " Horticultural Products	19 12		

By Prizes for Agricultural Implements	1 80		
" " Arts and Manufactures	9 68		
		213 30	
" Working Expenses, two years		57 69	
			270 99
Balance in hand			25 39

*Saltfleet and Binbrook.**

Number of Members, 144.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		70 44	
" Members' Subscriptions		150 50	
" Admissions to Show		32 30	
" Legislative Grant		140 00	
" Municipal Grants		45 00	
			438 24

Cr.

By Prizes for Live Stock	188 00		
" " Field Products	60 00		
" " Dairy "	10 50		
" " Horticultnral Products	17 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	15 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	28 75		
		319 75	
" Working Expenses		62 34	
			382 09
Balance in hand			56 15

YORK, NORTH.

Number of Members, 255.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		10 57	
" Members' Subscriptions		427 00	
" Admissions to Show		556 00	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Municipal Grant		150 00	
" Donation of J. K. McDonald, Esq		10 00	
" Proceeds of Concert		24 00	
" Donation of Hon. J. McMurrich, M.P.P		10 00	
" Micellaneous Receipts		142 00	
			2029 57

Cr.

By Prizes for Live Stock	465 75		
" " Field Products	87 00		
" " Dairy "	20 00		
" " Horticultural Products	19 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	77 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	112 25		

By Prizes for Growing Crops	17 00		
" " Extras	31 75		
Total awarded	830 75		
Unpaid	†93 50		
		737 25	
By L. G. to Township Societies		526 28	
On purchase of Exhibition Grounds		525 00	
By Preparing Show Grounds		45 00	
" Working Expenses		175 38	
		2008 91	
Less prizes paid, and amount Whitchurch L. G. and County Grant		189 68	
			1819 23
Balance in hand			210 34

Extracts from Report.

Acting upon the suggestion contained in last year's report, a conference was arranged with the Officers and Directors of the Whitchurch Agricultural Society, to consider the propriety and basis of union and amalgamation of funds. After mature deliberation, terms were agreed upon, and your Board have much pleasure in being able to report that the result proved highly satisfactory to all concerned.

The Treasurer's Report exhibits a gratifying state of the finances of the Association, and fully realizes the anticipations of your Directors when undertaking the erection of a suitable building for exhibition purposes. Not only has the list of prizes been increased, but considerably extended; while at the same time, four hundred dollars of the principal, and all the interest as it became due, has been paid, reducing the debt on the premises to one thousand dollars. Should the same measure of prosperity continue to attend the Association for the next two years to come, as during the past three years, the building and grounds will be entirely free from debt; after which the Society will be in a position to add, annually, from three to five hundred dollars more to the prize list.

During the past summer, your Directors projected, and carried out successfully, an excursion around Lake Simcoe, the net proceeds realizing seventy dollars.

Your Board have pleasure in acknowledging, with thanks, the handsome donations of Messrs. D. Burke, W. McMaster, Hon. J. McMurrich, and J. K. Macdonald, by way of special prizes, evincing their good-will towards the Association in an unmistakeable manner, and also contributing much to the success of the late fall exhibition. * * *

The Fall Show held by the Union Societies must be regarded as a great success. Upwards of eighteen hundred entries were made with the Secretary in the various classes, while the attendance of visitors exceeded by far those present at any former show, —the net proceeds at the gate amounting to five hundred and fifty-six dollars. Considering that members were admitted free, it is not extravagant to say that not less than six or seven thousand persons entered the grounds during the show. Over nine hundred dollars were offered in prizes, and there was competition in nearly all the classes.

In horses, there was a fine display of very superior animals—especially may this be said of the general purpose and carriage horses, single and double, in which classes the competition was greater than at any former exhibition of the Association.

In cattle, the show was excellent, considering the dryness of the summer, which affected, detrimentally, the pasture fields. The competition was also spirited in most of the classes. Considerably more thorough-bred stock was exhibited than usual, evincing progress and enterprize.

† By a regulation of this Society, all premiums not drawn by the 1st of January are forfeited, thereby completing its finances every year.

In sheep, the competition was never greater than at the late show—especially may this be said with regard to Leicesters and Cotswolds; while in the fine-woolled classes, there were far more entries than usual.

In swine, too, there was increased competition—more particularly was this noticeable in the class of small breeds.

The cereal department was well represented; while the roots and vegetables, considering the drought of the summer, exceeded the expectations of almost every one who witnessed the display.

In implements, there were more articles on exhibition than usual, evidencing a greater interest on the part of mechanics and manufacturers. The show of buggies and labour-saving implements being better than for years previous.

The ladies' department of domestic manufactures and fine arts was exceedingly creditable, and the display made by them in the Agricultural Hall clearly demonstrated that the fair sex of this Riding take a lively interest in our annual exhibitions, and are prepared to do their part to make them a success.

In fruit, there was lively competition, indicating that more attention is being devoted in this direction.

In dairy products, there was very spirited competition, the entries being numerous—the special prizes offered in this department by Mr. Burke and Mr. McMaster largely increasing the competition.

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

Georgina and North Gwillimbury.

Number of Members, 122.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		160 74	
" Members' Subscriptions—		122 00	
" Admissions to Show		12 00	
" Legislative Grant		90 44	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		7 00	
			392 18
CR,			
By Prizes for Live Stock	125 00		
" " Field Products	53 00		
" " Dairy "	14 50		
" " Horticultural Products	10 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	39 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	10 50		
" " Ploughing Match	12 25		
		264 25	
" Working Expenses		35 66	
			299 91
Balance in hand			92 27

NOTE.—The Report states the Society to be in a tolerably prosperous condition, and that the capacious drill shed in the village of Sutton may be procured for future use during the show, whereby articles of manufacture, fine arts, &c., can be securely kept.

Gwillimbury, East.

Number of Members, 119.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		20 09	
" Members' Subscriptions		121 00	
" Legislative Grant		67 28	
" Municipal Grant		20 88	
" Miscellaneous Receipts		10 17	
			239 42

Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	101 00		
" " Field Products	39 25		
" " Dairy "	6 00		
" " Horticultural Products	7 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	2 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	21 00		
		176 25	
" Working Expenses		41 37	
			217 62
Balance in hand			21 80

Extracts from Report.

At the Annual Meeting held in January, 1868, a resolution was passed confining exhibitors to residents of the township, and in the opinion of the Directors the change has operated most successfully, as the interest manifested in the late fall show, and the satisfaction expressed at the result was more general than on former occasions. While the show, when compared with those in the past, was fully equal if not superior in quality of articles exhibited and much in excess in number of entries. Which facts, taken together, are gratifying, and tend to confirm the opinion that Township Societies should be confined to residents.

The stock, that is, cattle, sheep, and hogs, are improving; but the horses are not considered superior to those of past years.

King.

Number of Members, 208.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		34 57	
" Members' Subscriptions		208 00	
" Admissions to Show		36 00	
" Legislative Grant		158 00	
			436 57
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	170 00		
" " Field Products	38 00		
" " Dairy "	12 00		
" " Horticultural Products	15 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	45 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	31 25		
		312 25	
" Working Expenses		42 05	
			354 30
Balance in hand			82 27

Note.—The Directors represent the Society to be in a prosperous condition, with a prospect of increased membership and usefulness.

*Whitchurch.**

Number of Members, 272.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		160 02	
" Members' Subscriptions		272 00	
			432 02

Cr.			
By Treasurer of County Society for Fall Show		272 00	
" Working Expenses		7 11	
			279 11
Balance in hand			152 91

YORK, EAST.

Number of Members, 304.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		199 41	
" Members' Subscriptions		310 00	
" Admissions to Show		723 50	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Municipal Grant		120 00	
" Markham Agricultural Society on account of Union		581 16	
" Entries for Ploughing Match		11 00	
			2645 07
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	976 00		
" " Field Products	121 50		
" " Dairy "	42 00		
" " Horticultural Products	30 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	107 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	135 50		
" " Extras	49 50		
" " Ploughing Match	122 00		
Total awarded	1584 50		
Unpaid	56 00		
		1528 50	
" Preparing Show Grounds		120 00	
" L. G. to Township Societies		410 00	
" Working Expenses		267 76	
			2326 26
Balance in hand			318 81

Extracts from Report.

In February your Directors formed a union with Markham Agricultural Society, the union to be for and during the year, the Directors of each Society to have an equal voice in all matters connected with the said united board, and each Society to bear losses or share profits equally.

During the year the united Societies have held three fairs or exhibitions.

First,—A spring seed and seed grain show for the accommodation of farmers to exchange seed or see it, thus giving the husbandman every facility for obtaining the best seed to supply the spring wants.

Second,—A spring fair of stallions and bulls, and ploughing match. Everything in connection with this show and ploughing match came up to the high standard that usually characterizes the fairs and matches in this riding.

Third,—A fall exhibition, which was a great success, a greater number of entries being made than any former year, the total being about twenty-one hundred entries. Your Directors are pleased to report that from the display made at our fall fair, that in agriculture, horticulture, implements, manufactures, ladies' work and fine arts, the people in this section of the Province are progressing in every branch of industry that truly makes our county prosperous.

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

Markham.

Number of Members, 136.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		645 63	
" Members' Subscriptions		197 00	
" Legislative Grant		140 00	
" Municipal Grant		24 00	
			1006 63
CR.			
By Paid on account of union with County Society		581 16	
" Working Expenses		15 00	
			596 16
Balance in hand			410 47

NOTE.—This Society held no separate show, but united with the County Society.

Scarborough.

Number of Members, 133.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		34 18	
" Members' Subscriptions		153 01	
" Admissions to Show		76 30	
" Legislative Grant		140 00	
" Municipal Grant		24 00	
			427 48
CR.			
By Premiums		327 50	
" Preparing Show Grounds		17 20	
" Working Expenses		46 56	
			391 26
Balance in hand			36 22

NOTE.—The Directors report the Society to be in a satisfactory condition. The autumn show, notwithstanding the unfavourable weather, was well attended—"the best we ever had"—the number of entries amounting to 619.

YORK, WEST.

Number of Members, 94.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		358 86	
" Members' Subscriptions		127 00	
" Admissions to Show		100 00	
" Legislative Grant		700 00	
" Municipal Grant		125 00	
			1410 86
CR.			
By Portion for Prizes, Union Show		425 75	
" Prizes for previous years		38 00	
" L. G. to Township Societies		402 83	
" Agricultural Publications		43 00	
" Working Expenses		308 31	
			1217 89
Balance in hand			192 97

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT.

The Society held a spring show in the village of Weston, on the 22nd of April, at which they offered $200 in prizes, for stallions and bulls. The show of animals was good; the number of entries being larger than in former years. The Vaughan Agricultural Society contributed $50 towards the show, thereby entitling the members of that Society to compete without any further entrance fee.

The Township of Vaughan Agricultural Society, united with this Society for the purpose of holding a Union Exhibition in the fall, which took place on the 20th and 21st of October, in the village of Woodbridge. The Societies offered over $1,000 in premiums; each Society paying an equal amount of the prize list and expenses. The show was largely attended by visitors and competitors, and had not the weather on the second day (the day the stock was to be on the ground) been unfavourable, it would have been one of the largest County Exhibitions in Ontario. The unfavourable weather was more to be regretted, as the Directors had incurred the expense and labour connected with a large exhibition.

The various crops throughout the County, with the exception of potatoes and roots on heavy clay soil, were more than an average. There was a large breadth of barley sown; the samples were excellent, but a little light, the yield more than an average, and the ruling prices from the opening of the market up to the present, higher than perhaps ever known in Toronto before.

TOWNSHIP BRANCHES.

*Etobicoke.**

Number of Members, 126.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		122 81	
" Members' Subscriptions		133 70	
" Admissions to Show		39 25	
" Legislative Grant		47 83	
" Municipal Grants		85 00	
" Entries for Ploughing Match		69 00	
" Special donation, R. Wilson		10 00	
" Silver Cup, Lieutenant-Governor		60 00	
" Grain Crusher, T. Graham, M.P.P.		40 00	
" Straw Cutter, J. Abell		30 00	
" Fanning Mill, Patterson Brothers		28 00	
" Metal Beam Plough, W. A. Wallace		20 00	
" Do Amos Wright, M. P.		18 00	
" Do Brown McNeil, & Co.		17 00	
" Scuffler, Messrs. Atkinson		8 00	
			728 59
CR.			
By Prizes paid in cash		315 50	
" Prizes in Implements, &c.		221 00	
" Over-drawn Government Grant		50 00	
" Working Expenses, including preparing show grounds		134 00	
			720 50
Balance in hand			8 09

Vaughan.

Number of Members, 238.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		485 72	
" Members' Subscriptions		277 00	
" Admissions to Show		175 65	
" Legislative Grant		140 00	
" Municipal Grant		75 00	
			1153 37

Cr.			
By Prizes for past year (united with County Society)		317 75	
" Preparing Show Grounds		75 29	
" County Society for Spring Fair		50 00	
" Working Expenses		159 93	
			602 97
Balance in hand			550 40

Note.—The Report states "that the midge has not been quite so destructive, but this may be accounted for, to a considerable extent, from the great breadth of land sown with varieties of a midge-proof character." Wheat, in most cases, was good; but root crops, in consequence of the severe drought, were very indifferent.

York.

Number of Members, 174.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand		1 91	
" Members' Subscriptions		344 50	
" Admissions to Show		109 47	
" Legislative Grant		140 00	
" Municipal Grant		25 00	
			620 88
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	127 50		
" " Field Products	78 50		
" " Dairy "	16 00		
" " Horticultural Products	76 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	71 00		
Total awarded	369 50		
Unpaid	31 00		
		338 50	
" Prizes for previous year		18 00	
" Agricultural Publications		61 20	
" Working Expenses		90 76	
			508 46
Balance in hand			112 42

Note.—The Report states that the fall exhibition was, on the whole, very successful, and particularly good in the classes of horses, grain, fruit, and vegetables. Domestic manufactures were, both in quantity and quality, superior to the average. The Directors urge "the absolute importance of putting forth every possible exertion to extend the sphere of the Society's usefulness."

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

APPENDIX (B).

REPORT OF "THE ASSOCIATION OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES OF ONTARIO," AND OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

APPENDIX (B).

ASSOCIATION OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES OF ONTARIO.

Toronto, October 1st, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honour to communicate the accompanying copy of the proceedings of this Association, and of the report submitted at the annual meeting, held at the Rooms of the Mechanics' Institute, in the City of London, on the 23rd of September ultimo, in accordance with the requirements of the statute relating thereto.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. EDWARDS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

The Hon. John Carling,
Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works.

ASSOCIATION OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES OF ONTARIO.

September 23rd, 1869.

The Annual Meeting of the Association was held this evening, in the Rooms of the Mechanics' Institute, City of London. Present:—Dr. Beatty, of Cobourg, President; J. Shier, Esq., of Whitby, Vice President; James Young, Esq., M.P., and David Brown, Esq., Galt; David McCrae, Esq., Guelph; Robert Roy and W. Brown, Esqs., of Hamilton; R. W. Sawtell and W. Edwards, Esqs., Woodstock; J. J. Withrow and W. Edwards, Esqs., Toronto; W. Watt, Esq., Brantford; W. Buckingham, Esq., Stratford; and Rev. Mr. Patterson, Strathroy, as representatives from their respective Mechanics' Institutes.

Minutes of the previous Annual Meeting, held at the City of Hamilton, were read and approved.

The Secretary read the report of the Executive Committee for the past year; which, on motion of Mr. W. Brown, seconded by Mr. W. Buckingham, was received and adopted.

The Secretary was instructed to apply to all Institutes in arrears for fees, for payment thereof.

Nominations for office-bearers for the ensuing year were then made *viva voce*, and the ballot taken, which resulted in the election of Dr. Beatty as President; John Shier, Esq., as Vice-President; W. Edwards as Secretary-Treasurer; and W. Buckingham, James Young, M.P., J. J. Withrow and David McCrae, Esqs., as members of the Executive Committee.

At the request of Mr. McCrae, the Secretary explained the mode of organization, and the general management and success of the evening classes of the Toronto Mechanics' Institute, for the past three or four years. The subject elicited much interest and an animated discussion.

Mr. Young, and several other members, spoke of the great advantages that would accrue from well organized arrangements being made by this Association to supply Affiliated Institutes with first-class lecturers. Mr. Buckingham would not oppose such an organization being made, but said he was fully of the opinion that a well organized system of class instruction was of far more practical importance to the Institutes than mere lectures.

It was resolved, on motion of Mr. Young, seconded by Mr. Shier, That the Executive Committee be requested to communicate with well known public lecturers, with a view to making engagements for courses of lectures in connection with Affiliated Institutes; and also to communicate with the Institutes respecting such arrangements.

Mr. Buckingham suggested that the Secretary should, in a condensed form, communicate to the Institutes any available information respecting the organization and mode of conducting the evening classes in the Toronto Mechanics' Institute.

It was moved by Mr. Withrow, seconded by Mr. Roy, and resolved,—That the Executive Committee be requested to consider the advisability of securing a lecturer on some popular scientific or practical subject, on some one night of the week of the Annual Provincial Exhibition.

On motion of Mr. Buckingham, seconded by Mr. Sawtell, a vote of thanks was given to the President for his services for the past year, especially in view of the arduous duties thus devolving upon him as an *ex officio* member of the Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association.

The meeting then adjourned.

W. Edwards,
Secretary.

First Annual Report.

The Executive Committee of the Association, in presenting this their first Annual Report, beg to refer to a few particulars connected with public aid to Mechanics' Institutes in Canada.

During the Session of Parliament for the year 1847, the Toronto Mechanics' Institute, through its city representatives—the late Hon. Henry Sherwood, and W. H. Boulton, Esq., —made application for and obtained for itself, and each of its sister Institutes, an annual grant of $200.00, which was continued up to the year 1859, when all these grants were withdrawn.

In the year 1857, the late Board of Arts and Manufactures was established, by Act of Parliament; and in which provision was made for the affiliation therewith of the several Institutes receiving Legislative assistance. On the withdrawal of the grants to the Institutes, their connection with the Board was but little more than nominal. The Board, however, by the publication of its monthly journal, its free library of Reference, its annual examination of pupils of Institute classes, and by any other available means, continued to render all the aid possible to the Institutes.

In January, 1868, it was made known to the Board that no further grants would be made for its sustenance, but that its library would be removed to the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, where it would still remain open to the public for reference. At the close of the last meeting of the Board, the representatives of the several Institutes, organized an "Association of Mechanics' Institutes of Ontario," which was subsequently recognized in the Agricultural and Arts Statute, and its functions described in its printed constitution, and the proceedings of its last meeting.

Before finally dissolving, the Board of Arts and Manufactures considered the Act introduced in the Legislature by the Hon. the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, which, amongst other things, provided to grant aid to the Mechanics' Institutes to the extent of one dollar for every dollar subscribed, up to a maximum of two hundred dollars, to assist in evening class instruction; and appointed a Committee to wait upon the Commissioner, the Hon. John Carling, to represent to him that the aid proposed should also extend to the recognition of the purchase of technical works for their libraries. This was at once acceded to by the Commissioner, and provided for in the Statute.

By an amendment of the late Session, these provisions of the Bill were still further extended, by recognizing not only the purchase of technical works, but of works on general literature, other than fiction. These liberal enactments have imparted new life into some of the previously languishing Institutions, enabling them more successfully to pursue their laudable objects.

The Institutes that availed themselves of the provisions of the Act, and the amounts received by them, for the year 1868, were as follows:—

Chatham	$100 00
Paris	100 00
Toronto	200 00
Bowmanville	150 00
Galt	50 00
Streetsville	80 00
Oshawa	180 00
Hamilton	100 00
Peterboro'	200 00
Dundas	200 00
Whitby	75 00
Strathroy	75 00
Guelph	100 00
Total	$1610 00

The claims already made by Institutes under the Act, for the present year, to this date, are:

Paris	$150 00
Seaforth	200 00
Toronto	200 00
Schomberg	30 00
Meaford	107 59
Berlin	103 48
Hamilton	200 00
Bowmanville	125 00
Galt	100 00
Merrickville	63 00
Dundas	200 00
Brantford	100 00
Oshawa	200 00
Newmarket	30 00
Whitby	150 00
Streetsville	197 00
Woodstock	200 00
Total	$2356 07

☞ The greater number of these Institutes have complied with the requirements of the Act, in remitting to your Treasurer the five per cent. of the grants received, and the others will no doubt comply, on being reminded of what the law requires.

During the past year, your Secretary has forwarded to the several Institutes copies of a catalogue of technical books, prepared for their use; also, copies of other available catalogues, to assist them in the selection of books; and also informed the institutes, by circular, that he had made arrangements for the supply of the industrial works, published by H. C. Baird, of Philadelphia, at a reduction of 33⅓ per cent. off the selling prices; for the Educational Department books, at 10 per cent. reduction from its catalogue prices; and for the supply of other English and American books at 20 per cent. off the usual prices.

Since the organization of your Committee, your Secretary has selected and forwarded to eight institutes thirty-eight invoices of books, a large proportion of which were on practical and useful subjects, amounting in value :—For the

Paris Mechanics' Institute	$198 23
Strathroy	24 88
Streetsville	121 23
Whitby	44 70
Ayr	41 68
Dundas	34 24
Meaford	214 98
Merrickville	32 86

Your Committee have made arrangements with the publishers for the supply of the American Publishers' Circular for the Institutes, if not less than twelve copies are ordered, at $2.00 per copy, in greenbacks, including American postage; and for the English Bookseller, at $1.80 per copy, including postage; and would recommend that these works be obtained, and supplied to all Institutes paying their per centage on Legislative grants, at $1.50 per annum for both works, thereby furnishing them with three issues per month, of lists of British and American new books published, and in course of publication.

Your Committee would strongly urge upon the Institutes the necessity of organizing evening class instruction, in branches of study of the most practical use to their operative members, believing that such means of improvement are among the most important of the several objects contemplated by Mechanics' Institutes.

The Secretary will at all times be ready to give information as to the details and success of evening class instruction, in the institutions in which such has been established.

The Treasurer's statement shows—Total receipts to date, $133.38; expenditure, $120.85; balance on hand, $17.63; assets by balance in hand, and fees due by institutes, $86.95; liabilities, $7.00; total available assets, $79.95.

Your Committee recommend that clause 3 of the Constitution be so amended, that all Institutes paying fees on their annual Legislative grants shall be deemed affiliating Institutes; and that all other Institutes affiliating shall pay an annual fee of one dollar.

JOHN BEATTY,
President.

RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE, AND ASSETS.

Receipts.

1868.						
Nov. 6.	By 5 per cent.	Paris Mechanics' Institute	Grant, for	1868	$100 00	$5 00
" 11.	" "	Toronto	"	"	200 00	10 00
" 26.	" "	Hamilton	"	"	100 00	5 00
" 28.	" "	Peterboro'	"	"	200 00	10 00
Dec. 4.	" "	Whitby	"	"	75 00	3 75
1869.						
Jan. 19.	" "	Streetsville	"	"	80 00	4 00
Feb. 6.	" "	Strathroy	"	"	75 00	3 75
May 20.	" "	Dundas	"	"	200 00	10 00
July 1.	" "	Galt	"	"	50 00	2 50
Aug. 2.	" "	Galt	"	1869	100 00	5 00
" 2.	" "	Hamilton	"	"	200 00	10 00
" 2.	" "	Seaforth	"	"	200 00	10 00

Aug. 12.	By 5 per cent.	Oshawa Mechanics' Inst.	Grant, for	1868	$180 00		$9 00
" 13.	" "	Merrickville	"	1869	63 00		3 15
" 13.	" "	Toronto	"	"	200 00		10 00
" 13.	" "	Meaford	"	"	107 59		5 38
Sept. 3.	" "	Brantford	"	"	100 00		5 00
" 13.	" "	Streetsville	"	"	197 00		9 85
" 18.	" "	Paris	"	"	150 00		7 50
1868.							
Nov. 11.	" Affiliat'n fee	Ayr	"	1868	.....		1 00
Dec. 4.	" "	Whitby	"	"	.....		1 50
1869.							
Feb. 6.	" "	Strathroy	"	"	.....		1 00
" 11.	" "	Kincardine	"	"	.....		1 00
May 11.	" "	Meaford	"	1869	.....		1 00
July 15.	" "	Merrickville	"	"	.....		1 00
" 31.	" "	Brantford	"	"	.....		1 00
Aug. 12.	" "	Oshawa	"	"	.....		2 00
							$138 38

Expenditure.

1868.				
Sept. 4.	To Thomas Cuttell & Sons' account	.....	$1 15	
1869.				
May 7.	" do	do	10 10	
July 16.	" Toronto Mech. Inst. for 55 catalogues at 10c	.....	5 50	
Sep. 13.	" Postage, Stationery, and Blank Books	.....	4 00	
" 21.	" Secretary-Treasurer's Remuneration	.....	100 00	
				$120 75
	Balance in hand	.....		$17 63

Assets.

By Balance in hand	.....				$17 53
" Five per cent. Legislative Grant	.....	Whitby	.....	1869	7 50
" " " "	.....	Bowmanville	..	1868 & 1869	13 75
" " " "	.....	Chatham	.....	1868	5 00
" " " "	.....	Oshawa	.....	1869	10 00
" " " "	.....	Dundas	.....	1869	10 00
" " " "	.....	Guelph	.....	1868	5 00
" " " "	.....	Schomberg	.....	1869	1 50
" " " "	.....	Berlin	.....	"	5 17
" " " "	.....	Newmarket	.....	"	1 50
" " " "	.....	Woodstock	.....	"	10 00
					$86 95
To accounts unpaid—about $7 00	.....				7 00
To assets to credit of the Association	.....				$79 95

CIRCULAR RESPECTING EVENING CLASS INSTRUCTION.

ASSOCIATION OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES OF ONTARIO.

Toronto, 6th October, 1869.

DEAR SIR,—In accordance with a desire expressed by the members of the Association, at its annual meeting, held in the city of London, on the 23rd ultimo, I now have the

honor to communicate to you a condensed account of the organization and mode of conducting the evening classes, in connection with the Toronto Mechanics' Institute:

This Institution, during thirty years of its history, extending from 1832 to 1862, occupied rooms in which the accommodation was too limited to allow of an extensive system of class instruction being inaugurated; although, during the whole of this period, this important object was not lost sight of, and classes were from time to time organized, and carried out with more or less success—the principal studies being in ornamental and mechanical drawing, with an occasional class in experimental chemistry, phonography, &c., &c.

In the year 1861, the Institute took possession of its new hall, with its large accommodation; and in the fall of the ensuing year organized a regular system of evening class instruction, in *English Grammar and Composition, French, Arithmetic and Mathematics, Figure and Landscape Drawing, Architectural and Mechanical Drawing, Bookkeeping, and Penmanship.* The subject was prominently brought before the public by a free introductory lecture, by Mr. Richard Lewis, a warm advocate of the system, and its success was insured. Upwards of 100 pupils joined the classes during that session; and at its close—after a private examination by competent teachers and practical men of high standing—a public meeting was held, at which prizes in books, previously awarded by the examiners, to the value of $166.00, were presented, by His Worship the Mayor, on behalf of the Committee—two prizes to each class, of the respective values of $10.00 and $6.00. The interest in the meeting was increased by the introduction of light refreshments, the presence of an instrumental band, and some appropriate addresses by gentlemen who had acted as examiners, or were otherwise interested.

During the evening, the pupils of the various classes presented an address to the Directors of the Institute, in which they manifested their appreciation of the efforts in their behalf, in the following terms:

"The classes in connection with this Institute, which have just completed their winter term of instruction, embrace with pleasure this most fitting occasion for giving expression to their grateful appreciation of the liberality and public spirit which prompted you to the formation of those classes.

"The deficiency has often been keenly felt and lamented by many, when placed in certain positions in life, who, either from accident or from the want of a proper appreciation of the value of learning in schoolboy days, have failed to acquire that requisite knowledge which is one of the great guarantees of success. On this account we feel all the more lively sense of what you have done in providing, at terms which place it within the means of all, instruction in the more essential branches required by the mechanic, the artizan, the clerk, and the man of business. This boon has been enhanced to us by the addition of comfortable class rooms, liberal prizes to excite emulation, and more important than all, the engagement by you of teachers second to none in the city in their several departments, and who have to us proved themselves so earnest and efficient. It is exceedingly gratifying to us to have this public opportunity of acknowledging our obligations to each and all of the teachers under whose instruction it has been our fortune to be placed." * * * "The efforts put forth by this Institute, as a public educator, have proved to be, what its name implies, a people's Institute; and have given it a fresh hold on the public for its support."

The evening was closed by appropriate reading and recitations, and music by the band.

During the Session of 1863-4, 115 pupils attended, and the classes were in every respect a success. The classes for 1864-5 contained about the same number of pupils; but in 1865-6 the number reached 200, and *Elocution* and *Phonography* were added to the subjects of study. At the subsequent annual meeting, the Directors were enabled to report:—

"That the winter Session, just closed, has been marked by decided success, alike in relation to the efficiency of the staff of teachers engaged, to the number of pupils enrolled, to the strict regularity of attendance, to the testimony of the examiners as to the satisfactory progress made in the respective studies, and finally to the fact that these gratifying results have been attained without recourse to any assistance from the general funds of

the Institute. The classes, of which a list is subjoined, were opened on the 16th October, and closed by examination on the 2nd of April, forty lessons of two hours each having been comprised in the Session."

The classes for the winter of 1866-7 were attended by 180 pupils, and in 1867-8 by 200 pupils. The report of the Directors for that year entered so much into the merits of the evening class system, as to justify the insertion of the following lengthy extracts :—

"Of all the useful and important departments of a Mechanics' Institute, the evening classes, in their influence upon the industrial portion of the community, have the highest claim to public sympathy. The end they have in view is not only to afford a general education, and means of improvement for those engaged in the active and industrial pursuits of life, but also a technical education, such as no other educational establishments provided, but which is most necessary to the manufacturing and commercial progress of the country. They do not take the place of the ordinary schools, but when properly constituted they continue this school education, complete it as far as possible, and in a special manner direct it by appropriate studies to the special interests of the individual students. It is gratifying to the friends of these classes to find that the Legislature of Ontario has to some extent recognized the importance of the principle expressed in these views, by awarding grants to Institutes complying with certain proper conditions, and that our Institute has qualified itself for the grant of $200 for the present year—the whole to be devoted to educational objects, either in evening class instruction, or in the purchase of books of a technical character for its library. The example of the Government in this important direction cannot fail to give a new impulse to adult and technical education, and gives to the evening classes a powerful claim on the sympathies and liberality of all who are interested in the commercial and manufacturing prosperity of the Province.

"The reports of the examiners were highly satisfactory, and bore testimony to the soundness and excellence of the instruction. Impressed with the importance of introducing technical instruction, the Board of Directors undertook to establish a class in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, in addition to the subjects previously taught, and placed it under the charge of Dr. May. The results, as reported by competent examiners, have been very gratifying, and have satisfied the Directors that, with proper resources, they would be justified in making further advances in the direction of technical and scientific education, as applied to the practical purposes of life.

"The financial results of the classes are of inferior consideration, for the object should be to make them available to all, by fixing the fees at the very lowest standard ; and it is this view of their purpose and value which encourage the Directors to believe that further appeals to employers and to the wealthy portion of the citizens would so increase the funds of the Institute, as to enable them to carry out, to the most liberal extent, the design of a Mechanics' Institute, by offering the best instruction in science, connected with manufacturing and industrial progress."

At the close of the Session of 1868-9, the Directors reported that 265 pupils had attended the classes, and suggested that—

"The work contemplated in the institution of these classes would be much promoted if our merchants and manufacturers could be induced to contribute liberally, and send to the classes their apprentices or other employees, who may wish to improve their education, and thus make available to themselves the full value of their subscriptions. It is also to be hoped that the youth of the city will appreciate the necessity of seeking education in the higher branches of practical science, and thus sustain the Institute in this important department of its operations."

The classes for the ensuing Session, 1869-70, are announced to begin on the 18th instant, with every prospect of success.

Although the Directors of the Institute have not been able fully to remunerate the teachers employed, they have had no difficulty in inducing gentlemen of high attainments taking charge of their classes—these being generally from the head masters of our City Common Schools, professional teachers of drawing and painting, and a thoroughly competent French master.

The charge to members of the Institute, and to the sons and apprentices of members, for each class, is $2.00 per Session of twenty weeks, of two lessons of two hours each per

week; and to non-members $3.00; the French class, $3.00 and $4.00. The remuneration to teachers ranges from $40.00 to $60.00 for the Session, the average being about $50.00. The mode of proportioning the remuneration to the teachers of some of the classes, is $40.00 for about twelve pupils, and for every additional pupil over that number $1 00. The amount depends, however, on the subjects taught in the class, and the labour devolving on the teacher.

The chemists and druggists of the city have formed a Pharmaceutical Society, a number of whose members, by arrangement, attend the Institute chemistry class, and thus assist in insuring its success.

The following set of rules have been found to answer for the conduct of the classes, and, with slight modifications, will be found suitable for almost any other Institution:—

1st. The class fees for the current Session are—to members of the institute, and the sons and apprentices of members, $2.00; non-members, $3.00 for each class, payable invariably in advance.

2nd. The classes will open during the third week of October, and continue until the third week in March. Each class meeting twice a week shall receive forty lessons.

3rd. Each class shall meet, and the studies commence, punctually at 8 o'clock, and close not later than 10.

4th. It shall be the duty of the teachers to keep a correct roll of the pupils in their respective classes, and also of the attendance of each; the roll to be called at 8 o'clock.

5th. Prompt and regular attendance is required of all; and those not so attending will not be permitted to compete for the prizes hereinafter mentioned.

6th. Conversation and other irregular and improper conduct must meet with instant reproof from the teacher, and if he is not obeyed, it may be reported to the Committee, who hereby hold to themselves the right of dealing with the offenders as they shall see fit.

7th. All the materials required in the respective classes may be obtained from the Secretary, at wholesale prices.

8th. The Committee of Management will offer for competition, at the close of the Session, a first and second prize in books, to each class, of the respective value of $—— and $——. Teachers will report on the 1st March the names of the pupils intending to stand for examination.

9th. Any pupil is competent to enter the lists, but no one engaged in, or studying for, any of the learned professions, no student of any university or college, and no professional teacher, will be allowed to take a prize.

10th. Those who have taken first prizes in any previous year will not be eligible for the same in any subsequent year.

I also mail herewith a copy of the Programme of Classes for the coming Session, and shall be happy to furnish any further information required.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
W. Edwards,
Secretary.

To

Secretary, Mechanics' Institute.

Memorandum.

From experience of the past two years it is evident that a great difficulty the manages of Institutes have to labor under, in the selection of suitable books for their libraries, is the want of proper catalogues of new and standard publications. It will be observed by the accompanying copy of the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Association, that two of the best current periodical lists of books will be furnished to affiliating Institutes, at less than half their published rates, on being ordered through the Association. On the receipt of $1.50, from any Institute affiliating by payment of 5 per cent. on its Legislative Grant, these works will be ordered.

Institutes in arrears for fees, are requested to pay the same forthwith.

W. Edwards,
Secretary, A. M. I. of O.

REPORTS OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.

AYR FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The Directors of the Ayr Farmer and Mechanics' Institute beg respectfully to present the twelfth Annual Report, and in doing so, have much pleasure in congratulating the members on the continued prosperity of the Institute during the year just closed.

Membership.

The membership during the present year is about the same as last, viz: Yearly subscribers, 72; casual readers, 35.

Library

This important department of the Institute has been considerably improved during the year by the addition of numerous new publications—besides the binding of a large number of the older and more valuable works that had, through constant reading, become unfit to be let out. The Library now contains the following volumes, viz.: History, 146; Science, Arts, and Philosophy, 77; Travels, 58; Biography, 114; Poetry, 31; Magazines, 76; Fiction, 409; Miscellaneous, 166; Total, 1077.

The Institute has now become affiliated with the United Mechanics' Institute Association, and for any sum up to $200 expended by our Institute on technical works, or evening class instruction, the government will give one hundred per cent. If taken advantage of by the Institute, this will be a great boon, as a much larger addition of scientific and mechanical books can be procured for the library.

Finances and Entertainments.

We are sorry that the balance is on the wrong side, but it will be observed that our book-binding account is much larger than usual; and the financial result of the two entertainments held during the year has not been so successful as was anticipated.

The literary evening with the Messrs. Bell was a treat that we (in Ayr) are seldom privileged to hear, and it is much to be regretted that the audience was not larger to hear them. The concert was more successful, though not so much as it otherwise would, had it not been for circumstances over which we had no control. However, we are confident that Mr, Balmer's lecture will give a net balance on the other side. The Treasurer's statement shows:

Total expenditure	$168 41
Total income	166 41
Balance due Treasurer	$2 00

A. B. Petrie,
President.
Wm. Coutts,
Secretary.

GALT MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The Committee of the Galt Mechanics' Institute for the year 1868, beg to report the state of its affairs as follows:—

Membership.

In this all-important department, your Committee deplore the necessity of reporting a considerable decrease. The number of names on the roll of the Institute for 1868, being 20 less than the preceding year, and 23 less than in 1866. The following is a classified list of the membership for 1868:—

Life members	2
Full members	45
Library readers	77
Reading-room members	13
Junior subscribers	11
Total	148

Finances.

As a natural consequence of the falling off in the membership, your Committee are unable to report as satisfactory a condition in the financial affairs as they could wish. The balance in hand, at the beginning of the year, was $157.42, which has now been reduced, as will be seen by the following financial statement, to $94.85. In connexion with the department, your Committee have to acknowledge the receipt of $50 from the Ontario Government, which, with an equal amount from the funds of the Institute, have been expended in the purchase of technical works, as provided by the Act granting the same.

* * * * *

Reading Room and Library.

The reading room is still made very attractive by being supplied with the leading newspapers, magazines and periodicals of the day. During the year, a large number of new and most valuable works have been added to the library. The grant of $50 from the Ontario Government has enabled the Committee to purchase a number of valuable technical works, which are much needed. The number of works taken out for perusal during the year was less than in 1867. The following summary shows the character of the books in the library, and also the number taken out by members :—

	No. of Vols.	Taken out in 1868.
Biography	64	109
History	196	253
Novels, Tales, Poetry	203	1274
Voyages and Travels	126	391
Theology, Moral and Political Philosophy, Political Economy, &c.	220	283
Geology and Mineralogy	21	50
Periodical Literature, Science and Art	156	277
Anatomy and Physiology	10	87
Chemistry and Natural Philosophy	26	19
Miscellaneous	78	240
Library of Reference	34	30
Total	1134	3013

Your Committee, having now laid before you a brief statement of the affairs of the Institute, would urge upon all interested in the prosperity of the Institute, the necessity of exerting themselves in increasing the membership, and thus enable the Institute to exercise that influence for good, which it cannot fail to do if fairly and warmly supported.

(Signed.) John Allan,
President.

(Signed.) Wm. Tuiter,
Secretary.

GUELPH MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

In submitting their report for the year 1868, the Committee of the Guelph Mechanics' Institute has pleasure in testifying to its continued success and usefulness, and to the liberal support extended to it by the public.

For the year ended, the number of Subscribers was 200.

Upwards of 2,000 volumes are on the shelves of the library, while, during the year, over 3,000 volumes passed into circulation. The addition of new books has reached to over 170 volnmes. The reading room, which is supplied with daily and weekly newspapers, in addition to reviews and periodicals, has been well attended during the whole year.

The sum of $100 has been appropriated for the purchase of books, and a further sum of $60 has been paid for apparatus, to illustrate the class lectures on chemistry, in course of delivery, by Dr. Howitt. In addition to $100 formerly appropriated, a like amount was this year added to the building fund. * * * * *

Your Committee have much pleasure in acknowledging the great obligation which the Institute owes to Dr. Howitt for lectures formerly delivered, and now, more particularly, for the course of class lectures on chemistry, upon which he has recently entered, and which are a source of both instruction and pleasure to those attending them.

An appropriation of $100, made by your Committee on this account, has been supplemented by an equivalent sum from Government, which has been paid to the Treasurer.

The funds at the credit of the Institute are—

In hands of the Treasurer	$181 14
Building Fund	200 00
	381 14

(Signed.) A. McKenzie,
President.

(Signed.) E. Newton,
Secretary.

Guelph, January 5, 1869.

HAMILTON AND GORE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

In presenting this, the 30th Annual Report of the affairs of the Institute for the financial year ending 1st February, 1869, your Directors have much pleasure in being able to report the satisfactory condition of the same, as compared with former years. The Revenue this year, with an economical application of the same, has enabled your Directors not only to meet and discharge the current expenses and liabilities punctually, but also to lay up a surplus sufficient to provide for the payment of accounts falling due in February, 1869, amounting to $227.10. By the Ontario Stat., 31 Vic., Cap. 23, the laws affecting Mechanics' Institutes were materially changed. It enables the Institutes of Ontario, or as many of them as choose to avail themselves of the opportunity, to form themselves into an Association known as "The Association of Mechanics' Institutes of Ontario." An Association under the above name was accordingly formed during the last Provincial Fair in this city, at which this Institute was represented by its President and Vice-President. Under the new law your Directors appropriated the sum of $100 towards the purchase of scientific works, in order to obtain a Government grant of a like amount for the same purpose, all of which has been expended in the purchase of the best scientific works of the day, forming a very important addition to the Library, to which has also been added several new publications of merit in the various departments of literature. Owing to the increasing number of volumes which are being issued to members from the Library, your Directors would strongly urge upon them the necessity of returning the same promptly after being perused, so that the Library may not only be of the greatest possible benefit to the members generally, but that the loss and destruction of many valuable works through gross carelessness may thereby be prevented.

In concluding this Report, your Directors have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the zeal and anxiety of the Superintendent, Mr. Rutherford, in promoting the welfare of the Institute.

A detailed statement of the affairs of the Institute, which is appended to the Report shows total receipts, $4,252.91 ; expenditure, $3,917.15 ; balance on hand, $335.76.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Thos. McIlwraith,
President.

J. W. Ferguson,
Secretary.

OSHAWA MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Your Board of Directors, on the termination of their year of office, beg to present the fifth Annual Report of the proceedings of the Oshawa Mechanics' Institute and Library Association. * * * * *

During the past year it was deemed advisable to procure a more commodious and suitable building, the late premises being altogether too small to accommodate the membership of the Association. * * * The arrangements made for the papers and periodicals, and the order and cleanliness which the room always presents, make it both comfortable and attractive.

The Membership.

* * * * *

Your Committee would urge upon its members who feel an interest in the welfare of the Association, not to leave the whole responsibility of membership on the Committee, but endeavour, each member, to induce one or more to join him in supporting an institution so closely associated with the reputation and well being of the community. The total membership this year is two hundred and sixteen.

The Library and Reading Room.

The financial condition of the Institute, during the past year, has not been such as to warrant your Committee in making a very large increase to the number of books, but trust the number added to the Library, together with those previously on hand, has given satisfaction. The Reading-room, from the ample reading resources it presents, resources which embrace the best papers and periodicals of the Dominion, the United States, and Great Britain, offers advantages which could not be secured to any individual member for ten times the amount paid for his subscription.

It is also very gratifying for your Committee to state, that a large proportion of our membership is composed of youths who have taken a lively interest in the welfare of the Institute, whereby a mutual benefit may be derived. * * *

The number of books in the Library at the present time is 651 ; the number of books exchanged by 150 members during past six months was 1,594. The list of newspapers and periodicals regularly received in the Reading-room is shown in Appendix A.

Evening Classes.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to establish evening classes during the winter in connection with the Institute.

A meeting was called by advertisement for Nov. 5th, at which about thirty persons attended, only eleven of whom wished to connect themselves with the classes, if formed.

The Directors feeling that number to be insufficient to warrant them in organizing classes, again advertised, and also conferred with some of those who had given in their names (fifteen in all up to that time), requesting them to canvass those most likely to join such classes. Both means failed in enlarging the number.

The Directors were, therefore, forced to abandon (for the time) the project of forming such classes in connection with the Institute. * * *

A statement of moneys expended for technical library will be shown in Appendix B.

An approximate estimate of the financial position of the Institute and Library Association is hereunto annexed.

Geo. E. Shaw,
President.

Oshawa, 21st May, 1869.

(APPENDIX).

Technical Library.

Your Board received during the year from Government $180, and in accordance with the Act, expended for the above, in addition to the amounts previously devoted to a similar purpose, the following :—

For Books of a Technical character	$131 13
Association of Mechanics' Institutes, Book-case, and Books of History and Travels	81 00
	$212 13

ASSETS.

The Corporation now owns—	
(1) A General Library of 651 volumes, valued at, say	$400 00
(2) A Technical Library, valued at, say	292 03
(3) Cash on hand	324 37
(4) Furnishings, valued at, say	120 00
	1,136 40
Indebtedness of the Institute	267 59
Leaving a clear balance of	868 81

PARIS MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Annual Report of the Managing Committee of the Paris Mechanics' Institute for 1868.

The total revenue of the Institute for the year, from all sources, was $395.37, and the expenditure, $403.16.

The revenue was made up as follows :—Town members' annual subscriptions, $165.50 ; proceeds of Messrs. Bells' readings, $54.27 ; subscription for scientific books, $51 ; sale of periodicals, $24.60 ; Government grant, $100 ; due treasurer, $6.74.

The expenditure—Books for the library, $25 ; periodicals, $42.50 ; printing, &c., $7.50 ; oil, lamps and printing, $23.60 ; insurance, $9.75 ; wood, $18.75 ; taking care of reading room, $47.50 ; 5 per cent. of Government grant, paid to Mechanics' Institute Association, in accordance with the Statute, $5 ; technical books, $191.07 ; Post Office box, $1 ; chessmen, 60c. ; discount on silver, $3.83 ; Messrs. Bells' readings, $27.06.

* * * * *

The library has been kept open during the year. Books to the value of $25 were added to it, and your committee, taking advantage of the new Agricultural Act, appropriated $100 for the purchase of technical books, and received a like amount from the Provincial Government. Five dollars of that amount was paid to the Mechanics' Institute Association, in accordance with the Statute ; $3.50 was paid for the *Scientific American*, and $187.17 has been remitted to the Secretary of the Mechanics' Institute Association for the purchase of technical books, and the arrival of these books is daily expected. One thousand two hundred and eighty-three volumes were read during the year.

The following periodicals were ordered, and have been placed on file during the year, viz. :—*Daily Globe*, *Leader*, *Spectator* and *Witness* ; the *Illustrated News*, *Punch*, *Scottish-American Journal* and *Scientific American* ; *Harpers'*, *Blackwood's*, *Leisure Hour*, *Sunday at Home*, *Chambers'*, *Good Words*, *Our Young Folks*, *Boys' Own*, *Argosy*, *Atlantic*, and *New Dominion* magazines, as also the *London Journal* and *Sunday at Home*.

The amount realized from the sale of the above, after they remained on file the regular time, was $28.60.

GEO. E. SCOTT,
Secretary.

PETERBOROUGH MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The Directors of the Peterborough Mechanics' Institute, in presenting their first Annual Report, are pleased to be able to congratulate its members upon the large measure of success since it commenced operations. This success is the more gratifying when it is re-

membered how much difficulty was experienced in making suitable and practical arrangements for carrying out the various objects contemplated in the formation of the Institute, which was considerably enhanced in consequence of those duties being new to the Directors.

Gratifying, however, as this success undoubtedly is, under the circumstances, your Directors cannot overlook the fact that there is room for improvement, and that guided by the experience already gained, they are convinced that the Institute can be carried on both more efficiently and economically than heretofore. The means at the disposal of the Directors were seriously but unavoidably curtailed by the necessary expenditure on account of furniture, an expenditure which, fortunately, will not require repeating to any extent in the future. Before proceeding to lay before you a statement of what has been done in the several departments of the Institute, your Directors desire to return their thanks for the liberal assistance extended to the Institute, both by subscriptions and otherwise, by our townspeople; also to the Town Council for the donation of $50, and to the Good Templars for the free use of their hall for the exhibition, and last, though not least, to the several gentlemen who so kindly lectured before the Institute.

Reading-Room and Library.

The first objects to which your Directors turned their attention was the opening of a Reading-Room, and secondly, the formation of a circulating library.

Towards the middle of July last the Reading-Room was opened to members, and by the middle of August it had become pretty well supplied with magazines and periodicals pertaining to mechanical art and science, besides a few of lighter literature. Also the daily papers and a large number of weekly newspapers from different parts of the Province, which were supplied punctually by their obliging publishers, a list of which will be found appended to this Report. Some of these, your Directors are of opinion, could with advantage be discontinued on the first of July next, when the present term of subscription expires, and others supplied in their place more to the taste of those frequenting the Reading-Room.

It was not until the commencement of the present year that your Directors were enabled to put the library in operation. The number of volumes purchased by the Institute is 126; to these have been added 225 volumes belonging to the Union School Library (the value of which cannot be less than $80), which were obtained from the trustees on condition "that the scholars, for the time being, of the Union School should have the free use of joint library." The number of volumes lent since the opening of the library has been 252.

On the approach of the long winter evenings, your Directors made arrangement with Mr. McFaul for the opening of a class twice a week in arithemetic, writing, and bookkeeping, the attendance of which reached the exceeding large number of about forty, thereby affording ample proof of the necessity of providing such classes for those who are debarred from attending a day school, after they are able to earn a livelihood for themselves.

The Directors regret that this class was brought to an abrupt termination in consequence of the smallness of the room at their disposal for that purpose.

A class in mechanical drawing was also opened, under the able superintendence of Mr. D. Fraser. The attendance of this class was small, but the progress made by the pupils was most marked, and reflected the greatest credit on their teacher. Mr. Fraser deserves the thanks of the Institute for the time devoted to this class, more particularly as the funds at the disposal of the Directors effectually prevented their making him any suitable acknowledgment.

Your Directors, observing that an interesting exhibition was held annually, under the auspices of the Toronto Mechanics' Institute, of Fine and Decorative Arts, Designing, &c., &c., determined to imitate their big brother in this respect, in hope that they might, while endeavouring to foster a taste for the fine arts, &c., also add something to the funds of the Institute. Although their expectations in the latter respect were not fully realized, they have the satisfaction of knowing that the exhibition was successful beyond the most sanguine expectations of either themselves or the public.

From the statement of the Treasurer enclosed with this report, it will be observed that there has been received from 139 members the handsome sum of $283.75 ; from the Government, $190 ; from the Town Council, $50 ; and from other sources, $139.13, making a total of $662.88 ; while the total expenditure has been $751.17, leaving a deficiency of $88.29.

Your Directors deem it but right that they should mention that the conditions upon which the Government Grant can be obtained has been modified since the organization of the Institute. They would urge not only their successors, but on every member of the Institute, the necessity of making every exertion to raise sufficient funds during this year to obtain the maximum Government Grant, in which case the success of the Institute will be placed beyond doubt.

In conclusion, your Directors desire to call your attention to the great good which ought and can be accomplished by an Institution of this kind, putting out of sight for a moment the principal object of a Mechanics' Institute. We would remind you that the Reading Room, the Library, the Lectures, &c., &c., are all calculated to prove a counter poise to the many places of resort, which are always to be found in every town, not calculated, to say the least of them, to elevate the mind, or improve the body.

From these considerations, as well as many others which might be advanced, your Directors claim for the Institute the united and cordial support of all Christians and lovers of their country, in order that it may, under the blessing of an all-wise Providence, be the means of building up in our good town an intelligent, sober and industrious class of people.

(Signed) Wm. Helm,
President.
J. Irvine Davidson,
Secretary.

Peterboro', 8th June, 1869.

STRATHROY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

This Institute having been organized in November, I have but little to report.

We commenced with a roll of members numbering fifty, paying a yearly fee of $2. We rent a commodious room, which serves for reading room, library, and for holding classes, &c.

Proper furniture, consisting of large table and chairs, bookcase, lamps, stove, &c., have been procured.

A series of lectures has been arranged for.

We are getting in a number of books, principally of a technical character, and the reading room is well supplied with papers, periodicals and magazines.

We have received from the Town Council a number of books, histories, travels, &c., the remnant of the village library.

In my report of the current year, I trust to be able to send you further information of a satisfactory nature.

(Sgned) J. J. Ewer,
Secretary.

December 31st, 1869.

TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

At the close of another Institute year, and the 39th of its existence, your Directors, in accordance with the requirements of the constitution, beg to present the following report of their proceedings :—

The Membership.

The number of members at date of last report was 1,117 ; total at date, 1,050.

* * * * *

Finances.

There are two principal sources of revenue, on which the prosperity of the Institute depends. The first, that of membership, has been already referred to; the next, that of rents, which is always the largest, shows a considerable decrease from the previous year; and as this is a source of income which your Directors cannot control, the importance of relying more upon the subscriptions of members gains additional force. Another source of income is that of lectures and entertainments. The amount derived from these efforts has been very small, and will be more particularly referred to under their distinctive heads.

The Treasurer's audited statement, as given in appendix B, shows total receipts for the year, $7,321.75; total expenditure, $7,196.80; balance in hand, $124.95.

The Library and Reading Room.

The Library being of such importance as a means of popular education, requires a large amount of attention. Your Directors have, to the extent of their resources, supplied it with the best and most useful books available; but to sustain it in a manner commensurate with its claims, requires a far greater outlay than the Institute can at present afford. The constant wearing out of the books, as well as occasional losses, are causes of considerable expense. It will be well for the members of the Institute, and the public at large, to consider the importance of having a really good circulating library in the city, and endeavour, by increasing the membership, or by any other desirable effort, to place at the disposal of the Directors, the means for adding to it not only the best literary works of the day, but a large selection of those practical works so valuable to the engineer and the mechanic, and without which no Mechanics' Institute Library can be said to meet its contemplated requirements.

The reading room continues to be well supplied with the leading political, commercial and literary papers and magazines of Britain, the United States and Canada; and which, together with the library, guarantees most valuable privileges to the members of this Institute, at an exceedingly small annual cost.

The list of newspapers and magazines regularly received in the reading room will be found in the Appendix.

The number of books in the library at date is 7,572.

	Vols. in Library.	Issued.
Biography	609	751
History	676	623
Miscellaneous	612	709
Fiction	2,289	14,106
Poetry and the Drama	240	564
Periodical Literature	1,140	3,009
Science and Art	609	591
Religious Literature	174	272
Voyages and Travels	520	1,141
Illustrated Works	234	
Library of Reference	460	
	7,563	21,766

The Evening Classes.

* * * * *

Encouraged by the financial results of last season's proceedings, it is hoped that the classes—with the assistance of the Government grant, and other permanent emoluments—will not in the future require the Directors to solicit subscriptions for their support; but the work contemplated in the institution of these classes would be much promoted if our merchants and manufacturers could be induced to contribute liberally, and send to the classes their apprentices or other employees, who may wish to improve their education, and thus make available to themselves the full value of their subscriptions. It is also to

be hoped that the youth of the city will appreciate the necessity of seeking education in the higher branches of practical science, and thus sustain the Institute in this important department of its operations.

Number of Pupils for 1868-9.

Book-keeping and penmanship	73
Arithmetic and mathematics	44
Architectural and mechanical drawing	17
Ornamental drawing	21
French	33
English grammar and composition	18
Chemistry and natural philosophy	35
Mutual Instruction Class	24
	265

Art Exhibition.

Encouraged by the success of previous exhibitions, your Directors, hoping to stimulate a taste for, and to gratify the lovers of, the Fine Arts, and also to realize some funds therefrom for the advancement of the other and more proper objects of the Institute, inaugurated an exclusively Fine Arts Exhibition, which was opened on the 6th of October last, and continued for ten days. The fitting up of the rooms for the purpose, and the collecting, hanging, insurance, care-taking, lighting, and distribution of so large a number of pictures as were on exhibition, involved a considerable expense, exceeding the receipts for admission by $108.53. In every other respect the exhibition was a success. It contained upwards of seven hundred pictures, in oil, water, pencil and crayon, and in photography, &c., many of which were works of merit—the contributions of native professional and amateur artists; and the works of some of the old masters, kindly lent by friends of the Institute for the occasion—the whole of which were publicly acknowledged in the classified catalogue published at the time.

The total expenses amounted to $522.79; receipts, $414.26; loss, $108.53.

The New Hall.

Acting under instructions received from you at the last annual meeting, your Directors completed the purchase of the Stewart lots, with a view to an eastward extension of the Music Hall. At a subsequent quarterly meeting of members, your Directors submitted a plan for erecting an entirely new Hall, as a wing to the present building; it having been ascertained that this plan would involve the least expenditure, and leave the present Hall undisturbed for other uses—the whole forming a magnificent suite of rooms, for festive or other purposes.

The plan thus submitted was approved of, and instructions given to your Directors to purchase certain other lots of land necessary for the amended scheme and to proceed as speedily as possible in its erection. Considerable delay having occurred in obtaining satisfactory abstracts of titles of the lands first purchased, it was not till December, 1868, that your Directors were in a position to ask for plans, which was then done by offering a premium of $100 for the best and most suitable, on a ground plan of 130 ft. × 60 ft. Three designs were sent in; and after mature deliberations, and having availed themselves of the best information within their reach, the premiums offered were equally divided between the plans of Messrs. Gundry & Langley, and those by Mr. Jas. Smith; leaving the selection of the plans whereby to build, until it shall be ascertained that the work shall be proceeded with.

* * * * *

Conclusion.

Your Directors cannot but express their regret at the large amount of liabilities remaining unpaid, which, in some measure, is no doubt owing to the depressed state of business for the past few months, and partly from the want of interest in the institution

by a large number of those from whom support might be expected. The Institute has, undoubtedly, by its library, its reading rooms, its lectures and its evening classes, been the means of imparting instruction and healthful recreation to many of the young men of this city, who have thereby become more steady and better skilled workmen, and who might but for the attraction of the Institute have fallen into the evil courses too prevalent in the times in which we live. In this not only have the young men been *directly* benefitted, but indirectly it has been of advantage to their friends, their employers, and the citizens generally; and has thus constituted a claim to the generous support of the Toronto public.

G. W. Allan,
President.

Assets and Liabilities, Toronto Mechanics' Institute

Assets of Toronto Mechanics' Institute, 1868-9.

Real Estate	$50,000 00
" " Adelaide Street	5,800 00
Library and Furniture	7,900 00
Members' Subscriptions due	175 00
Rents due	50 33
Cash on hand	124 95
	$64,050 28

Liabilities of Toronto Mechanics' Institute, 1868-9.

Mortgage due University	$18,400 00
" " A. Stewart	4,000 00
" " R. Stewart	1,000 00
Sundry Liabilities	2,296 86
Balance—Assets	38,353 42
	$64,050 28

WHITBY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The Annual Report.

Your Committee find that there has been no falling off in the membership, the numbers being 146, including five life members. The number for last year was 147, being an increase of 67 over the previous year.

There has been a decrease in the income of the Institute, derived from the rent of the building, $227 having been received from this source, of which $201 were casual. The decrease amounts to the sum of $41.

Government Aid.

As alluded to in the last report, the Provincial Government has evinced a praiseworthy desire to give due encouragement to the progress and teaching of science and the spread of useful information by restoring to the Statute book authority to the Government to grant aid to Mechanics' Institutes and kindred societies, under terms which will secure a due application of the grant to the purposes intended. By the provisions of the Act relating to agriculture, horticulture, and manufactures, passed in the year of 1868, any Mechanics' Institute having evening classes organized for the imparting of practical instruction to its pupils, or having established a library of books on mechanics, engineering, or chemical or other manufactures, shall be entitled to receive from the Provincial Treasury a sum not exceeding $200 per annum, provided that the sum so paid shall not be greater

than the sum locally contributed or appropriated for such specific objects. This Act was further amended last Session, and the liberality of the Government now permits the appropriation to the purchase of books upon manufactures, agriculture, and horticulture, science, the fine and decorative arts, history and travels. This provision has enabled your Committee to add to the library many valuable and recent works under all these heads. *They have already received from Government* $75.

LECTURES.

No lectures have been delivered this year under the auspices of the Institute. The reasons for this discontinuance having been fully set out in the last annual report, it is unnecessary again to advert to them.

During the past year 122 new volumes have been added to the Library, many of them of a costly nature. On the shelves will now be found many valuable works of reference, such as *Chambers' Encyclopedia*, Tomlinson's Dictionary of the Arts and Sciences, and other works of a kindred character. These will supply a want long felt. The cost of the new works amounted to $234, in addition to which, say $20, have been expended on the rebinding of worn-out volumes which are now as good as new.

The Library now contains about 1,400 volumes.

Following the example of previous years, athletic sports and amusements were organized under the management of your Committee on Her Majesty's birthday, and in the evening a re-union was held in the hall. There was also a second re-union held on Dominion Day, the proceeds of which, it is proposed, should be devoted towards the cost of the erection of a refreshment room at the east end of the hall, thus rendering the building still more convenient and useful to the public.

A statement of the assets and liabilities, and also of receipts and expenditures is herewith appended, from which it will appear that there is a balance in the treasurer's hands to the credit of next year's account of $90.04.

(Signed) BROWNING JAMES HICKIE,
Secretary.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE WHITBY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE ON 1ST APRIL, 1869.

Assets.

Cash in hand and balance due		$168 09
Mechanics' Institute Building and Lot	$1800 00	
Books in Library	800 00	
Furniture and Scientific Apparatus	400 00	
		3000 00
		$3168 09

Liabilities.

Mortgage on Building account, &c	$703 74
Balance showing excess of assets over liabilities	$2464 35

(Signed) R. H. LAUDER,
Auditor.

Whitby, 14th July, 1869.

WOODSTOCK MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

On the ninth day of February last, the annual meeting of the Institute was held, and a Board of Directors appointed.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, a resolution was passed to invite the "Oxford Literary Society" to amalgamate with the Mechanics' Institute. A Committee was

appointed to wait on the said Society, and set forth the conditions, which were finally agreed upon, and the Mechanics' Institute re-organized, as it were, by dissolving the Board chosen in February last, and electing a new Board from the members enrolled up to the date of meeting, viz., April 26th, being held in the town hall, and a full attendance of members. * * * * *

A new impulse has been given by this movement, and it is hoped great good may result. The town has been canvassed for members, and upwards of 150 have been enrolled, though not quite all have paid. The Oxford Literary Society have donated of their funds $53, for the purpose of replenishing the library. The library is now in the hands of a Committee to put in a proper shape, by repairing and rebinding damaged works, and re-arranging generally. An order for 150 volumes has been given, which will make the total number exceed 1400 of bound volumes. A large number of magazines are taken and thoroughly read, and a demand for more gradually increasing.

A Committee is now appointed to procure suitable rooms for the library, and in connection therewith to establish a popular reading room, which is hoped will be thoroughly sustained by our members, and a large number added during the winter season.

The Literary Society, in connection with the Institute, holds its meetings weekly for the purpose of mutual improvement, by the reading of essays, poetry and other selections, debates and extemporaneous speaking. The meetings are well attended, and carried on with spirit. Cheap public readings will be given monthly, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music, the surplus proceeds of which will probably be applied to sustaining the reading room. A certified list of members, and of moneys received by the Treasurer, is forwarded herewith.

(Signed) William Edwards,
President.

(Signed) R. W. Sawtell,
Sec.-Treasurer.

Woodstock, Sept. 1, 1869.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

APPENDIX (C).

REPORT OF THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO, FOR 1869.

To the Honourable the Commissioner of Agriculture:—

SIR,—I herewith submit the full Reports of the meetiugs of this Association, held in October, 1868, and in February and July, 1869; and of the discussions had thereat, in which will be found much valuable information concerning the cultivation of a number of our fruits.

There are accompanying these, short articles by different members of the Association on the apple, the pear, the plum, the curraut, the wine grapes of Canada, &c., all of which are believed to contain much of interest to the grower of these fruits.

The Analysis attached to the Report of the numerous Returns received on Fruit Culture, from all sections of the Province, will, it is believed, be found of general interest, and of no small practical assistance to all persons engaged in this important department of Horticulture.

The Annual Meeting was held in the City of London, pursuant to Statute, at which the Directors submitted their Report, accompanied by a Report from the Treasurer, and the President delivered his Annual Address, all of which are appended hereto, with a list of the then members of the Association.

The By-laws were so amended as to authorize the Treasurer to pay the reasonable and necessary travelling expenses of the Directors in attending the meetings of the Board.

The Report of Mr. Charles Arnold, who was sent as the delegate of this Association to the meeting of the American Pomological Society, held in the City of Philadelphia, is also appended.

The Society is gradually extending its membership, and it is believed that its labours in the department of fruit culture are held in increasing estimation.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. W. BEADLE,

Secretary of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario.

FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Meeting was held in the City Hall, London, on Wednesday evening, September 22nd, 1869—W. H. Mills, Esq., President, in the chair.

Directors' Report.

The Directors of the Fruit Growers' Association, in presenting their Annual Report, have much pleasure in stating that during the past year, the Society has held three successful meetings for the exhibition of fruit, and the discussion of questions relating to the varieties best adapted to our climate, and the best soils and modes of culture. The October meeting was held at St. Catharines, at which there was a very large display of grapes and other fruits; the winter meeting was held in the City of Hamilton, and was well attended; and the summer meeting was held at Galt, at which there was a fine display of strawberries, and some of most extraordinary size.

There has been some increase in the number of members during this year, as will be seen by the Treasurer's Report, he having received one hundred and seventy-six dollars for fees of members this year, against one hundred and fifty-seven dollars from the same source last year. A complete list of the members of the Association is appended to this report.

The discussions at the several meetings have elicited much valuable information. These discussions have been very fully and carefully preserved, and will be embodied in the printed report which will be given to the members. The report of last year was, by an arrangement with the Commissioner of Agriculture, printed by the Department of Agriculture, and sent out from thence to the members of this Association, thereby securing to them the entire Agricultural Report in addition to our own. * * *

The Commissioner of Agriculture has very kindly issued a series of questions prepared by your Directors relating to the different fruits and their culture, and required the different Agricultural and Horticultural Societies to return answers thereto. These replies will be collected, and a full report prepared therefrom, which, it is believed, will be of great value.

In addition to the prizes offered by the Association by resolution passed at the meeting of Feb. 4th, 1869, the Directors, at a meeting of the Board held on that day, offered a prize of $30 for the best essay on the cultivation of the Raspberry, Blackberry, Strawberry and Currant, and a further prize of $15 for the second best essay. The time limited for the reception of these essays, 1st September, 1869, having passed, and only two essays having been received, your Directors have extended the time to 1st February, 1870, with leave to the writers of the essays received to withdraw them, and substitute others, if they wish.

At a meeting of Directors, held at Galt on the 6th of July, a prize of twenty-five dollars was offered for the best collection of insects, injurious or beneficial to the various kinds of fruits, provided always that the prize should be awarded only to a really meritorious collection.

At the same time, your Directors, feeling that it was highly important that this Society should be represented at the meeting of the American Pomological Society, held in Philadelphia on the 15th of this month (September, 1869), appointed Mr. Charles Arnold a delegate to attend the same. His report will be published, and form a part of the annual report.

Your Directors cannot close this report without intimating to members that if they would each take a little pains to call the attention of their neighbours to the work of this Association, and show the importance of sustaining it, the number of its members might easily be doubled in the course of the next year, and this Society enter upon a course of prosperity and usefulness of incalculable benefit to the country.

The Directors also desire to intimate to the Association that if gentlemen leave their homes, and devote their time to the interests of the Association, in attendance upon the meetings of the Board of Directors, it is but right that their reasonable and necessary expenses incurred in attendance upon such meetings should be paid by the Association.

We believe the state of our finances, and the manifest justice of the case, will fully warrant such an appropriation of our funds, and we therefore advise that a further by-law be enacted by the Association authorizing the Treasurer to pay such expenses.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

21st September, 1869.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

Balance on hand at last Report	$455 25
Members' fees since annual meeting, 1868	176 00
Government grant for 1869	350 00
Total	$981 25

Expenditure.

Prize Essay	40 00
Travelling expenses of Committees and Officers	38 51
Salary of Secretary-Treasurer for 1868 and 1869	200 00
Postage, stationery, express and telegrams	21 84
Printing	12 50
Collecting members' fees in City of Hamilton	2 40
	$315 25
Balance	666 00
	$981 25

Of the balance, $666.00, the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars ($350.00) has been placed in special deposit to the credit of the Association, for the purpose of defraying the expense of introducing new fruits, &c., as may be deemed expedient by the Directors, thus leaving in the hands of the Treasurer, to meet current expenses, the sum of three hundred and sixteen dollars.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. W. BEADLE,
Treasurer.

An election of officers for the ensuing year was then held, with the following results:—

Rev. R. BURNET, M.A.....*Hamilton, President.*
J. C. RYKERT, Esq., M.P.P.....*St. Catharines, Vice-President.*
D W. BEADLE, Esq.....*St. Catharines, Secretary-Treasurer.*

DIRECTORS.

W. H. MILLS, Esq.....*Hamilton.*
GEO. LESLIE, Jr., Esq.....*Toronto.*
R. N. BALL, Esq.....*Niagara.*
A. B. BENNETT, Esq.....*Brantford.*
A. MORSE, Esq.....*Smithville.*
JAMES DOUGALL, Esq.....*Windsor.*
WILLIAM SAUNDERS, Esq.....*London.*
Rev. AARON SLYATT.....*Waterford.*
A. P. FARRALL, Esq.....*Cayuga.*

AUDITORS.

Messrs. W. J. MCCALLA and W. L. COPELAND.

President's Address.

Gentlemen,—At the last annual meeting, held in the City of Hamilton, I was unable, through illness, to thank you for the proud position you then honoured me with. This duty, however, was performed by my friend, the Rev. R. Burnet, who always regards with care his absent friends. Through your kindness, then, I am permitted this opportunity, and I may add the extreme pleasure, of addressing you upon the subject of horticulture—of all others the dearest to me—because I feel the objects we have in view, and the pursuit we are engaged in, trying to build up a public taste for fine fruits, by persuading all throughout the land to bring within their own reach and culture these healthful and delicious products, is, without exception, one of the most elevated and Christianizing occupations we, as a body, can possibly pursue, inasmuch as it affords the proper kind of food to those who are desirous to learn their Author's mandates in the evolution of matter.

Besides, it multiplies our social joys, and ministers to the comfort of the human race; draws us away from the sordid motives of selfishness; soothes us with benign influence in the hour of sickness, and thus we over arch the vale of earthly vanity, and feel, as we journey onward, the silent shadows from the trees we love.

By this pursuit, also, we learn some of the laws of Creative power and Omnipotent force displayed in every germ of life.

He that enters with his whole heart bent on the culture of fruits and flowers for the inward happiness and pleasure they afford him, gives evidence of high moral aims. We may safely confide in the integrity and kindness deeply graven in his character. In this way, it comes to be acknowledged that an organization of fruit growers is regarded as an association of high rank, and to be considered a useful and worthy member thereof, is a guaranty of purity of purpose.

It is, therefore, a source of great pleasure to me to be able to realize that our pleasant and profitable discussions are the means of establishing a taste in this direction, and a harmony of sentiment, as marked in its character as in the good that must, of necessity, result to our country in morals and health.

As it is one of the pleasant duties of the President to give an annual address on some subject relating to the objects of the Association, I may premise that the difficulty is not the scarcity of subjects from which to mould a discourse suitable for such an occasion, for they exist "in the heavens above and on the earth beneath," the difficulty arises from an ignorance on my part of how best to select and adjust the material to promote the object in view; at the same time, a conviction forces itself that this is not an occasion on which I should weary your attention with any long discourse, or dry accumulation of facts to prove such theory as I may advance. I shall therefore only offer a few remarks in a rambling way, under the head of *Arboriculture*, by drawing your attention to a few important facts: first, that the planting of native forest trees in belts around cultivated farms modifies the conditions of climate by governing to a great extent the degrees of temperature and rainfall; that our health and length of years, and the sanitary condition of the country, depend on the influences these noble forest trees exert upon them. They stand, if I may so express it, as gigantic capillary ducts, for the daily attraction and repulsion of fluids, set in motion by the force of the sun, which raise these fluids gently from, and again return them to the bosom of the earth, and in this way they are made the instruments in regulating and graduating the permanency of rainfall. While inhaling carbonic acid vapours, and condensing them in the shape of woody fibre as so much stored up heat for our future use, they daily accumulate, and emit that pure oxygen element without which human life could not exist.

These, then, are some of the good effects we shall secure by making an artificial planting of forest trees, and affording them the necessary protection until they become established. So intimately connected and dependent are we upon the forces of nature which surround us, that no great depth of comprehension is required to see that God has made it a matter of necessity that man should study these forces to enable him to secure his health and happiness, which should be the principal aim and end of his sojourn here. To know these laws, enables him to behold and appreciate the unbounded munificence of the "Author;" and it necessitates a sequence that those peoples of the earth who take the higher degrees in this branch of science are the "elect."

Sir John Herschell says, that "there is evidently something distinct from mere local situation, which determines the element of climate. It is chiefly in man's clearance and allowance of arborescent vegetation, and in the artificial drainage of the soil that his influence on these relations is perceptible." But after all, nature gives us the finest example on so grand a scale that our attention is arrested and made to draw the comparison between the evil effect produced by the deadly sirocco which sweeps the barren deserts of Lybia, and the benign effect of those life-giving winds which sustain millions of animal life through the deep primeval forests. Thus looking upon the general effects of a desert as death, I am led to conclude that the individual effects which go to make up a general result. must lead toward, or, in the line of such result, otherwise it would never happen. These inferences, then, lead to the conclusion that a time must be brought about in *this*, as in any country, by individual efforts in clearing away the original woods, when the same shall become so far uninhabitable as to be destructive to the advancement of civilization. But the evil effects produced by this depletion of the woods in the temperate zone, would differ essentially from those of the tropics. They would show themselves in various forms from time to time by endemic scourges.

Statistics kept in England for some years back, conclusively prove that the average deaths are much greater in sections where the land has been quite stripped of its woods, as compared with those where they have been retained. I am necessitated to mention these facts to show the bearing they have upon every product brought under man's protection, for they are all inter-related. I can well recollect the time when, round about Hamilton, before the great destruction of the forest took place, fine peach trees were grown, but for several years back this fruit, too, has been neglected, owing to the uncertainty of the crop. This present season, however, has been an exceptional one, having the conditions renewed that once produced it in such abundance, so that where this tree's life has been preserved, we see it this season in bearing.

Under the head of Arboriculture, in the *Scottish Farmer* for July 21st, 1869, a sensible article appears, on improving the climate of Great Britain by the planting of trees. Probably nowhere else has science been brought to bear on Agriculture, with so much effect, as there; and it is there coming to be understood, that the planting of forest trees must precede ere agriculture and fruit production can succeed.

The State laws of Illinois and Iowa provide for the encouraging of the growth of trees and hedges; and for the protection of fruits. Exemption from taxation to a certain extent is the reward for planting forest trees, either by the acre, or along the highways in cultivated sections of the country. The arguments brought to bear on this subject, in securing these laws, are forcibly set forth in the *Scottish Farmer*. I cannot do more at this time than draw your attention to this important subject, leaving such evidence as may be brought to bear on it, to the search and investigation of those among you who feel interested in such investigations.

My advice is to plant forest trees, and continue to do so from year to year, without waiting for any action of the Legislature in offering a bonus. We shall, indeed, have a compensation without this as the work progresses. But to anticipate the reply any inconsiderate person may make to this advice, by saying that we have more forest trees than are good for us, which require removal before agricultural pursuits can be carried on, let me answer, I would not have it understood that I condemn clearing away the forest, for this is the first step to Agriculture and Horticulture; but I would urge each to take a hint from nature, and not fall back on her methods altogether, for is she not the parent of marshes, and in many cases of noxious gases, which produce fever and other diseases? We should respect nature's laws; but not follow her in all things. It should be borne in mind that in proportion as the forest is removed, there is a decrease in rain-fall, and streams dry up. To such an extent may this go on, that in course of time it will become a serious question for our descendants to deal with; and this unfortunate state of things may be brought about irrespective of artificial under-drainage, which should never be charged with producing drouths, or the evil effects arising therefrom. I consider it one of the most efficient levers to successful agriculture and fruit growing—the most extensive can do no harm; by drainage with a proper distribution of trees, the finest results will be accomplished.

By observations recently made in England, two facts have been clearly established, namely, that the general regularity of rain fall, and local irregularities, are governed by local influences, in respect particularly to the area of surface occupied by trees. Although man may not be able to create the material of light, heat and moisture, he can certainly modify, adjust and combine these to serve his purposes. Now, in this important matter of tree-planting, with which these materials are so intimately related, it behoves us to take warning from the suffering of other countries, and bring into play not only individual effort, but a legislative or national action, to counteract the evil of over-clearing, which cannot be remedied in a quarter of a century or more. Nor can it strictly be considered an individual nation's interest only. The planting and preservation of trees of one country concerns that of another, for the disturbances in the one must affect the other. Climate concern the whole community, and protection from its injurious effects is one of the duties of Government, and is one of the many reciprocal relations each owes to the other. To my mind, it seems clear that these natural influences continually impel to the belief that there must be a unity of interest, and whatever action is taken to keep in harmony with these laws, it will be found with those who comprehend the relations and correlations of matter and mind.

I may say that artificial planting of forest trees should be secured, progressively, in a certain ratio, compared with the destruction of the forests, for by this means will be kept up those essential conditions of regularity in rainfall and temperature, without which all human effort toward successful fruit growing will be unavailing. For it is the reliable permanency in Nature's forces which secures to us such vast advantages.

Again, let me thank you, gentlemen, on retiring from the Presidential chair, for the honour conferred upon its occupant, and in making this farewell, I must say, at the risk of appearing egotistical, that there is pleasure in store for me when thought shall revert to this period of my life, and with it there will always come a glow of honest pride in having been connected with this Association, and in the belief that my humble ability had rendered some little towards establishing a taste for fruit culture among the people of Ontario.

MEETING OF THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

The regular autumn meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association was held in the Town Hall, St. Catharines, on Tuesday, 13th October, 1868. The meeting was organized at 11:30 a.m. ; the President, W. H. Mills, Esq., in the chair. A large number of members were present from different parts of the country, almost all, however, from west of Toronto, and a fine display of fruit was exhibited.

After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting by the Secretary, D. W. Beadle, Esq., the first order of the day was taken up for discussion, viz. :—What *varieties* of apples are the best for market ?

Mr. O. T. Springer, of Wellington Square, being first called upon for his opinion, said that he shipped by boat to Montreal the Early Harvest and Red Astracan, followed by the Primate and Early Strawberry ; they arrived in good order, and realized the highest market price. He found the Early Harvest to be liable to spot and crack, and would plant the Red Astracan in preference. He thinks the Primate a good apple for shipping, a good bearer, firmer than the Early Harvest, and a better bearer than the Early Strawberry ; can also be shipped a little greener. He values the Fall Pippin higher than any other autumn apple, but this variety requires high cultivation to secure fair, perfect specimens, else the fruit is apt to be gnarled and spotted. The Ribstone Pippin he considers very valuable. The Snow is apt to spot badly unless highly cultivated, but when perfect, commands the highest price. His orchard is between Wellington Square Station and the Lake, of a sandy soil, under-drained, with good natural drainage also ; it is about twenty years old. He top-dresses in the autumn with barn-yard manure, and gives it ashes occasionally. He finds the Porter very good, but it requires to be picked before it is perfectly ripe. A red colored apple will always sell more readily than a green or yellow one ; besides, it does not show a bruise so soon. Among winter apples he has the R. I. Greening, Roxbury Russett, Baldwin, Northern Spy, and Golden Russett of Western N. Y.

He finds the R. I. Greening a very valuable variety for home sale and shipment, hardy, and bearing an abundant crop in alternate years; the Roxbury Russet one of the most valuable, because it keeps so long, even till June. It is a sparse bearer and slow grower. The samples he has obtained have been fine and of sound quality. An objection to it is that the fruit is very subject to the ravages of the codling worm—more than any other winter fruit. The Baldwin has not been altogether satisfactory; it bears well every other year, but is very subject to worms. Out of eight barrels last year, there was one of bad fruit from this cause. It kept till February, but was often rotten at the core when apparently sound outside; when grown on clay it was better. It is a firm, sound fruit, and does not show bruises; hence its value for shipping purposes. The Northern Spy is the most valuable apple he grows; it puts forth its leaves and blossoms seven to ten days later than others, and thus escapes the late frosts; it grows vigorously anywhere, but requires high cultivation to secure the best results. In pruning, all the centre shoots should be cut out, in order that the fruit may colour well, without which it has no good flavor. It should be carefully handled for shipping, as the skin is thin and the flesh is delicate. The tree bears every year, but is slow in coming into bearing, not beginning till it is from eight to ten year old. It keeps well when preserved in an even temperature, as late as till June. It hangs well on the tree, and commands a higher price than any other winter apple. The Golden Russet he finds not particularly valuable, perhaps because its situation in his orchard is not favourable; yet it is hardy, and a free bearer. It keeps well, ships well, and bears rough treatment, but withers when long kept.

Mr. C. E. Woolverton, Grimsby, said that the Sweet Bough and Goldon Sweet yielded more fruit than the Early Harvest or Red Astracan. The Spitzenberg is the best apple for foreign market that he has, especially in Glasgow, Scotland.

Mr. A. M. Smith had shipped the Early Harvest to Montreal, and they arrived in good order. He considers this variety as good as any, and more profitable than the Red Astracan, because it bears better and ripens more evenly. The Sweet Bough is a good early market apple. The Duchess of Oldenberg is a productive, valuable and handsome apple, and commands a high price. The Fall Pippin and Ribstone Pippin are the best fall apples for market. The Black Detroit sells well; its quality is not equal to the Fall Pippin, nor is the tree a better bearer, but its colour makes it attractive to buyers. The Snow does well with him. He thinks the Northern Spy a better apple than the Baldwin, but the latter is more profitable, being more productive. The Spitzenberg produces about two-thirds as much as the Greening. The Roxbury and Golden Russets are very long keepers.

Mr. R. N. Ball, of Niagara, said that for foreign market the Newtown Pippin commands the highest price. The Ribstone Pippin is very valuable, and bears every year. The Baldwin is very profitable. The Golden Russet is not quite as long a keeper as the Roxbury Russet, but is a very valuable market fruit. The Rambo spots very badly with him; his is a clay soil; it does better on mixed clay and sand. (Mr. Morse said that it did well on sand with him). The Greening brings a less price in foreign markets than any other variety—from two to four shillings less than the Spitzenberg. The Roxbury Russet does not take in foreign markets. The Lady apple commands a fancy price. The Newtown Pippin requires a clay soil and high cultivation. He ranks the Green Newtown Pippin first, Ribstone do. second, Baldwin third, for market. The Swaar is too uneven in size. The King of Tomkins Co. is good. Duchess of Oldenberg promises to be a very valuable market apple. The English Golden Russet is hardly as good a bearer as the E. Spitzenberg. The American Golden Russet does not shrivel when kept barreled tight.

Mr. A. Morse, Smithville, said that Early Harvest is a good apple for local demand, and is a regular bearer; the Sweet Bough and Red Astracan come next; after these the American Summer Pearmain comes in before the fall varieties, and sells readily; it bears every other year. The Fall Jennetting and Duchess of Oldenberg take well and sell well. He thinks highly of the Dutch Mignonne, as it is a prolific bearer, of showy appearance, and sells well; the tree is very hardy; the fruit keeps till the first of January. The Golden Russet has never failed to yield a good crop. The Spitzenberg, Baldwin, N. Spy, Greening, and Twenty-ounce Pippin, all do well. The Talman Sweet bears indifferently with him; it may be owing to its position in a dark river bottom soil. None of the trees on this bottom do as well as those higher up. The Snow does not succeed well with him.

The King of Tomkins Co., Cayuga Red Streak, Jersey Sweet, Ribstone Pippin, Gravenstein and Alexander, thrive and bear well. He showed a new large green-coloured cooking apple, ripe in October and November, a good bearer, and crops every year.

The Hon. D. Reesor, Markham, said that he finds the best early apple is the Early Harvest. The Red Astracan is not quite so good in quality. The Fall Pippin and Blenheim Orange are the best autumn apples. The Twenty-ounce apple and Cayuga Red Streak are good. The Snow is sometimes scabby, yet the same tree with the same cultivation, may next year yield fine fruit. The Esopus Spitzenberg stands highest among his winter fruit. The young trees in the nursery are sometimes killed by the winter, while in the same neighbourhood this variety grafted on the top of standard seedlings has endured the winter well and borne good crops of fruit. The Baldwin is a fair bearer, but the fruit is not so perfect or as fine in flavour as the E. Spitzenberg; it has not, however, had as long a trial with him. They have not had very severe winters since the Baldwin has been fruiting in their neighborhood. The R. I. Greening is an excellent bearer and a favourite fruit; taking its qualities together, productiveness, flavour and keeping power, it is much esteemed. The American Golden Russet is a good bearer, keeps well, and is of good quality. The Ribstone Pippin on good soil, and when well cared for, bears well; its flavour is usually good, but he has seen something of water-core and dry rot in it. Has seen the dry rot also in the Baldwin, even to a greater extent than in the Ribstone Pippin. The Snow apple, on sandy and clay soil, sixteen miles north of Lake Ontario, comes to fine perfection; when sent to Glasgow five years ago it brought from $8 to $10 per barrel.

Rev. R. Burnet, Hamilton, remarked that the Ribstone Pippin was late in leaf and flower, and hence frequently escaped the later frosts of spring. This apple was generally agreed upon by those present to be the best variety of all when well cultivated; the N. Spy ranked next.

Mr. A. Leslie, of London, recommended the Red Astracan and Duchess of Oldenberg; the Early Harvest was apt to get spotted and wormy. The Sweet Bough succeeds well. He values the N. Spy among the first of the winter apples: the Baldwin he considers tender; the Spitzenberg variable; the R. I. Greening and Golden Russet good; the Snow succeeds well and is a good market variety. The Talman Sweet bears heavy crops on all soils, but is not appreciated; Esopus Spitzenberg not a general bearer. He exhibited a seedling apple that keeps well until January 1st, and even till March, but then has lost its flavour; it is good both for cooking and dessert.

Mr. O. T. Springer exhibited a new seedling; it was a medium-sized, showy apple, a good desert fruit, keeping until 1st of March, from a vigorous growing tree, very hardy, and a good annual bearer; the flavour of the fruit is sub-acid, sprightly, juicy.

Picking and Packing for Market was the next subject for discussion. Mr. R. N. Ball, Niagara, being requested to describe his method, said that apples should be picked as soon as mature, and then kept in a heap till they sweat, which he considers far better than putting in barrels at once, as it prevented shrivelling. For appearance they should be placed stem down. The barrel should be shaken gently during filling, filled up to the top, and then pressed down about an inch and a half to admit the head, using a pressure of five or six hundred pounds. Only first-class apples need be sent to Europe; any others will prove unremunerative. Two grades might be sold in Canada, but he considered second-class fruit only fit for cider. By a first-class apple he meant one that is free from worms, blotches, and bruises, carefully picked off the tree by hand, and of the average size and form of its kind. He preferred using baskets to sacks for picking, reaching tall trees by means of ladders. When filled and headed the barrels should be laid on their sides.

Mr. Latshaw, of Paris, said that each variety of apple has its own season of maturity, and should be picked in accordance with it. He prefers in dry weather to pick, sort, pack, press and head up in barrels at the tree at once, and all on the same day, leaving the barrels out of doors as long as the weather is fine; they will then keep well, and can be shipped to Egypt or anywhere else. This is his practice and experience. He has put up in this way from one hundred and fifty to two hundred bbls. and shipped them to New York, where they have come out perfect. The fruit should, of course, be picked dry, and not opened till it is wanted; and only varieties that keep should be put up.

Mr. Stewart, of Goderich, said some Baldwins were put up in a rough way in barrels, sent to Glasgow, and then forwarded inland some one hundred and fifty miles by rail, and they arrived safe and sound. He said they should be well pressed from a round heap above the barrel to flat.

Mr. Ball said that first-class tight barrels, made with split staves, should be used, and then there would be no shrinkage.

Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, of Credit, on request, gave a very clear and interesting account of the insect which was at work upon the trunk of a young apple tree, brought to the meeting by Mr. Smith, of Grimsby. It was the Buprestis borer *Chrysobothris femorata.*

The meeting next proceeded to the consideration of *Plums*,—The best varieties, and the best methods of preventing the black-knot, curculio, and other insects.

Mr. Lewis, of Niagara Falls, stated that he had been for some time trying to grow plums, but they always dropped off when half grown. He had tried throwing lime into the tree, but it did no good.

Mr. Martin, of Cayuga, found that they did better on clay than sand, and better in gardens than on lawns; the green varieties suffered less from both black-knot and curculio than the purple. He has plenty of fruit, and has taken but little pains with his trees.

Mr. R. N. Ball stated that a friend in Hamilton, who had manured his plum trees with tobacco stems and refuse from a factory, had not been troubled with the curculio since.

Mr. Read, of Port Dalhousie, cuts a semi-circular notch in the end of a long stick, lines it with an old India-rubber shoe, and with it jars his trees, placing under them a sheet, split half-way up the middle to admit the trunk of the tree, and with slats nailed to the ends to keep it from moving about. He jars his trees regularly every morning from the first formation of the plum until the stone hardens, and destroys every curculio and plum that falls upon the sheet. By the aid of two of his children he performed the work very quickly and with little trouble. He always has a good crop now, and saves also his nectarines and apricots in the same way.

Mr. Ball finds that a few good sharp-set hogs in the plum orchard keep the curculio under.

Rev. Mr. Bethune thinks it now well established that the black-knot is produced by a fungus, and not by an insect, and that it can be kept under by prompt amputation. The insects found in it merely make use of it as a convenient abode, and are not the authors of the trouble. He considers that the only effectual remedy for the curculio is that described by Mr. Read, viz., jarring them off by sharp blows into a sheet spread below, and destroying those that fall by fire or boiling water; also gathering up the fallen fruit as fast as it falls, and destroying it with the living larva inside. He recommends, where practicable, keeping hogs in the orchard, who will destroy not only the curculio but also the codling worm.

Rev. R. Burnet has found that the curculio very seldom travels much, and that one may be quite sure of saving the fruit in his own garden by this jarring and killing process.

Hon. D. Reesor wished to caution the public against turning too large and too hungry hogs into orchards, as he has known an entire young orchard badly injured by the hogs eating the bark of the trees.

Mr. John Freed said that he had put a quantity of tobacco stems under his plum trees, six inches deep, also some in the branches, but the curculio did not seem to be inconvenienced by it in the least; one of his neighbours keeps his hogs in his orchard, and finds that they do good service.

Mr. J. Arnold, of Paris, whitewashed the ground under several of his trees with a thick coat until it formed a crust; the curculio did not trouble those trees, but affected all the rest.

Mr. W. H. Mills, of Hamilton, said that the brightness of the white surface kept the curculio from the trees so treated, and drove them to the others, and that if Mr. Arnold had whitewashed beneath all his trees, he would have found that the curculio would have attacked all alike. He himself found nothing equal to the jarring process.

Hon. D. Reesor enquired whether salt under the trees would kill the curculio. Mr. Beadle replied that the experiment had been tried, and that the grub was seen to creep through several inches of salt uninjured.

With regard to varieties, Mr. W. H. Mills thinks highly of the Columbia as a cooking plum; it ripens unevenly, and is therefore a long time in use; the tree is hardy. Reine Claude de Bevay is too late with him; Jefferson is a fine plum; Victoria is large, better than Pond's seedling. Guthrie's Apricot plum was sent by Mr. Saunders, of London; a very fine flavoured plum.

After an adjournment of an hour, the meeting re-assembled at 7 p.m., and proceeded to the discussion of the best variety of

GRAPES.

Mr. A. M. Smith thinks the Adirondac the best earliest grape; his vine has endured the winter so far well; it is a good bearer, and is earlier than the Delaware. Mr. Martin agrees with him.

Rev. R. Burnet, Mr. Holton, and Mr. Freed have not the Adirondac; with them the Hartford Prolific is the best and earliest grape.

Dr. Smith, of Komoka; Mr. Stewart, of Goderich; Mr. J. B. Lewis and Mr. A. Leslie considered the Delaware the best.

Mr. Farrell, of Cayuga, finds the Delaware and Rogers' No. 5 ripen about the same time; he prefers the latter.

Mr. C. Arnold finds Rogers' No. 3 better and earlier than the Hartford Prolific, and with him the best earliest grape.

Mr. Read considers the Delaware the best earliest, and the Laura Beverly far superior to the H. Prolific, of a better flavour than the Concord, and equally hardy.

Mr. Jas. Taylor, of St. Catharines, thinks highly of Rogers' Hybrids, yet he finds some variableness in them. No. 33 is not as fine this year as last. The Laura Beverly is so like the Crevelling that it is not easy to say that there is any difference.

Mr. Morse, of Smithville, has the Concord, H. Prolific and Delaware; of these, the last is the earliest—it was nearly ripe on the 30th August.

Hon. D. Reesor knows only the H. Prolific and Delaware of the early kinds; he prefers the latter. In his neighbourhood (Markham), these grapes are covered in winter.

Mr. Bauer, of Hamilton, places the Delaware first; he has tried it seven years in all exposures, both North and South, and has had them ripen on the first of September.

Mr. W. H. Mills has a few varieties—Delaware, Rogers' Nos. 3 and 4, and some others. He considers the Delaware the very best earliest variety. Rogers' No. 4 ripened the same time as it, and a week earlier than No. 3.

The next topic was the *best varieties for market.*

Dr. Cross was at Hammondsport, N.Y., where a large business is done in marketing grapes; only Catawba and Isabella are grown there, of which the latter is found the most profitable. He himself finds the Isabella on his own grounds more profitable than the Concord.

Mr. Arnold thinks we know but little on this subject; he prefers Rogers' 4 and 15.

Mr. Read considers the Concord and Ontario to be the most prolific; the latter sells most readily on account of its large size. Mr. Taylor confirmed this opinion respecting the Ontario.

Mr. Martin packed the Sweetwater tightly with severe pressure in a box, and sent it to New Brunswick in good order.

Mr. Lewis sold his Isabellas on the vine at four cents per pound; thinks he could have obtained ten cents per lb. for Delawares.

Mr. Stripp finds the fruit dealers do not think much of the Isabella when grown in this Province, as it does not ripen well enough. The Concord ripens well, and sells well.

Mr. Freed found the H. Prolific sell better than the Concord. It was generally considered that a large, showy grape sold better than a smaller and finer variety.

The *soils* best adapted for the several varieties were next considered.

Mr. Smith has a sandy loam, on which the Concord does best.

Dr. Cross has a clay loam, well under-drained, on which the Isabella does best, the H. Prolific next; the Delaware fails utterly. They were heavily manured when first planted.

Mr. Farrell said that his best vines grew on a light soil, but the Delawares did better on a soil somewhat clayey.

Mr. Taylor has a clay loam, on which all do well. The Diana succeeds, and he values it very highly. He thinks we are in danger of manuring too much. Allen's Hybrid is his best white grape, but it is subject to mildew.

Mr. Stewart has a light soil, on which the Delaware and Concord do best.

Mr. Arnold's soil is a mixture of clay and sand, with a limestone bottom. The Delaware and Diana do not succeed, but some of Rogers' and his own Hybrids do very well.

Mr. Read's soil is a sandy loam, on which all seem to do well; he has a piece of clayey loam, on which he finds his best specimens. He prefers a rather stiff loam.

Mr. Martin has a strong loam; he thinks that those kinds which make a vigorous growth and have a large leaf do best on clay.

Hon. D. Reesor has a stiff clay loam, on which he has the Delaware of a fine quality, though the quantity has not been large, nor the growth rapid. The Concord grows pretty well, but does not bear as much as the Isabella.

Mr. Bauer has a black clay loam, on which the Diana and Delaware do well, and are free from mildew; they seem to ripen as early as in Ohio.

Mr. Lewis has a black loam, bordering on clay; all varieties do well.

Mr. Stripp found those Delawares on gravelly limestone soil sweeter than those on deep sand. The Concord, when on limestone gravel, produced the largest crop.

Pruning and Training of Grapes was next in order for discussion.

Dr. Cross thought that every vine required pruning adapted to its growth, soil, and habit, and that the heaviest pruning should be done when the leaves are off, doing but very little in the summer.

Mr. Farrell succeeded best by a rigid system of pruning.

Mr. Taylor tries not to leave too much wood, but to prune enough to give good well-ripened wood.

Mr. Read trains to a single stake, and prunes according to the age and variety of the vines, leaving buds for fruit accordingly. He does not pinch or prune in summer, but in the fall.

Mr. Martin does not prune in summer.

Mr. Bauer does no summer pruning beyond keeping the stock free from shoots or suckers up to eighteen inches above the ground.

Mr. Lewis prunes just after the vine comes out in leaf, as in winter pruning the cane dies back two to four inches from the place where it is cut; he does no pruning in summer.

Mr. Stripp thought the Diana as vigorous as the Concord, and requiring to be pruned longer than the Delaware.

The meeting then proceeded to taste and discuss the seedling grapes exhibited by Mr. C. Arnold and Mr. Read. Of Mr. Arnold's varieties, No. 8 was almost unanimously considered the best table grape; Nos. 5 and 16 being next in estimation. No. 16 was deemed a fine wine grape by Mr. Bauer; while the producer esteemed No 2 above the rest. The only drawback to them was their want of size, which will probably be obviated when they are cultivated in a more favourable soil and climate than that of Mr. Arnold's garden. On motion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"This meeting begs to tender to Mr. Arnold a vote of thanks for exhibiting his new Hybrid Grapes, and earnestly recommends them for trial in all parts of the Province."

Mr. Jas. Taylor stated that he had fruited No. 1, and found it much better in his grounds at St. Catharines than the sample shown by Mr. Arnold, grown at Paris.

Respecting Mr. Read's new grapes, the verdict of the meeting was strongly in favour of his Silver Cluster, which was considered to be of a fine delicate flavour of high value. His Hattie and Dominion were also much commended.

Before the close of the meeting, the Committee on the fruits exhibited reported as follows:—

Your Committee appointed to inspect and report upon the fruits before the meeting, beg to present the following:—

Rev. R. Burnet—1 variety of pears, 5 grapes, 9 apples.
Hon. D. Reesor—2 pears, 12 apples.
D. W. Beadle—12 grapes.
W. H. Mills—3 pears, 5 grapes, 3 plums.
W. Saunders—2 pears, 4 grapes, 5 plums.
A. Leslie—1 seedling apple.
W. Holton—22 pears, 8 apples, 1 quince, 3 crabs.
J. Freed—3 pears, 6 apples, 1 quince, 1 crab.
Mr. Latshaw—8 apples.
A. Morse—1 seedling apple.
W. H. Read—14 grapes.
C. Arnold—4 pears, 5 seedling grapes, 6 apples, 2 raspberries.
Wolverton and Smith—6 pears, 5 apples, 2 peaches, 2 quinces, 1 crab.
O. T. Springer—8 apples.

The foreign grapes exhibited by Rev. R. Burnet, and grown by him in the open air, were remarkably fine, particularly the Sweetwater, and a variety called the Hungarian Princess.

In apples the Committee remarked fine specimens of King of Tomkins Co., N. Spy, Boston Russet, Fameuse, Baldwin and Waggoner.

In pears, large well grown specimens of Duchesse, Vicar of Winkfield, Howell, Swan's Orange and Washington were observed.

The show of plums, though not large, contained fine specimens of Reine Claude de Bevay, Guthrie's Apricot, Denniston's Superb, Bingham and Columbia.

The display of grapes was large and attractive. Amongst the newer sorts fine bunches of Isabella, Iona, Rogers' number 19 and Adirondac were noticed, and the new Canadian seedlings of Messrs. Arnold, Read, and Rev. Mr. Dixon, attracted particular attention.

Your Committee noticed with great pleasure the hybrid raspberries presented by Mr. Arnold, and from the apparent hardy character of the cane, with its free-bearing habit, being now loaded with ripe fruit, they think it must prove valuable.

Several varieties of crabs were on the table, and the attention of your committee was drawn to a promising seedling of our native *Pyrus coronaria*, or wild crab, showing what improvement may be hoped for by a little effort in that direction.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed,) Charles Arnold.
John Freed.
W. Holton.

GENERAL MEETING OF THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

Held at Hamilton, on Thursday, the Fourth day of February, 1869.

The meeting was called to order a few minutes after ten o'clock, a.m., the President, W. H. Mills, Esq., in the chair. There was a very good attendance of members, several from Toronto, London, Paris, St. Catharines, Cayuga and Niagara being present.

The minutes of the last meeting, which was held at St. Catharines, were read and approved. The President read a short address, touching several matters affecting the interests of the Association, and congratulating the members upon the progress already made, and particularly upon the very valuable and instructive character of the report.

On motion of Mr. John Gray, seconded by Mr. George Leslie, Jr., it was resolved—

"That Horticultural and County or Electoral Division Agricultural Societies be allowed to affiliate with this Association on payment of two dollars annually, and be allowed to send two delegates to each meeting, and be entitled to two copies of the report of the transactions of this Association."

On motion of Rev. Mr. Burnet, seconded by J. C. Rykert, Esq., it was resolved—

"That the Secretary be directed to keep *in retentis* the record of remarks on subjects for discussion at the meetings of the Association, and that he simply enter in the minute book the acts accomplished."

The meeting took up the list of Pears, and proceeded to discuss the merits of the several varieties, with a view to the revision of the list.

BARTLETT; Mr. Burnet, of Hamilton, thought it scarcely sufficiently hardy, and would suggest that the *Annanas d'Ete* be cultivated in its place.

Mr. D. Murray, of Hamilton, believed it to do very well about Hamilton, and said it was early, very valuable, and quite as hardy as any other, both on the pear and the quince stock.

Mr. Ball, of Niagara, found it sufficiently hardy, and that if plucked when half grown, and put away in the house, it would ripen well.

ANNANAS D'ETE; Mr. Burnet said it ripened about a week later than the Bartlett, was a superior pear, does not rot at the core, will keep for a considerable length of time, and is a good market pear.

Mr. Leslie, of Toronto, has had better specimens of this variety than of the Bartlett; it is a first-class pear, thrifty grower, good bearer, and will stand the climate better than the Bartlett.

Mr. Gray, Toronto, said it was a better pear than the Bartlett, and considered it one of the finest early pears; could not speak of its keeping qualities.

BEURRE GIFFARD; Mr. Leslie, Toronto, thought this the finest early pear, most delicious flavour; has it as a dwarf tree, and it came into bearing at three years of age.

Mr. Gray, Toronto, said this was one of the very best of the early kinds, ripening before the Bartlett; the fruit is of medium size.

Mr. Holton, Hamilton, considered this a fine early pear, ripening two weeks after the Madelaine; it was a very spreading, ugly, slender-growing tree, and required very severe pruning.

W. H. Mills, Hamilton, remarked that this was a good pear, of good flavour, a thrifty grower, and bearing young; he had had it as a standard four years, growing in a gravelly loam soil; it was very hardy.

BELLE LUCRATIVE: Mr. Gray—This is the best pear grown. Mr. Ball—Is a good bearer and grower, and an excellent eating pear. Mr. Mills—It is one of the best. Mr. Burnet—In August, when the winds are high, the long stalk of the fruit is apt to break, and the fruit falls to the ground. It should be grown in a well-sheltered position, Mr. Holton—For dwarf culture it is one of the best; is a good permanent pear on the quince; it is a rapid grower, as good as Louise Bonne de Jersey.

BEURRE BOSC; Mr. Burnet said that if pruned in the fall the wood suffered from the winter; it was a good pear to eat, but the tree was backward in bearing. Mr. Leslie—It stands and bears well in Toronto; quite hardy there; specimens not large. Dr. Cross said it grew well with him at St. Catharines. Mr. Holton had very little experience with it; it blights with him; had a tree in his grounds for eight years; then it blighted and died. Mr. Beadle thought it quite tender in the north; it is one of the best pears grown, ripens in October, does not come into bearing as young as the Bartlett, will bear at five and six years. Mr. Freed said it was not desirable as a dwarf, did best as a standard, is a good pear. Mr. Arnold had it on trial at Paris many years, but did not succeed with it.

BEURRE SUPERFIN; Mr. Leslie said it was very much like the Beurre Diel, that he could not say much about it. Mr. Freed thinks it a good pear; has tried it, found it not very sweet; a good keeper, had them until the week before Christmas, quality variable. Mr. Burnet—It is a good pear, like Belle Lucrative in shape and colour; tree tender.

BEURRE CLAIRGEAU; Mr. Springer, of Hamilton, has fruited it for one year; it is a good pear. Mr. Saunders, of London—It is of good size and appearance; have grown it only a short time. Mr. Leslie—It is very tender, dies out very rapidly. Mr. Burnet—It is a good market pear, very showy but coarse grained, ripens end of October.

BEURRE GOUBAULT; Mr. Gray would not grow it; it is very gritty. Mr. Saunders—have fruited it, is finer than the Buffam, ripens with the Bartlett. Mr. Holton thinks the flavor not good; it ripens with the Buffam, not worth cultivating, not very early, and comes at a time when there are plenty of better pears.

Beurre d'Amanlis ; Mr. Gray thought this a very good pear, requires to be severely pruned, medium sized fruit, ripens early in September, tree hardy. Mr. Leslie said that it is a very early bearer, quality medium, fruit showy. Mr. Burnet said the tree was quite hardy ; he had not yet fruited it. Mr. Holton said it was much like Beurre Diel. Mr. Freed—The flavor is only middling.

Beurre d'Aremberg ; Mr. N. Hamilton, Paris, thinks this well worthy of cultivation, hardy tree, good grower, very fine fruit, ripens late in the fall or early in winter, of a vinous flavor, very fair size, larger than Belle Lucrative. Mr. Ball—It is a good Christmas pear, a heavy cropper, fruit requires thinning out. Dr. Cross said it was a hardy late pear. Mr. Smith, of Grimsby, said the fruit was liable to crack, but it was a good pear, the tree a slow grower. Mr. Gray had given up cultivating it ; the fruit was very gritty, he would not recommend it. Mr. Murray said it was very coarse and gritty, and ripened late. Mr. Beadle has cultivated it for twenty years, but only as a standard ; is very productive, and apt to overload with fruit, so that the pears are small. Has seen it on the quince, where, when well cultivated and thinned out, it grows as large as the Bartlett. Some years it is very good, of a juicy, vinous flavor.

Beurre Diel ; Mr. Burnet—This variety is very apt to drop from the tree, is a good fruit, can keep until Christmas. Judge Logie—best late autumn pear, very hardy, good grower. Mr. Holton—It inclines to be gritty, good bearer, do not call it a good pear. Mr. Freed—Does not think it of very good quality, is a good bearer, and will keep till Christmas. Mr. Beadle—Esteemed it one of the best of the season, quality is variable, and in no way to be compared to the White Doyenne ; the tree is hardy, thrifty, and a good bearer ; the fruit is always of good size and fine appearance. Mr. Leslie—It grows well at Toronto.

Beurre d'Anjou ; Mr. Burnet has fruited it many years ; is very handsome in appearance, of good flavour, and the tree bears early. Mr. Arnold—It is a very fine pear, ripe in November, a good keeper. Mr. Leslie said it did well at Toronto, a good keeper ; tree bore at three years after planting. Mr. Gray had found it slow in coming into bearing, but thought it a good pear. Mr. Saunders had fruited it after four years planted. Mr. Freed preferred it to the Beurre Diel. Mr. Beadle was very much pleased with it.

Brandywine; Mr. Burnet had fruited it; thought it first-class, is a new pear, will keep only a short time ; but when in prime is very fine ; had gathered it on the 19th of September. Mr. Leslie has it in bearing, ripens early in September, poor keeper, tree hardy. Mr. Murray thought it a nice early fruit. Mr. Freed said it was a very handsome pear, but required to be eaten at the very moment it was ripe ; would not recommend it. Mr. Beadle had fruited it four or five years ; it bore enormous crops, was quite sweet and fine flavoured ; the fruit would not keep ; he would value the variety much if it should prove to be hardy.

Bloodgood ; Mr. Arnold would strike it from the list as not worthy of cultivation. Mr. Holton agreed with him. Mr. Leslie said it was mealy and of no use.

Buffam ; Mr. Leslie said it was a good pear, and should be grown on the pear stock. Mr. Arnold said it was well adapted to light soils. Mr. Holton said the tree was very ornamental. Mr. Burnet had found the fruit to crack on clay soil, though some years it was very good ; the tree was inclined to blight. Mr. Beadle said it was one of the few varieties that were peculiarly adapted to sandy soils.

Catillac ; Mr. Beadle said it was a large long-keeping pear, only fit for cooking. Mr. Burnet—It can only be used for cooking.

Dearborn's Seedling ; Mr. Holton—Is a good bearer, but ripens too late, when there are plenty larger and finer. Mr. Burnet—A good cropper, fruit not stung by curculio ; ripens in September. Mr. N. Hamilton, of Paris, thought it a very fine sweet pear.

Doyenne d'Ete ; Mr. Holton said it was the finest very early pear, quality very good, ripens two weeks earlier than Beurre Giffard, thrives best as a standard. Mr. Leslie—It is a good pear, earlier than the Madelaine, does well as a standard and on the quince stocks. Mr. Burnet considered it the finest early pear.

Doyenne Sieulle; Mr. Gray—This is a very good winter pear. Mr. Leslie—Have kept it until Christmas, esteem it a very good variety.

Duchesse d'Angouleme; Mr. Burnet would rank this as first-class. Mr. Martin thought none equal to it on clay soil. Mr. N. Hamilton had not found it to do well with him, though he had given the trees the best of care. Mr. Arnold said it was a fine large showy pear. Dr. Cross had noticed that the blossoms were easily blasted in the spring by unfavorable weather; the fruit was large and showy, but not of the best quality. Mr. Leslie thought very highly of it. Mr. Beadle thought the fruit of very poor quality.

Easter Beurre; Mr. Gray considered this one of the best of the season, comes early into bearing, would particularly recommend it. Mr. Murray—It is the best winter pear, keeps well into February. Mr. Burnet had kept it until May. Dr. Cross said it would keep until March, but did not value it. Mr. Arnold never saw one fit to eat, has kept them through the winter. Mr. Beadle has kept them until April, but did not think them worth much.

Glout Morceau; the testimony of nearly every one was to the effect that this variety is very subject to blight, though the fruit is of fine quality, and a great favorite with some.

A recess was ordered until half-past two. At that hour the President called the meeting to order, and appointed Messrs. Holton, Arnold, Hamilton and George Leslie, Jr., a committee to examine the fruit on the table, and report thereon.

It was resolved, in order to facilitate the business of the meeting, that a vote be taken on each of the several varieties yet remaining in the pear list, without discussion as to their merits, and that they be classified accordingly.

In this manner the pear list was finished, and the list of apples gone over, with the following result:—

PEARS.

RECOMMENDED FOR GENERAL CULTIVATION.

1 Bartlett,
2 Belle Lucrative,
3 Beurre Diel,
4 Buffam, on sandy soil,
5 Dearborn's Seedling,
6 Doyenne d'Ete,
7 Douchesse d'Angouleme,
8 Flemish Beauty,
9 Grey Doyenne,
10 Howell,
11 Louise Bonne de Jersey,
12 Napoleon,
13 Pound Pear, for cooking,
14 Rostiezer,
15 Seckel,
16 Sheldon,
17 Osband's Summer,
18 Swan's Orange,
19 Tyson,
20 Vicar of Winkfield,
21 White Doyenne,
22 Winter Nelis,
23 Windsor or Bell Pear.

PROMISING WELL.

1 Beurre d'Anjou,
2 Doyenne Sieulle,

FOR FURTHER TRIAL.

1 Annanas d'Ete,
2 Beurre Bosc,
3 Beurre Giffard,
4 Beurre Superfin,
5 Beurre Clairgeau,
6 Beurre d'Aremberg,
7 Brandywine,
8 Catillac,
9 Doyenne Boussoc,
10 Easter Beurre,
11 Figue d'Alençon,
12 Glout Morceau,
13 Golden Beurre,
14 Marie Louise,
15 Oswego Beurre,
16 Passe Colinar,
17 Soldat d'Esperin,
18 Urbaniste,
19 Washington,
20 Columbia,
21 Clap's Favourite,
22 Edmonds,
23 Payency,
24 Bergamot d'Esperin,
25 Archduke Charles,
26 Fulton,
27 Belle Williams,
28 Duchesse d'Hiver.

APPLES.

RECOMMENDED FOR GENERAL CULTIVATION.

1 Baldwin,
2 Duchess of Oldenberg,
3 Early Harvest,
4 Early Strawberry,
5 Esopus Spitzenberg,
6 Fall Pippin,
7 Fall Janetting,
8 Gravenstein,
9 Golden Russet of Western New York,
10 King of Tomkins County,
11 Maiden's Blush,
12 Northern Spy,
13 Pomme Grise,
14 Rambo,
15 Rhode Island Greening,
16 Ribston Pippin,
17 Roxbury Russet,
18 Red Astracan,
19 Sweet Bough,
20 St. Lawrence,
21 Swaar,
22 Snow Apple,
23 Talman Sweet,
24 20 Ounce Apple or Cayuga Redstreak,
25 Wagner,
26 Siberian Crab.

FOR FURTHER TRIAL.

1 Alexander,
2 Benoni,
3 Beauty of Kent,
4 Bourassa,
5 Colvert,
6 Canada Reinette,
7 Early Joe,
8 English Russet,
9 Golden Sweet,
10 Hawthornden,
11 Hawley,
12 Holland Pippin,
13 Hubbardston Nonsuch,
14 Keswick Codlin,
15 Lowell,
16 Lady Apple,
17 Newton Pippin,
18 Primate,
19 Peck's Pleasant,
20 Porter,
21 Pearmain,
22 Red Detroit,
23 Red Canada,
24 Seek-no-further,
25 Summer Rose,
26 Autumn Strawberry,
27 Swayzie Pomme Grise,
28 Tetofsky,
29 Vandevere,
30 Yellow Bellflower,
31 London,
32 Rome Beauty,
33 Dominie,
34 Barton,
35 Saxon,
36 Yellow Newton Pippin.

The Committee appointed to examine the fruits upon the table reported that they found several seedling apples, shown by Ezekiel Smith, of Grimsby, all sweet, and possessing no distinctive features to warrant their being disseminated.

Two varieties for a name, shown by A. M. Smith, one a sweet apple, firm flesh, and, apparently, a very good keeper, an improvement on Talman's Sweet. The committee do not know the name, but consider it worthy of cultivation. The other variety is a small, round, red apple, with numerous light dots, name not known to committee.

Some samples of Northern Spy, Golden Russet, King of Tompkins County and Rhode Island Greening, were shown by Mr. Woolverton, all fine specimens, except the Greenings.

Some medium samples of Baldwin and Newton Pippin, shown by Mr. Ball.

Five seedling apples, shown by Mr. J. Cowhead, of Brantford—No. 1 is considered good for cooking, though the sample having been frozen, the committee could not say definitely.

No. 2 did not seem to possess anything to recommend in.

No 3 was of peculiar flavour, and worthy of trial.

No. 4 is very good, long keeper, tree said to be very hardy and a great cropper. The committee consider it a very promising apple and well worthy of extensive trial.

No. 5 has a pleasant sub-acid flavour, but not superior to other apples of same season now in cultivation.

Also, three very fine specimens of Northern Spy, shown by the President.

A sample of Prince's St. Germain Pear was shown in a bad state of preservation.

Moved by Mr. Holton, seconded by Mr. A. M. Smith,

"That whereas it is desirable to encourage the preparation and introduction of seedling fruits of merit, suited to the climate of Canada,

"Be it therefore resolved that the sum of fifty dollars be given by the Society for the best new seedling late winter apple; thirty dollars for the best seedling harvest apple, and twenty dollars for the best seedling autumn apple—these to be at least equal to the old popular varieties now in cultivation.

"Successful exhibitors shall place at the disposal of the Society scions of the prize fruit for distribution among its members, together with such information as to soil, location, growth of tree, &c., as the committee appointed by this Society to make the award may require."

Also resolved, "That George Leslie, D. W. Beadle, and the mover, be a committee to whom all such fruits shall be submitted, and who shall examine and report to the Society from time to time the results of their examination. Carried."

On motion, adjourned to 7:30 o'clock.

Evening Session.

This session was first occupied in discussing the methods of gathering, packing, and preserving apples.

Mr. O. T. Springer, who has had considerable experience, says that he picks and handles carefully his winter apples, packs them in clean barrels, heads them up, and then places them on their sides, keeping them in an out-shed as long as they can be left without danger from freezing, and then places them in a cellar that is as cool as possible, and at the same time free from frost.

Mr. Latshaw, of Paris—The picking should be very carefully done when the fruit is dry, always gathering the fruit from the lower limbs first, and progressing upwards until all are gathered, packed into barrels as gathered, sorting the fruit carefully, and allowing no leaves to get into the barrel.

Several other members expressed similar opinions with regard to the best modes of gathering and preserving winter apples.

The Roxbury Russet and Golden Russet, of Western New York, were mentioned as being the best of the long keeping sorts. The Esopus Spitzenberg was considered by all to be one of the very best of the winter apples, being of fine appearance and superior flavour, but not a variety to be planted for profit.

A lengthened conversation was had upon the habits of certain insects injurious to fruit trees and fruit, in which much interesting and useful information was imparted by Mr. Saunders, of London, Entomologist to the Association.

It was moved by Mr. Burnet, seconded by Mr. Saunders,

"That the best thanks of this Association are due, and are hereby tendered to Thos. Swinyard, Esq., Manager of the G. W. Railway, for his courtesy in granting the members return tickets over the road at quarter fare." (Carried.)

On motion of Mr. Burnet, seconded by Mr. Arnold, Resolved,

"That the Hon. J. Carling be elected a life member of this Association." (Carried.)

On motion of Mr. Arnold, seconded by Mr. Saunders, it was resolved,

"That the thanks of the Association be returned to the County Council of the County of Wentworth for the free use of their Council Chamber, for the purposes of this meeting."

At 10 o'clock p. m. the meeting adjourned.

MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

Present—W. H. Mills, Esq., President; J. C. Rykert, Esq., Vice-President; Rev. R. Burnet, Chas. Arnold, J. R. Martin, W. Saunders, Lewis Springer, A. M. Smith and the Secretary.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Communication from Mr. J. Freed, respecting the offering of premiums for Strawberries, was read.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to adopt the suggestions contained in Mr. Freed's communication at present.

Resolved, That the President and Vice President be requested to lay before the Commissioner of Agriculture the importance of obtaining an Annual Report on the subject of insects injurious to fruits and grains, by a competent entomologist.

Resolved, That a prize of THIRTY DOLLARS be offered for the best essay on the cultivation of the Raspberry, Blackberry, Strawberry and Currant, and a further prize of FIFTEEN DOLLARS for the second best essay. Each essay not to exceed eight printed pages, octavo, and to be forwarded to the Secretary, D. W. Beadle, Esq., at St. Catharines, on or before the first day of September next. Each essay to bear a motto, and to be accompanied with a sealed note having the motto endorsed upon the outside, and containing within the name of the author of the essay.

Resolved, That Messrs. W. L. Copeland and W. J. McCalla, of St. Catharines, be appointed Auditors of the Treasurer's accounts, with the request that when they have completed their audit they report in writing to the President.

Resolved, That the summer meeting of the Association be held in Galt, at a time to be fixed by the President, and that the subjects for discussion be the small fruits.

SUMMER MEETING OF THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

Held in the Town Hall, Galt, 6th July, 1869.

The Ontario Fruit Growers' Association met on July 6, at 11 a.m. The President of the Association, W. H. Mills, Esq., of Hamilton, took the chair. D. W. Beadle, of St. Catharines, acted as secretary, and Mr. John Allan, of Galt, as assistant secretary. A considerable number of gentlemen were present from London, Hamilton, Toronto, St. Catharines, Brantford, Brampton, Ayr, Dundas, Paris and Woodstock.

The room was most tastefully deborated with evergreens, the tables ornamented with splendid bouquets of flowers, fine specimens of fuchsias in full bloom, and two plants in flower of the rare and beautiful Golden-banded Lilly (*Lilium auratum*) from Japan, which filled the room with its delicious perfume,

Messrs. W. Saunders, of London, D. Caldwell, of Galt, and A. M. Smith, of Grimsby, were appointed a committee to report upon the fruit exhibited.

The discussion on small fruits then commenced. The first item introduced was the

STRAWBERRY.

Mr. Bishop, of St. Thomas, said that on his ground, Wilson Albany, Bishop's Canada Seedling, and the Hooker, were the best croppers. The Wilson Albany, he considered the best cropper and carrier on his ground. The Triomphe de Gand was a better carrier than the Hooker. His own seedling turns out very well, and is much sought after; he has hard work to sell the sour fruit, buyers are so much after the seedling. He sells at 12½ cents per quart, but by taking $10 or $12 worth he lets them go at 10c.

Dr. Beadle—I would like to ask what are the distinctive qualities of the seedling?

Mr. Bishop—It does not carry as well for long distances as the Wilson Albany. Its productiveness is next to that berry.

Mr. Reid, Port Dalhousie, who had on view a considerable assortment of new varieties, said—What I have brought before you is the result of the hybridizing of the last three years. The enormous berry called the Victoria Russell is between Myatt's British Queen and Russell's Prolific. There is very little trouble in hybridizing, because Russell's Prolific is a pistillate plant; the Myatt is a perfect flower. Place them under a small box, covered in with half a dozen panes of glass; they are sure to hybridize. The result has been an enormous seedling, which possesses an excellent flavour. The plant is very robust, the flower perfect, is productive, sets its fruit much better than many of our other varieties.

It is not so productive as the Wilson, rather more so than Jucunda or Triomphe de Gand, on my ground, decidedly so. Its flavour resembles the British Queen, the pine-apple flavour; has a very strong fruit stalk. The soil in which it is grown is a sandy loam. The plant is quite hardy. It does not ripen all at once, but continues to do so during the season.

A berry of the Victoria Russell was placed in the scale, and fonnd to weigh an ounce and sixty-nine grains, apothecaries' weight, and measured six inches and five-eighths in circumference. Avoirdupois weight of the berry described is one ounce and a-half and five grains.

Mr. Reid proceeded to describe the Excelsior, also a hybrid, between Myatt's British Queen and the Iowa Berry. (A specimen of the Excelsior shown weighed one ounce and a-half avoirdupois.) Its foliage is very large; the stem stands about 18 inches from the ground. Its flavour is better than the McEvoy varieties in general, acid in tatse. It is hardy and vigorous, and stands the winter well. It is a pistillate plant. The soil upon which it is grown is a firm loam. I consider the Victoria Russell the richer and more productive berry. The next berry shown by Mr. Reed was the "Ladies' Pine," a cross between the Burr's New Pine, a pistillate, and the Swanstone Seedling, a hermaphrodite. This trial was for quality, and I consider it highly superior, having met none to excel it. It has a white flesh, and a delicious pine-apple flavour, moderately productive, sets its fruit better than Triomphe de Gand, and is more productive. It is a pistillate variety.

Dr. Beadle tried it on a light sandy soil, and found it not very productive, but on placing it in a more clayey soil its productiveness was improved.

Mr. Reid then described the "Delicieux," a cross between Myatt's British Queen and Reid's Late Pine. It is very hard and firm, and will carry any distance; pine-apple flavour. It is late, but very productive, continues to blossom for six weeks, is about as productive as Triomphe de Gand, and about the same size. It has a very long stem. Has a perfect flower.

Mr. Reid then described the "Marguerite," of the Triomphe de Gand variety, but a better setter, imported three years ago from England by Mr. Goldsmith, of St. Catharines; stem lies flat, foliage strong and healthy.

Mr. Goldsmith said that in England the Marguerite is of the Triomphe de Gand family, hardy and more productive; its flavour is better, the blossom is perfect.

The members adjourned for dinner, in answer to an invitation from the local members of the Association.

After dinner,

Mr. Reid showed another hybrid, a cross between the "Wilson" and the Triomphe de Gand. Also, another specimen which he calls the "Golden Seeded," a cross between Triomphe de Gand and the Wilson.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. A. D. Bennet, of Brantford, apologizing for non-attendance. He also intimated that the next meeting would be held at London, during the Provincial Exhibition.

Mr. Sanderson, Brantford, invited the members to hold their autumn meeting in that town, and said the people of Brantford would do all in their power to make matters comfortable.

The President informed the speaker that his proposition would be considered by the Board of Directors.

The Mayor of Galt, Adam Ker, Esq., was called to the chair.

Mr. Bishop, of St. Thomas, presented a plant of a second seedling, called "Bishop's Canada, No. 2," from Triomphe de Gand and the Hooker: flesh red, seeds on the outside, a good carrier, and late. The leaf-roller (an insect) injured the blossom so much that he was unable to bring a specimen along. Does not wish to sell any plants until he discovers means to destroy the insect.

Dr. Beadle wished to know if any other gentleman had also met with this insect leaf-roller.

Mr, Saunders, of London, had also met with this insect.

Mr. Reid, of Port Dalhousie, had also met with the same insect among the peaches as well as the strawberries. It eats the blossoms in the larva state.

The subject, "what strawberries have become most profitable for market?" was next taken up.

Dr. Beadle stated that he was continually in receipt of letters asking for information on this point.

Mr. Sanderson, of Brantford, said the Wilson is almost the only market berry. Other varieties are being tested.

Mr. Bishop also finds the Wilson, Bishop's Canada Seedling, the Hooker, and the Triomphe de Gand, to be the best. Hopes to be able to raise seedlings to prolong the strawberry season for a month.

Mr. D. Caldwell, of Galt, said his experience went to show that in this neighbourhood the Wilson is the most prolific. It keeps up the season for about three weeks.

Mr. Reid, of Port Dalhousie, finds the Wilson, Triomphe de Gand, Marguerite, Ladies' Pine, Jucunda, and Read's Late Pine, best for market. These extend the strawberry season about three weeks beyond the usual time.

Dr. Beadle made anxious inquiries about the much-talked of Mexican strawberry. He had been told that it was one of the Humbugs of the age. He wished for light on the subject.

Mr. Reid, of Port Dalhousie, had tried the Mexican, but thought it a failure. It seems to be the little Alpine variety.

Mr. Bishop finds it to be similar to a small ever-bearing variety which he has grown for some years. He procured a few from the proprietor, but found them to resemble in every particular those he had before. He could not recommend it without believing that he would assist in swindling his fellow man.

Dr. Beadle believed it to be nothing more or less than the wild American strawberry.

Mr. Holton called attention to a sample of a very fine strawberry, which had been brought here.

Dr. Beadle said it was named "Golden Queen," but good judges at Geneva, and Mr. Mills, our President, had examined them carefully, and pronounced them to be "Trollope's Victoria." There is no doubt that this Golden Queen will be hawked about by some enterprising Yankees, and sold at an exorbitant price, when the same berry, under its correct name of Trollope's Victoria, can be procured at a moderate rate.

RASPBERRIES.

"What raspberries are found to be hardy and succeed well?" was the next subject taken up.

Mr. Bishop said the Philadelphia, a red berry, promised well on his ground. His plants are loaded well. Brinckle's Orange, and the Naomi are also promising pretty good. The latter he had procured from Cleveland.

Mr. Read said Brinckle's Orange, a white berry, Fastolf, a red berry, and Franconi, he finds the most productive.

Mr. Caldwell's experience leads him to think that the Philadelphia takes the lead.

Mr. Crawford, of Brampton, said but few raspberries had ever been raised in his locality. He thought, however, that the varieties named had been most successful.

Dr. Beadle said, if this Association would meet next season in or near St. Catharines, he would be able to present a number of excellent varieties of raspberry

Mr. W. Saunders, London, Chairman of the Fruit Committee, read the report upon the fruit examined, which was as follows :—

REPORT.

Your Committee appointed to examine the fruits on the table submit the following report :—

Dr. Boomer, Galt, exhibits one plate strawberries, Wilson's Albany ; three plates cherries, Elton, Rockport Bigarreau, and one unknown variety ; one plate English gooseberries, very fine, name unknown ; one plate currants ; also samples of peach, apricot and nectarine, grown in the open air. These are in a healthy condition, and nearly half-grown.

Mr, Martin, Cayuga, three varieties strawberries.

John Scott, Galt, exhibits clusters of cherries on branch for name (it is the Elton), a very fine fruitful example.

John Dowker (Galt), fine samples of Early Rose and Carter potato, also a fine plate of Munroe's scarlet strawberry.

Mr. Caldwell, Galt, three plates strawberries, Agriculturist, Jucunda, Wilson, very fine; also a good sample of white grape currants.

Mr. Tassie, Galt, specimens of Jucunda, Agriculturist, and Wilson's Albany, from plants three months out, all very fine; also plate of White Smith gooseberries, and a plate of cherries, hardly ripe, thought to be black Tartarian.

A. M. Smith, Grimsby, one plate Triomphe de Gand, including some very curious samples of abnormal growth; also one plate Jucunda, very fine.

I. Freed, Hamilton, sends three varieties strawberries, Bishop's Seedling, Jucunda, Metcalfe's Early; also a fine sample of Governor Wood cherry.

Mr. Holton, Hamilton, Burr's Seedling cherry and McAvoy's Seedling strawberry.

Mr. Fernley exhibits three varieties strawberries, five cherries (Black Tartarian, Governor Wood, Elton, American Heart and May-duke), all good samples; also five gooseberries, Whitesmith, Ironmonger, Ploughboy, Hedgehog, and one unnamed).

Mr. Eunice, Galt, five plates gooseberries, unnamed.

Mr. James Heslop, Dundas, exhibited three seedling gooseberries grown by John Brooking, Ancaster, one of which, a seedling of Warrington, said to have been fruited nine years, and very promising, free from mildew.

Mr. Charles Arnold, Paris, twelve varieties strawberries—Wilson, Russel's Prolific, Metcalfe's Early, Jenny Lind, Hooker, Cutter's Seedling, Triomphe de Gand, Agriculturist, Jucunda, Viscountess Hericart de Thury, Bishop's Seedling, and Victoria.

Mr. Luke Bishop, St. Thomas, a very fine plate of Bishop's Canada Seedling, which for flavour and fragrance fully maintains its former character; samples of the same, one year old plants in fruit, were also shown; a sample of Bishop's Seedling, No. 2, a late variety; also a very fine plate of Triomphe de Gand.

W. H. Mills, Hamilton, fine samples of Trollope's Victoria, La Constante and Triomphe de Gand Strawberries, one plate cherry currants, five varieties gooseberries (very large and fine), one plate Governor Wood cherries.

John H. Millar, Galt, Munroe's Scarlet and Wilson strawberries, three gooseberries (all very fine), one plate green plums, one plate cherry currants.

John Davidson, Galt, a fine plate of Wilson's Albany strawberry.

Mrs. C. Macgregor, Galt, two varieties of currants, two of strawberries, one of cherries.

Mr. Reid, Port Dalhousie, exhibits nine varieties of strawberries—Jucunda, Marguerite (a very large foreign variety), and seven seedlings of his own, two of them, Russel's Victoria and Excelsior, of monstrous size, but lacking flavour in their present state, Delicieux, not quite so large, but higher flavoured, Ladies' Pine, a beautiful white fleshed variety of delicate flavour, also two unnamed varieties, which promise to be very productive.

Your Committee congratulates the Association on the unusually fine display of small fruits, especially strawberries, which much surpass anything they have ever before seen.

Great credit is due Mr. Reid for the excellence of his display in this department—his seedlings are evidently of great merit.

It is a great source of pleasure to your Committee, and must be to all who take an interest in the prosperity of our Association, to witness the increasing interest manifested and the progress made in fruit culture.

Cherries.

The subject of cherries was next taken up.

Mr. Caldwell, of Galt, said the Dukes and Morellos did very well. The Heart varieties burst in the buds—the cause of this is the long and severe winter. The Early Spanish is the variety mostly grown about Galt. The Early Richmond he thinks will yet succeed well.

Complaints were made by several gentlemen that the birds eat up all their cherries.

Dr. Beadle suggested that a stuffed cat with glass eyes would frighten away the birds.

Mr. Martin, of Cayuga, had also a difficulty in keeping away birds. Even nets had not kept them away.

Mr. Gibson, of Dumfries, had only grown the common Canadian cherry, which had done well with him.

Mr. Reid grows the Black Tartarian, Black Eagle and Yellow Spanish, which succeed best.

Mr. Holton, of Hamilton, said the Early Purple is the best cherry, but the birds are particularly fond of them. Butner's Yellow Cherry is a good healthy tree, has a fine berry, but late in ripening. The Governor Wood is not so good a cherry as he expected from the reports from the other side.

Dr. Beadle said that about St. Catharines they are able to raise all these varieties without much trouble. Along with Mr. Holton, he considered the Early Purple the best very early sort. The Governor Wood comes next, and fills a gap. It is a nice, juicy, pleasantly flavoured cherry.

Mr. Holton recommended, for cooking purposes, the Donna Maria. The Elkhorn he found to be a firm cherry, but apt to rot.

Dr. Beadle then moved, seconded by Mr. Sanderson, of Brantford, the following resolution:—

Resolved,—That considering the incalculable injury done every year by insects to farm and garden crops, this meeting respectfully and most earnestly requests the Hon. the Commissioner of Agriculture for the Province of Ontario to grant some pecuniary aid to a properly qualified person to investigate the habits of such insects as are injurious to the farmer and gardener, with a view to the discovery of practical remedies, and to report thereon from time to time. Carried.

Professor Buckland then requested the opinion of the meeting as to whether the depredations of insects were in excess of those of previous years, and in which class or department they were on the increase.

Mr. Martin, of Cayuga, said it would be a very wise move to combine horticulture and agriculture in the request for a Provincial Entomologist; he was of the opinion that as the insects retreated from the frontier the back settlements were attacked.

Mr. Bishop, of St. Thomas, said that he had succeeded in keeping gooseberries and currants perfectly healthy by the following plan; he mixed

1 quart of ashes, unleached,
1 " soot,
1 " flour slacked lime.

Shake a handful in the centre of the bush in a very wet time, before the leaf puts out, while the insect is very young. As this does not kill quite all, he then puts on a leathern glove and strips off the second brood, as the above receipt proves too strong for the leaf; he was of the opinion that the insects were on the increase, and strongly recommends the appointment of a practical Entomologist.

Mr. Crawford, of Brantford, said insects in his locality were on the increase.

Rev. Mr. Burnet stated that the curculio with him was on the decrease.

Mr. T. Sanderson, of London, stated that curculios were on the increase.

Mr. Arnold, of Paris, thought that the curculios, instead of being on the decrease, had only changed their diet.

The President then offered the following resolution:—

Whereas the Council of the Provincial Agricultural Association of Ontario has offered the sum of $50 for the best collection of named varieties of fruits;

And whereas it is desirable that the members of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario should make every exertion towards securing a creditable display of fruit, in order not only to secure the prize for the benefit of the Association, but to advance the interests of fruit growing in the Province of Ontario;

Be it therefore resolved, That each member who can contribute be invited to do so, by a printed circular, in which he may be requested to name the varieties of the best specimens of fruits he may feel disposed to supply, a few days before the Exhibition; and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to members who may be likely to contribute, with a letter from the Secretary, stating where, when, and in what manner such fruits should be forwarded to the President, to meet the requirements of the coming Exhibition. Carried.

He suggested that the different individuals should send to local committees, and they forward to headquarters.

Dr. Beadle thought it would throw a damper on individual efforts, and thereby destroy competition.

Prof. Buckland thought the prize would call out competition from the States and the Lower Provinces, and that we need have no fear but there would be plenty of competition.

Dr. Beadle then moved that the autumn meeting be held at Brantford, at the request of the members of that locality. Carried.

Mr. Arnold moved, seconded by Mr. Martin:—

Resolved,—That the members from a distance desire to express to the members at Galt their most hearty thanks for the kindness and cordiality with which they have been received and entertained by the Galt members, and the efforts they have put forth to make the meeting pleasant.

Dr. Beadle thought that the mover and seconder had better stop eating strawberries, and make a speech on the manner of their reception. He proceeded to express his grateful sense of the very kind and hospitable manner in which members from a distance had been welcomed and entertained, and the pains the Galt members had taken to decorate the room and make the meeting pleasant.

The meeting then adjourned.

SYNOPSIS OF RETURNS ON FRUIT CULTURE IN ONTARIO.

The Directors of the Fruit Growers' Association, impressed with the importance both to ourselves and to intending settlers, of bringing together in some convenient form, the information regarding the fruit producing capabilities of the whole Province, that was in the possession of residents of the several counties and townships, requested the Commissioner of Agriculture. to issue to the several agricultural and horticultural societies a series of questions relating thereto.

The Honorable the Commissioner of Agriculture most cheerfully entered into the views of the Directors of the Fruit Growers' Association, and ordered the following series of questions to be issued to the several societies.

QUESTIONS.

Apples.

1. What varieties would you recommend as most suitable to be planted in your locality?
2. What varieties are the most profitable for market?
3. What varieties are the most hardy?
4. What varieties have been tried in your neighborhood and found too tender?
5. Are apple trees subject to any disease or attacks of insects? If so, what? Is the fruit injured by any insects?
6. What season has been found most favorable for transplanting fruit trees, spring or fall?

Dwarf Trees.

7. Have dwarf apple, pear or cherry trees been planted in your vicinity? If so, which succeed?

Pears.

8. What variety of standard pears would you plant in your section?
9. Have any varieties been planted and found too tender for your climate? If so, which are they?
10. What varieties are most profitable, in your locality, for market?
11. What varieties do you find to be most hardy?
12. Are pear trees subject to any disease, or to the attacks of any insect? If so, what?

Plums.

13. What varieties of plums succeed best in your section?
14. Have any varieties been tried which have proved too tender for your climate? And if so, which?
15. What varieties prove most profitable?
16. Is the fruit stung by any insect in your locality, causing the fruit to fall prematurely? And if so, by what insect?
17. Is the tree liable to any disease, or the attacks of insects? And if so, what?

Cherries.

18. What varieties of cherries succeed best in your neighborhood?
19. Have any varieties proved to be too tender to endure your climate? And if so, which are they?
20. What varieties can be profitably planted for market purposes?
21. Are the trees subject to any disease, or to the attack of insects? And if so, what?

Peaches.

22. Can the peach tree be grown in your section? And if so, what varieties succeed best?

Quince.

23. Can the quince be grown successfully in your section?

Apricot and Nectarine.

24. Can the apricot or nectarine be grown in your section? And if so, what varieties succeed best?

Strawberries.

25. What varieties have been found to succeed well in your locality?
26. What varieties would you plant for market?

Raspberries.

27. What varieties of raspberries have you found to succeed best in your locality?
28. What varieties do you recommend to plant for growing fruit for market?

Gooseberries.

29. What varieties of gooseberries succeed best in your section?
30. Is the fruit ever covered with mildew?
31. Do you know any varieties that are exempt from mildew in your section?
32. Do you know any means of preventing the mildew? If so, what?

Blackberries.

33. What varieties of blackberries have been tried in your vicinity, and with what success?

Currants.

34. What varieties of red, white and black currants are most esteemed in your locality?
35. Are the plants ever affected by disease or insects? If so, what?

Grapes.

36. What varieties of grapes have been planted in your section?
37. Have any of them proved altogether too tender for your climate? And if so, which?

38. Have any of them proved perfectly hardy? And if so, which?

39. Do any of them invariably ripen their fruit well every season? And if so, which?

40. Are there any vineyards planted in your neighborhood? And if so, with what varieties?

41. Is the vine, in your vicinity, subject to disease or the attacks of insects? If so, what?

42. Any other information pertinent to the subject, such as the character of the soil that predominates in the orchards of your section, the soil found to be most suitable to the several kinds of fruits, the general features of the county, the annual amount of rainfall and clear sky, and the extremes of temperature.

43. Do you know of any seedling fruit of merit in your vicinity? If so, please give its history, and description, kind, size, color, quality, time of ripening, growth of tree, &c.

The returns sent in to the Commissioner of Agriculture in response to these questions, were placed by him in the hands of the Directors of the Fruit Growers' Association. The Directors referred them to a Committee consisting of the President and Secretary, who have carefully read over all the returns and collated them into a report. The Committee believe that this report will be found to contain much very valuable information, though the returns have not been quite as numerous, nor in all cases quite as full, as could have been desired.

R. Burnet, President.
D. W. Beadle, Secretary.

In collating the replies to the questions issued, the Committee have divided the Province into nine divisions, namely, the Ottawa, St. Lawrence, East and West Ontario, Niagara, Erie, Lake Huron, Internal and Algoma. Although these divisions appear to be somewhat arbitrary, yet the object sought has been to bring together as nearly as possible those parts of the Province which are related to each other by their climatic influences.

1. The Ottawa division comprises the counties of Renfrew, Carleton, north part of Lanark, Russell and Prescott.

2. The St. Lawrence division embraces Glengary, Stormont, Dundas, Grenville and Leeds.

3. Ontario East is composed of Frontenac, Addington and Lennox, Hastings, Prince Edward, Northumberland, Durham, Ontario, and York.

4. Ontario West, comprises Peel, south part of Halton, and Wentworth.

5. Niagara is composed of Lincoln, Welland, and Haldimand.

6. Erie is formed of Norfolk, Elgin, Oxford south of the Great Western Railway, Middlesex south of the Great Western Railway, Kent and Essex.

7. Huron takes in Lambton, Huron, and that part of Bruce and Grey bordering on Lake Huron and Georgian Bay.

8. The Internal division comprises the Counties of Peterboro', Victoria, North Ontario, North York, North Peel, Halton North, Wellington, North Riding of Wentworth, Waterloo, North Oxford, North Middlesex, Perth, and those portions of Bruce and Grey which are removed from the influence of the lake.

9. District of Algoma.

OTTAWA DIVISION.

Replies were received from Messrs. J. G. Somerville, Hubbard Falls, Township of Fitzroy, County of Carleton; John Donald, McDonald's Corners; John Baird, Almonte, County of Lanark; D. Robertson, Ottawa, County of Russell; John Shields, Secretary Prescott Agricultural Society, and from the Secretary of the South Grenville Agricultural Society.

These gentlemen concur in saying that the apples to be planted should be of the most hardy kinds, and named the several varieties of crab apples, seedlings grown there, the Snow apple, Duchess of Oldenberg, Red Astracan, and Northern Spy. Mr. D. Robertson says that he has been trying to raise apples for nineteen years, and has found none to succeed for any length of time. From this it is quite evident that the raising of apples for market can not be profitable, though the South Grenville Agricultural Society mentions

the Snow apple as a market sort. The Baldwin and Rhode Island Greening, are mentioned as being too tender and the trees suffer from winter killing, the borer and bark louse. Spring is unanimously named as the best season for transplanting.

Dwarf trees seem to have been but little planted, but so far as they have been tried they have not succeeded any better than standards.

The climate is too severe for the varieties of pear in general cultivation. The only varieties spoken of as in some measure succeeding, are the Flemish Beauty and Stillwell. The Stillwell is not known to horticulturists, but the Fruit Growers' Association will make inquiry concerning it, and report upon its value.

But few varieties of choice plums seem to have been cultivated. The Imperial Gage, Yellow Egg and wild and seedling plums are spoken of as succeeding the best; the Green Gage and Blue plum as being too tender. The fruit is stung by the curculio and drops off, and likewise when half grown frequently becomes a mere puff-ball and drops from the tree. The trees also suffer from the black knot and the borer. On the whole the tree seems to thrive very well and some seasons yields immense crops of fruit.

The finer sorts of cherries do not seem to endure the climate. The Kentish variety is grown to some extent, and Mr. Robertson says there are plenty of wild ones, not cultivated.

The peach and quince, apricot and nectarine cannot be grown.

The strawberry will evidently grow well, but has as yet not received much attention. Wilson's Albany and Triomphe de Gand are the varieties mentioned.

The Fastolf raspberry is said to bear pretty well some seasons, but it is very evident no pains have been taken yet to test the several sorts, though all kinds of red, white and black, are reported to do well. They seem to have contented themselves with the wild raspberries.

The English gooseberries are very subject to mildew, the most so on light sandy soils, the least on low heavy land. Nothing is said of the American varieties, such as the Houghton and Downing, and the inference is that they have not been tried.

The blackberry has not been cultivated at all, so that the fine choice varieties are wholly unknown, the wild sorts being both abundant and, as reported, excellent.

All varieties of currants thrive well and bear immense crops. The sawfly worm has made its appearance there also, and so entirely consumed the foliage that many of the plants died in consequence; but it was found to be easily killed with white hellebore.

The testimony in regard to grapes is somewhat contradictory. Isabella and Catawba are said by Mr. Baird to be perfectly hardy and to ripen their fruit invariably every season, while others say that it is necessary to lay down and cover all varieties during the winter, and that there are none which ripen their fruit every year. The Adirondac, Delaware, Concord and Hartford Prolific have been planted, but with precisely what results does not appear.

Apple orchards thrive best on the lightest and warmest soils, and all attempts to grow orchards on clay land have universally proved unsuccessful.

The extremes of temperature are very great, from 100° Farenheit in the shade to 30° below zero.

ST. LAWRENCE DISTRICT.

Messrs. G. Shaw of Osnabruck; H. H. Brennan of Frankville; W. Brough of Gananoque; Miller, of , and Kenneth Ross of Lancaster, have supplied the returns from this district.

Here the Pomme Grise, St. Lawrence, Snow apple, Golden Russett and Northern Spy, are found to be the most hardy and desirable sorts. The Rhode Island Greening and Early Harvest are reported to be too tender, The trees suffer from splitting of the bark, and from attacks of the caterpillar and the borer, while the codlin moth is found in the fruit.

Spring is more frequently named as the best season for transplanting, yet one says they succeed equally well in fall or spring.

But few dwarf trees have been planted. The dwarf apple appears to succeed very well, but the dwarf pear has failed in almost every case.

Pear trees are all thought to be too tender, and cannot be cultivated to any advantage.

Very few varieties of plums have been tried in this district. The Magnum Bonum, Purple Egg and Green Gage, are mentioned as doing well, and a *white* plum is spoken of as being the surest and most profitable, but no name is given by which to distinguish it from other *white* sorts. The curculio destroys much of the fruit, and the black knot and borer are very troublesome.

The Heart and Bigarreau Cherries fail, but the common Kentish thrives well, is healthy and productive.

Peach, apricot, nectarine and quince, can not be grown here.

Strawberries grow well, wild ones in great abundance. The Early Scarlet, Wilson and Triomph de Gand are named, and the two latter recommended to be cultivated for market.

Raspberries have evidently not been cultivated. Wild sorts grow abudantly in their new land, and the good people seem to have been quite content with these.

English gooseberries are grown with varying success, some complaining of the mildew, others not much troubled by it. The Houghton, a small red variety, is stated to be exempt from the mildew. The sawfly worm has appeared to some extent, eating the leaves of the plants.

Blackberries have not been cultivated. Currants are grown, all sorts thrive well, and bear abundantly. The same worm that feeds on the leaves of the gooseberry has been very injurious to the currant also, but white hellebore was found to be an effectual remedy.

Very few varieties of grape have been planted. The Isabella, Catawba, Sweet Water, Rebecca and Delaware are named, but these are laid down and covered in winter. The Sweet-water is said to ripen every season.

Sandy and gravelly soils are found to be the best for apple trees.

ONTARIO, EAST DIVISION.

Replies have been received from Messrs. Thomas Briggs, J. A. Allen, Kingston; S. D. Farley, Belleville; Chas. James, Napanee; Jas. J. Ryan, North Hastings Agricultural Society; P. R. Palmer, East Hastings Agricultural Society; Chas. Anderson, Melrose; R. B. Werden, Picton; P. C. Dempsey, Albury; John McLaughlin, Tyrone; W. H. Chaplin, Newcastle; Wm. Easton, Secretary Cramahe Agricultural Society; Chas. Bourn, Cobourg; A. J. Burnham, Cobourg; Thos. Brownlie, Scarboro; and the Secretary of Township of Pickering Agricultural Society.

The following apples are recommended in the order named below, as most suitable to be planted, viz.:—Early Harvest, Fameuse or Snow Apple, Northern Spy, Rhode Island Greening, American Golden Russet, St. Lawrence, Red Astracan, Spitzenburgh, Baldwin, Talman Sweet, 20 oz. Apple or Cayuga Redstreak, King of Tompkin's County, Early Strawberry, Golden Sweet, Ribston Pippin, Gravenstein, Sweet Bough, Duchess of Oldenburgh, Roxbury Russet, Wagener, Alexander, Fall Pippin, Swaar, Kentish Fill Basket, Bellflower, Summer Queen, Seeknofurther, Cabashea, Pomme Grise, Keswic Codlin, Winesap, Vandevere, Nonsuch.

The following thirteen varieties were most numerously recommended in the order given, as profitable for market, viz.:—Northern Spy, American Golden Russet, Rhode Island Greening, Fameuse or Snow Apple, Early Harvest, Spitzenburgh, Red Astracan, Baldwin, St. Lawrence, Talman Sweet, 20 oz, Apple, Duchess of Oldenburgh, Gravenstein.

The following ten varieties are most numerously named in the order given below, as being the most hardy, viz.:—Northern Spy, American Golden Russet, Fameuse, Red Astracan, St. Lawrence, Talman Sweet, Early Harvest, Rhode Island Greening, Ribston Pippin, and Duchess of Oldenburgh.

The following are mentioned as being tender, especially when planted inland, removed from the influence of the lake, namely:—Baldwin, Esopus Spitzenburgh, Sweet Bough, Fall Pippin, Rhode Island Greening, Bellflower, Early Harvest, Cabashea, Colvert, Hawley, and Jersey Sweet.

The apple trees are considerably infested with the borer, some complaint is made also of the tent caterpillar, and bark louse, and one mentions the fire blight. The fruit is somewhat affected by the codlin moth, but this insect does not seem to have, on the whole, become very troublesome.

The spring is recommended by all as the best season for transplanting, though some advise that the trees be taken up in the fall and heeled in.

Dwarf apple trees succeed well. Dwarf pear trees require some shelter and to have the quince roots, upon which the pear is worked, protected by a mulch or covering of coarse manure spread upon the ground over the roots. Dwarf cherry trees are reported to succeed better than the standard.

The following varieties of pear are reported as desirable sorts to plant, viz. :—Flemish Beauty, Bartlett, Vicar of Winkfield, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Seekel, Buffam, Belle Lucrative, Rostiezer, Howell, Beurre d'Amanlis, Glout Morceau, Passe Colmar, Swan's Orange, Osband's Summer, Sheldon, Lawrence, Winter Nelis, White Doyenne, and Jargonelle. Of these the Flemish Beauty is evidently the most popular ; Mr. Werden says it is the best out of seventy kinds.

Many state that they do not know the names of the sorts which have proved to be too tender, but the following are mentioned by others, namely :—Bartlett, Buffam, Belle Lucrative, White Doyenne, Tyson, Henry the IV., Beurre Bosc, Beurre Diel, Duchess d'Angouleme, and Easter Beurre.

Mr. P. C. Dempsey says "there are several varieties planted that appear tender when young, such as the Bartlett, Beurre Clairgeau, Doyenne du Comice, &c., still they appear to become more hardy if grown on suitable soil, well drained, unless the tree is allowed to overload. Several varieties have failed with me entirely, but I am not ready to cast them out without another trial on different soil. In testing a new variety *now*, I plant on different soils. My convictions are that soil and cultivation have something to do with the hardihood of a tree."

The Flemish Beauty is the most frequently named as most profitable for market, and next to it the Bartlett, with the Vicar of Winkfield, Louise Bonne de Jersey and Duchess d'Angouleme, in the order above set down.

The most hardy varieties are Flemish Beauty and Vicar of Winkfield. With regard to these there is no difference of opinion ; concerning the Buffam, White Doyenne, Tyson Duchess d'Angouleme and Louise Bonne de Jersey there seems to be some conflict of experience.

The fire-blight prevails to a considerable extent, and mention is made of leaf-blight and jack frost. The slug on the leaf has done some injury.

The plum trees seem to thrive well in this division. Many sorts are mentioned ; the Lombard, Washington, Yellow Egg, Yellow Gage, Coe's Golden Drop, Imperial Gage, Jefferson and Duane's Purple, the most frequently.

The Huling's Superb, Smith's Orleans, Monroe, Red Magnun Bonum, Peach Plum and Victoria are the only sorts spoken of as being too tender. All plums are reported as being profitable and finding a ready sale, yet the YellowEgg, Lombard, Yellow Gage and Duane's Purple seem to stand out most prominently.

The curculio has evidently found his way very generally into this division, and is reported as injuring the fruit by nearly every observer. The black knot also prevails to a very great extent. Mr. Werden says, "wash with lye and put ashes around the roots, the best remedy for the black knot."

The Morello and Duke varieties of cherry may be generally cultivated in this part of the country, and in warm, dry soils and sheltered situations some of the Heart and Bigareau varieties, such as Elton, Napoleon Bigarreau, Black Tartarian and Knight's Early Black can be grown. Mr. Werden says he has tried twenty sorts of cherries and found them all too tender.

The common pie or Kentish cherry is found to bear most uniformly and abundantly, and on that account to be the most profitable market sort in this section.

There is a disease, similar to the black knot on the plum, which seems to be very prevalent in this division. Mention is made of the slug on the leaf, and of the curculio as stinging the fruit, but these do not seem to be very serious. Mr. Werden complains of the climate as being the most injurious with him.

The peach, quince, apricot and nectarine will not succeed in this division. Mr. James, of Napanee, however, says the quince can be grown.

Strawberries thrive well. Wilson's Albany and Triomph de Gand are very generally named as succeeding well, and the Wilson's Albany takes the lead for market purposes.

Raspberries seem to thrive well in this part of the country. In some sections the wild sorts are very abundant. The Fastolff, Brinkle's Orange, Doolittle, Philadelphia, Franconia and red Antwerp are mentioned as having been grown with entire success.

The Houghton seedling gooseberry has here been found not subject to mildew, while in by far the greater part of this division the English varieties are badly injured by it. The Crownbob, Whitesmith and Ploughboy are spoken of as being the least affected of the English sorts. Messrs. Chas. James and Chas. Anderson, say that there is no mildew on the fruit.

Flour of sulphur, planting on rich clay soil, with clean cultivation and through pruning, are mentioned as preventive of mildew. Mr. Chaplin says, "a dry soil and open place will help the same, but the boys are the best preventive, they steal them before they are large enough to mildew."

The Lawton or New Rochelle Blackberry has been tried in some places, but it has been found too tender. No other sort seems to have been tried. Wild sorts grow in some parts very abundantly.

Currants of all kinds can be grown. The White Grape, Black Naples and Cherry currants seem to be the most popular. Within a few years past the sawfly worm has been very destructive to the foliage, thereby causing the death of the bushes, but it is also said that by a little care it can be easily overcome.

The following varieties of grapes have been planted, the four varieties first named by far the most extensively, viz. :—Delaware, Isabella, Clinton, Concord, Hartford Prolific, Iona, Allen's Hybrid, Catawba, Diana, Adirondac, Rebecca, Israella, Union Village, Creveling, Tokalon, Diana Hamburgh, Walter, Agawam or Rogers 15, Barry or Rogers 43, Lindley or Rogers 9, Massaoit or Rogers 3, Merrimack or Rogers 19, Salem or Rogers 22, Wilder or Rogers 4, and Rogers Nos. 5, 14, 28, 33, 39, 40, 41, and 44, and Brown's white and Brown's red, the two latter having originated in Brighton, the white being much like the Sweet-water.

The great majority of the replies speak of the most of these varieties as doing well; one mentions the Rebecca as too tender, another says the Isabella and Catawba need protection in winter; a few say that all should be laid down and covered in winter. Mr. Werden alone, says, that all, except the Clinton, are too tender. The Clinton, Delaware and Concord, are frequently spoken of as being perfectly hardy.

The Delaware, Isabella, Clinton, Concord, Hartford Prolific, Allen's Hybrid and Adirondac, are mentioned as ripening their fruit every season. Mr. Dempsey says that hardy varieties like the Delaware have never been attacked by any insects or by mildew, and that he thinks the township of Ameliasburg a very favorable section for the cultivation of the vine. Mr. Thos. Brownlie says there is a small vineyard in Scarboro' of about four hundred vines, chiefly Delawares.

Mr. Werden, of Picton, says that grapes ripen there about once in three years, and that it is too cold generally.

Mr. Farley says that in West Hastings, what is known as their Oak hill land, is fine for apples, plums or cherries, as good as can be found east of Toronto. They find that any naturally dry land is good for fruit.

Mr. Thomas Briggs, of Kingston, says the soil is generally strong clay, varying however, in different localities; some black soil. Fruits succeed best in a loamy soil or sandy loam with a fair mixture of clay.

Mr. Werden says that in Prince Edward County there is a great variety of soil. Trees do best in loamy soil with a limestone bottom, especially in moist seasons, but in times of extreme drouths they do better on a more heavy soil. Extreme drouths prevail between Cobourg and Prescott, supposed to be on account of the clearing off of the forests, hence the necessity of planting out forest trees. His orchard is on rather high land, loamy and gravelly surface with a limestone bottom, and surrounded with a heavy belt of trees. He adds there is an old seedling tree in this vicinity equally as good as peaches for canning or preserving, but he does not say what sort of a tree it is. He thinks that Prince Edward County yields as many barrels of cider and apples as any in the Dominion.

Mr. John Shields, of Prescott, says their region is too cold for fruit raising.

ONTARIO, WEST DIVISION.

Replies have been received from Messrs. Geo. Leslie, jr., Toronto; Wm. C. Beatty, Omagh, Halton; John Linton, Toronto Gore, County of Peel; H. M. Switzer, Palermo; Jas. Heslop, Dundas; W. A. Cooley, Ancaster; Rev. R. Burnet, Hamilton.

The following varieties of apple are recommended to be planted within this division, viz. :—Autumn Strawberry, American Golden Russet, Baldwin, Black Detroit, Cayuga Red Streak or 20 oz. Apple, Colvert, Canada Red, Duchess of Oldenburgh, Early Joe, Early Harvest, Esopus Spitzenberg, Early Strawberry, Fall Jaunetting, Fall Pippin, Fameuse, Gravenstein, Hawthornden, Hubbardston Nonsuch, Holland Pippin, Hawley, Keswic Codlin, Kentish Fillbasket, King of Tompkins' County, Maidens Blush, Melon, Northern Spy, Primate, Pomme Grise, Red Astracan, Ribston Pippin, Rhode Island Greening, Roxbury Russet, Sweet Bough, St. Lawrence, Swayzie Pomme Grise, Swaar, Seeknofurther, Spice Sweeting, Talman Sweet, Wagener, Yellow Bellflower.

The following eleven varieties are recommended as profitable for market in the order given below, viz. :—Northern Spy, R. I. Greening, Roxbury Russet, Baldwin, Fameuse or Snow apple, St. Lawrence, American Golden Russet, Red Astracan, Early Harvest, King of Tompkins' County and Gravenstein.

The following sorts are selected as being the most hardy within this division. They are recommended in the order in which they are named :—Red Astracan, Duchess of Oldenburgh, St. Lawrence, Kentish Fillbasket, Fameuse, American Golden Russet, Pomme Grise, King of Tompkins' County, Northern Spy and Gravenstein.

Mr. Beatty says the Newton Pippin and Yellow Bellflower, have been tried and found too tender, but all the others say "none."

The borer, tent caterpillar and codlin moth are mentioned, but do not seem to have been productive of much injury, except in neglected orchards. Mr. Leslie says, "by having all the fallen fruit picked up two or three times each week and fed to pigs, we have kept this enemy, the codlin moth, so much under as to make the damage done by it very trifling. Some orchards in this neighborhood have suffered considerably from negligence in this respect." No disease of the tree is mentioned.

Spring is almost unanimously recommended as the best season for transplanting, Mr. Leslie says, "fall and spring are found equally suitable.' Transplanted in the fall they must have a good mulching of long manure. When manure is not convenient, bank up about the tree to the depth of about fifteen inches, which must be removed to the ordinary level soon after the frost is out. This also forms a very good protection against the barking of the trees by mice." Mr. James Heslop says, "trees taken up soon after the fall of the leaf and well heeled in, have made a better growth the next season that when planted late in the spring. The reason is that the wounded root commences to heal over during the winter, and the root is ready to throw out its new fibres immediately on being planted."

With regard to dwarf trees it seems that dwarf apples, pear and cherry have all been planted within this section, and that with suitable kinds and proper care they succeed well. Mr. Leslie says, all varieties of apple succeed as well dwarfed on the Paradise or Doucain stocks, as when worked on ordinary seedling stocks, and that the effect of dwarfing apples is to produce fruit earlier than from standards, and to make varieties that are tender or partially tender, much more hardy.

For dwarfiing cherry trees the mahaleb stock is used. This he considers the best stock upon which to work the cherry, and the dwarf or low-headed form of tree the best for this climate. All varieties of cherry will succeed as well when worked upon the mahaleb as when grown as standards upon the mazzard stocks.

The pear is dwarfed by working it upon the quince stock. The roots of the quince being rather tender he recommends to give them a heavy mulching in the fall with long manure or to bank the trees with earth, which should be removed in spring. They should have the benefit of *good shelter*, which remark applies to every kind of fruit tree grown in Canada. Clay loam is the most suitable soil for the dwarf pear. Some varieties of pear do not thrive well on the quince, and Mr. Leslie recommends the following varieties, viz. :—Bartlett, Ananas d'Ete, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Duchess d'Angouleme, Flemish Beauty, Belle Lucrative, Beurre Giffard, Beurre Diel, Sheldon, Vicar of Winkfield, and

White Doyenne ; and adds that much finer specimens of fruit can be produced on dwarf pear trees than upon standards.

The following varieties of pear are named as desirable sorts to plant in this division :—Ananas d'Ete, Buffam, Bartlett, Belle Lucrative, Beurre Bosc, Beurre Diel, Beurre Clairgeau, Beurre Giffard, Beurre d'Anjou, Beurre d'Aremberg, Beurre Superfin, Duchess d'Angouleme, Doyenne du Comice, Doyenne d'Ete, Dearborn's Seedling, Doyenne d'Alencon, Doyenne Gray, Doyenne Boussock, Flemish Beauty, Glout Morceau, Howell, Jargonell, Jaminette, Lawrence, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Maria Louise, Osband's Summer, Rosteizer, Swan's Orange, Seckel, Sheldon, Steven's Gennessee, Tyson, Vicar of Winkfield, Winter Nelis, and White Doyenne.

No varieties of pear are given as being too tender. Mr. Heslop says that the Duchess d'Angouleme has not proved as hardy as could be desired, and there is some reported tenderness of the Columbia and Bartlett, and yet that in some situations they *all* prove hardy enough for profit.

The following varieties are recommended as most profitable for market in the order in which they are given :—Flemish Beauty, Bartlett, Louise Bonne de Jersey, White Doyenne, Vicar of Winkfield, Buffam, Belle Lucrative, Sheldon, Winter Nelis, Beurre Clairgeau, Doyenne d'Ete, Beurre d'Anjou and Brandywine.

Those named as most hardy are Flemish Beauty, Glout Morceau, Vicar of Winkfield, Howell, Belle Lucrative, Sheldon, Winter Nelis, White Doyenne, Tyson, Duchess d'Angouleme, Jaminett, Beurre Giffard, Easter Beurre, and Louise Bonne de Jersey.

There does not seem to be any suffering from disease or insects among the pear trees worthy of note. The pear blight is mentioned as a thing that has, as it were, been barely seen, and so of the slug and the rust on the leaf.

The following varieties of plum are named as succeeding well :—Lombard, Yellow Egg, Washington, Bradshaw, Duane's Purple, Peach Plum, Prince's Yellow Gage, Jefferson, Hulings Superb, Blue Plum, Smith's Orleans, Imperial Gage, Imperial Ottoman, Coe's Golden Drop, Green Gage, Guthrie's Apricot and Columbia ; none are too tender.

The following are recommended for profit, viz. :—Lombard, Prince's Yellow Gage, Yellow Egg, Washington, Huling's Superb, Bradshaw, Coe's Golden Drop, and Columbia. The curculio stings the fruit and causes it to fall prematurely. The only disease of the tree is the black knot. Mr. Leslie says, that all the blue and purple varieties become affected by the black-knot when they attain a bearing age. The yellow varieties are much less subject to it, but can not be said to be wholly exempt, with the exception of Prince's Yellow Gage, upon which he has not seen one of these excresences. No insects attack the trees.

The varieties of cherry that succeed best are the common red or Kentish, Black Tartarian, Elton, Mayduke, Napoleon Bigarreau, Reine Hortense, Black Eagle, Rockport Bigarreau, Elkhorn, Governor Wood, Late Duke, Yellow Spanish, and Plumstone Morello.

No variety of cherry is named as being too tender, but Mr. Leslie advises that all cherry trees be planted in sheltered situations where trees, buildings or the like will afford them some protection.

The Black Tartarian, Kentish, Mayduke, Black Eagle, Elton, Napoleon Bigarreau, and Rockport Bigarreau are said to be the most profitable for market.

No disease affecting the tree ; Mr. Leslie mentions bursting of the bark occasionally by extreme cold weather, which he says can be wholly prevented by growing them with low heads. The insects are the slug on the leaf and the curculio in the fruit.

In the eastern part of this division the peach can not be grown ; in the westerly extremity near Hamilton, Dundas and Ancaster, it can be grown in the open air in dry warm soils and in sheltered localities, yet even here the fruit is now very uncertain, much more so than in former years.

The climate throughout this division is not favorable to the growth of the quince, apricot or nectarine. Like the peach, they can be made to fruit in favorable and sheltered situations or when trained on a wall.

Strawberries will do well. The favorite kind is the Wilson ; besides which the Triomph de Gand, Jucunda, Trollope's Victoria, Agriculturist, Nicanor, Russell's Prolific, Downer's Prolific, Honey, &c., are named.

All name Wilson as the best for market; two add Triomph de Gand; and Mr. Leslie adds to these Jucunda, and, for a near market, Downer's Prolific.

The following varieties of raspberries are found to succeed here, viz:—Franconia, Brinkle's Orange, Red Antwerp, Fastolff, Hornet, Philadelphia, Clarke, Black Cap, Prince of Wales and Fillbasket.

The following sorts are recommended to be planted for market in the following order:—Brinkle's Orange, Franconia, Clarke, Black Cap and Fastolff. Mr. Leslie says he has not seen any better market variety than the Franconia, which proves with him to be vigorous, hardy and productive, and the berry firm and fine flavored.

The following gooseberries are recommended in the order below:—Houghton, Whitesmith, Crownbob, Warrington Red, Hearts of Oak, Red Ironmonger, and a seedling raised by John Brooking of Dundas, which is very like the Warrington, but has not yet been tested on light or sandy soils.

The English varieties of gooseberries are subject to mildew, especially on light soils. Houghton's seedling, and the before mentioned Brooking's seedling, as far as tried, are not subject to mildew. Mr. Leslie says the Houghton is a very useful and profitable berry, and should be largely grown for market.

Flour of Sulphur is found useful in preventing or mitigating the mildew. Lime, ashes and salt, with a coarse mulch, are also used. High cultivation, thorough pruning, and a strong soil are essential aids.

But few blackberries seem to have been grown. Mr. Leslie says, "the Lawton or New Rochelle is too tender, being killed nearly to the ground every winter; the Wilson, a little hardier, producing a small quantity of good fruit each year; but does much better when protected with a covering during winter. The Kittatinny is the best of all—is the hardiest, killing back but a few inches—and produces good crops of excellent fruit."

All varieties of currants thrive well. The White Grape, Cherry, and Black Naples, are the most popular. There is no disease of the plants. The currant borer does some slight injury by boring through the pith of the stems; and the sawfly worm has done considerable damage by eating off the leaves. Mr. Leslie says these (the sawflies) are rapidly disappearing where pains is taken to kill them with white hellebore.

Some thirty varieties of grapes are mentioned as having been planted, of these only the Rebecca has been found to be too tender. The Clinton, Delaware, Concord, Hartford Prolific and Adirondac, are reported to be perfectly hardy; but Mr. Cooley says that *all* require protection during winter. Those that ripen their fruit every year are the Clinton, Delaware, Concord, Hartford Prolific, Adirondac and Allen's Hybrid.

Mr. Leslie mentions a small vineyard of two acres, planted with Clinton, Delaware and Hartford Prolific, and some foreign vines. Mr. Burnet says there are some thirty-five acres of vineyards around Hamilton, planted with Delaware, Clinton, Concord, Salem, Iona and Oporto.

There is also a vineyard at Cooksville, probably the largest vineyard in the Province, planted mainly with the Clinton, in which the fruit attains a high degree of perfection.

No diseases of the vine are mentioned, and the insect depredations as yet have not been material.

The soil is of every character, from light sand to heavy clay, but clay loam predominates. In some parts the subsoil is gravelly, or a shale. The best apples and pears are those grown upon a clay loam with a somewhat porous subsoil. The best grapes are raised on loamy soil with a gravelly or a shale subsoil. Land that is rolling is preferable to that which is flat or low. Gooseberries and plums succeed best on heavy clays, pears on clay loam, apples on clay and sandy loam, cherry and peach on lighter sandy and gravelly soils. The extremes of temparature are ordinarily from fourteen degrees below zero to 105 degrees above, in the shade, though at times it has fallen considerably below.

Mr. Leslie calls attention to a seedling strawberry on the grounds of Mr. John Cross, Oakville, named by him "Long John" from its peculiar shape. He says "it is a large berry and of good quality. The plant is much more robust and hardy than the Wilson, while its productiveness is fully *one-third more*, thus placing it at the head of the list for market berries. It has been planted and tested side by side with the Wilson for some years and has fully borne out these statements. To the enormous productiveness I can bear testimony, having been an astonished witness thereof."

Mr. Leslie also adds that the Transcendant, Golden Beauty and Montreal Beauty crab apples are the favorites in this locality. A seedling crab with a distinct quite sweet flavor, raised by Geo. Leslie & Son, promises well, the tree being, like all the other crabs, very hardy, while the fruit cooks as well as the sour varieties, and requires only a modicum of the sugar.

NIAGARA AND ERIE DIVISIONS.

Replies were received from Messrs. A. P. Farrell, Cayuga; R. N. Ball Niagara; John W. Ball, Niagara; Saml. Stoner, Humberstone; John Rannie, Thorold; John A. Law, Stamford; A. Morse, Smithville; W. Saunders, London; A. Francis, Delaware; Geo. Buttery, Strathroy; Robert Richards, Strathroy; Messrs. H. W. Westland, Charles Grant, Richard Phelp, Edward Tyhurst, and Zenas Watson, of Ridgetown; Luke Bishop, St. Thomas; J. S. Harris, Chatham; Henry Botsford, Amherstburgh; A. B. Moore, South Norwich Agricultural Society; D. S. Butterfield, North Norwich Agricultural Society; R. T. Williams, Dereham; D. W. Freeman, North Norfolk; Walter Grubb, Colchester; Thos. F. Rand, Maidstone. The replies make it evident that this part of Ontario, extending from the Niagara River and along the north shore of Lake Erie, to Sarnia, having the Great Western Railway as its northern boundary (as near as may be), is the home of the apple in all its varieties. Here the tree, on soil not too wet, thrives in perfect vigor, and the fruit attains its highest perfection.

The following varieties are those most generally named as being probable for market sorts, they are put down in the order of priority of estimation, viz.:—R. I. Greening, Baldwin, Spitzenberg, American Golden Russet, Roxbury Russet, Early Harvest, Snow Apple or Fameuse, Northern Spy, Red Astracan, Fall Pippin and Duchess of Oldenburg.

Messrs. Samuel Stoner, A. B. Moore, A. Morse and A. Francis, speak of some varieties as being too tender, naming Cayuga Redstreak, Ladies Sweeting, Cooper's Market, Ribston Pippin, Hawley, Baldwin, Greening, Spitzenburgh, Northern Spy and Summer Rose. The committee take the liberty to suggest that the apparent want of hardihood complained of, especially in the orchard, may be due not so much to atmospheric changes as to the character of the soil. A cold wet soil is quite uncongenial to the apple, and induces a feeble and sickly condition which causes the tree to suffer from even a moderate degree of cold, and quite naturally the conclusion is drawn that the tree is tender, and the temperature is charged with that which is in reality due to unsuitable soil.

No disease of the tree is named. Insect ravages are numerous enough. The borer, both the saperda and buprestis, the tent caterpillar, the bark-louse, the aphis, the red humped caterpillar and the codlin moth, all contribute to the work of destruction.

Seventeen out of twenty-one give the spring as the best season for planting. A few prefer planting in the fall on light or gravelly soils.

Dwarf trees have been quite generally tried through this division, and the prevalent opinion seems to be that they are more ornamental than profitable, except in the case of pears, of which some varieties are very much finer when grown on the quince stock.

The following varieties of pear are evidently the most popular here, and they are put down in the order of preference, viz.:—Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Seckel, Louise Bonne de Jersey, White Doyenne, Vicar of Winkfield, Belle Lucrative, Duchess d'Angouleme, Tyson, Winter Nelis, Lawrence, Sheldon, Beurre Clairgeau, Doyenne d'Ete, Beurre Bosc, Rostiezer, Beurre Diel, Beurre d'Anjou, Swan's Orange and Brandywine.

Some varieties of pear are spoken of by one or two as tender, but the remarks made by the committee with regard to tender sorts of apple apply with equal force here. It must be that the tree suffers from some local cause, other than the ordinary fluctuations of temperature.

The following ten varieties, set down in the order of their popularity, are most thought of as market sorts, viz.:—Flemish Beauty, Bartlett, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Duchess d'Angouleme, Belle Lucrative, Seckel, White Doyenne, Beurre Clairgeau, Lawrence and Beurre d'Anjou.

The burden of testimony is to the effect that there is not sufficient variation within this division to call attention to the varieties as being particularly hardy.

There is not much complaint of diseases or insects. The fire-blight is the only disease of the tree mentioned, and the borer and slug the only insects.

The following plums are most popular in the order given, viz. :—Yellow Egg, Imperial Gage, Green Gage, Lombard, Smith's Orleans, Yellow Gage, Duanes' Purple, Bradshaw, McLaughlin and Coe's Golden Drop.

Plum trees are all sufficiently hardy to thrive in this division.

The following sorts in the order named are esteemed the most profitable, viz. :—Lombard, Yellow Egg, Imperial Gage, Blue Plum, Washington, Green Gage, Prince's Yellow Gage and Smith's Orleans.

Nearly every reply stated that the curculio was very troublesome, often destroying the whole crop. The history of this insect and of the best methods of destroying it is fully given by the Entomologist of the Association, W. Saunders, Esq, of London, in the report of 1868, published as an appendix to the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for that year.

The black-knot is mentioned by nearly two-thirds of the replies, and some of these complain that it has been very destructive.

The following cherries in the order given seem to be the favorite sorts, viz. :—Kentish, Mayduke, Black Tartarian, Black Eagle, Elton, Napoleon Bigarreau, Yellow Spanish, Elkhorn, Governor Wood and Early Purple.

No variety of cherry is really too tender in this section, but the tree will not thrive in wet, cold soils.

The Kentish, Black Tartarian, Mayduke, Black Eagle and Yellow Spanish, are thought to be the most favorable for market.

The tree is remarkably free from diseases or the attacks of insects, but the fruit is often stung by the curculio, and in some seasons rots badly, especially that of the sweet varieties. In damp and heavy soils is apt to "gum."

The peach tree grows well throughout this division in warm, dry, sandy or gravelly soil. The fruit is often killed by severe cold in the winter or late spring frosts. The varieties that are most frequently mentioned are the Early and Late Crawford, Early York, Red Cheek Melocoton, Yellow Alberge, Old Mixon Free and Hale's Early.

The quince succeeds well here in well drained clayey soils, and bears good crops of fruit. It is somewhat liable to a blight similar to, if not identical with the fire-blight in the pear, and to the borer. The Orange variety is the one usually cultivated.

Apricots and nectarines require a warm dry soil, and are not very generally grown because of their great liability to be attacked by the curculio.

The strawberry grows well everywhere. The Wilson is almost unanimously designated as the best for market, the one standing next to it is the Triomph de Gand.

The raspberry thrives well here, though some varieties require to be protected in winter to ensure a crop. They have not been as generally planted as their value deserves. The favorite is the Black Cap, on account of its hardiness. Of the other sorts Brinckle's Orange leads the list in public estimation, both for the garden and market, the Franconia and Philadelphia follow.

Some speak of the English gooseberries as doing very well, but the almost unanimous expression of preference is for Houghton's seedling, on account of its exemption from mildew. The English gooseberries are very subject to mildew, with but very few exceptions, and these arising from peculiarity of soil, the strong clay being best adapted. Downing's seedling is also not very subject to mildew.

But few venture on giving any remedy or preventive of the mildew. Two say that sulphur applied early, by dusting it over the foliage and frequently repeated during the summer, will do much in the way of alleviation, another says leached ashes spread under the plants, another recommends salt and lime applied in the same way, and another a thick mulch of long manure, upon which is to be sprinkled thoroughly a weak brine, and another a coating of gravel.

Not much attention given to the cultivation of the blackberry. Some have found the Lawton or New Rochelle to succeed, but more report that it is too tender for the climate. The Kittatinny and Wilson's Early have been planted in a few instances, but it is too soon to speak of their merits.

All varieties of currants thrive well, but the sawfly worm has been very destructive during the past few years, so much so, that in many places the trees have been wholly killed. The favorite sorts are the Cherry Currant, White Grape and Black Naples.

Every known variety of grape ssupposed to be suited to this climate, has been planted in these divisions. Nearly everyone is sufficiently hardy to endure the climate with the exception of the European sorts; but there are some varieties, such as Allen's Hybrid, Isabella, &c., which are quite subject to mildew, and whenever a vine is badly affected by this parasite, the wood can not ripen, and is killed by the winter. Indeed, the European sorts would many of them thrive well here, were it not for the mildew. Many vines have been reported to be too tender, merely because they had been ruined by the mildew in summer, and therefore died in winter.

Every variety that ripens its fruit before the Isabella may ordinarily be depended upon to ripen throughout these divisions. There are some localities where the Isabella frequently fails to ripen its fruit, but as a usual thing the Isabella will ripen throughout the greater part, and those sorts that are earlier may safely be planted. The favorite sorts at present are evidently the Delaware, Concord, Isabella, Clinton, Hartford Prolific, Diana, Adirondac, Rebecca, Iona, Israella, Creveling and Rogers Nos. 4 and 15. There are 300 acres of vineyard reported in the County of Kent, planted chiefly with Clinton and Concord. There are several also in the neighborhood of London, probably of less extent, planted with Concord, Delaware, Hartford Prolific and Clinton, while many other varieties are being tested.

The vine is thus far remarkably free from disease. Mildew is spoken of by a few, but most replies state that there is no disease. The only insects mentioned as doing much damage are the thrips and steel-blue beetle. The former, it is stated, may be very considerably reduced by carrying a torch at night through the vineyard and shaking the vines, when myriads of them will fly into the blaze and be burned.

There is a wide variety of soil and surface within these divisions. Some parts are flat, low, and swampy, others rolling, others gently undulating, and few with steep ridges and abrupt hill sides. In the low grounds the soil is quite apt to be heavy, and from the accumulation of water, cold and unsuitable for fruit trees or grape vines; though in the the alluvial deposits where there is sufficient drainage to keep the water from becoming stagnant, the raspberry and strawberry will flourish well. But on the rolling grounds, especially those of a limestone character, apple, pear, plum, and grape vine flourish in great health and vigor, and yield fruit of great beauty, and high flavor. The plum and pear do best where there is considerable clay, the apple yields its highest flavored and firmest fruit where there is some clay, while the cherry and peach thrive best in the warmest sandy or gravelly soils. The returns of temperature are very meagre and of the amount of rain-fall yet more so, hence it is quite impossible to give any average over these divisions, but it is believed that the average temperature is much warmer, and the average rain-fall is much less within these limits, than in any other part of Ontario.

Mr. Stover mentions a seedling white peach, which he believes to be an accidental product of the Grosse Mignonne and Snow Peaches. The fruit is large, white, with a sprinkling of red dots on the sunny side and a little red at the stone, free stone, flesh white, melting, juicy and much sweeter and more delicious than the Snow Peach and ripening ten days earlier.

Mr. Butterfield mentions a seedling apple raised by Jesse Stover, known as Stover's Sweet, tree very thrifty, upright grower; fruit good size; yellow with red cheek, flesh firm and very sweet; in season from April to August; has known specimens to be kept two winters.

Mr. Tyhurst mentions an apple called Tyhurst Seedling, tree hardy, good grower; season fall; colored red, streaked; flesh tart, very tender and white; size medium.

HURON DIVISION.

From this, replies have been furnished by Messrs. R. P. Smith, Enniskillen: Charles McGlashan, Township of Moore; Archibald Young, Sarnia; Peter Adamson, Goderich; Edward Cresswell, Egmondville; James Saunders, Paisley; John G. Francis, Owen Sound.

The most popular varieties of apple are the following, in the order named:—Red Astracan, Early Harvest, American Golden Russet, Rhode Island Greening, St. Lawrence, Fameuse, or Snow Apple, Gravenstein, Fall Pippin, Baldwin, Northern Spy, Ribston Pippin, Keswic Codlin and Duchess of Oldenburgh.

Those thought most profitable for market are the following:—Red Astracan, Fameuse, St. Lawrence, Gravenstein, Fall Pippin, Baldwin, Rhode Island Greening, Early Harvest, Northern Spy, William's Favorite and Ribston Pippin.

Those considered most hardy are the Early Harvest, Baldwin, Red Astracan, Northern Spy, Fameuse, St. Lawrence, Keswic Codlin, William's Favorite, Belmont, Dominie, Dutch Mignonne, Duchess of Oldenburgh, American Golden Russet and Rhode Island Greening. The Baldwin was excepted by Charles McGlashan, when young, but notwithstanding he would place it at the head of winter apples for that locality.

Every reply stated that "*none*" were too tender, with the single exception of John G. Francis, Esq., who states that the Baldwin, King of Tompkins County and Rhode Island Greening are too tender.

There is no disease of the tree mentioned. Mr. McGlashan says that the prevailing winds are from the south-west, and that in consequence the trees are frequently made to lean to the north-east, and such trees are very liable to have the bark on the south-west side of the trunk scalded by the sun. He suggests that when the trees are planted they be set out leaning towards the south-west a little, in order to obviate this evil. Mention is made of the borer, bark-louse, caterpillar and codlin moth, but their ravages do not as yet seem to have been very serious.

The great majority favor spring planting. Dwarf trees have been planted and the most report them as doing well, though one or two complain that the dwarf pear has not done well.

They advise to plant the Flemish Beauty, Duchess d'Angouleme, Bartlett, Kingsessing, Beurre Diel, Glout Morceau, Belle Lucrative, Buffam, White Doyenne, Howell, Sheldon, Seckel, Lawrence, Louise Bonne de Jersey and Winter Nelis.

No varieties of pear are reported as too tender. The Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Dearborn's Seedling, Duchess d'Angouleme, Vicar of Winkfield, and Fondante d'Automne or Belle Lucrative, are named as most profitable for market.

All varieties are named as hardy.

The fire blight is spoken of as being very destructive when once it makes its appearance, and the slug is found on the leaf but not to any serious extent.

Mr. McGlashan says that the lands in the Bear Creek Settlement, and many farms on the Detroit River, are admirably suited to the culture of the Standard Pear.

All varieties of plum succeed well. Indeed, both soil and climate seem to be admirably adapted to the development of this fruit. No varieties have been found to be too tender. The sorts most popular and profitable are the Duane's Purple, Jefferson, Washington, Lombard, Green Gage, Reine Claude de Bavay and Yellow Egg.

In some parts of this division, particularly in the County of Huron, the curculio and black-knot are but little known, and have not as yet done much damage. In the County of Lambton these troubles of the plum grower prevail.

Not much attention has been paid to the cherry. The inhabitants have mainly been content with the Kentish sort, which is very abundant, bears well and is very hardy and healthy. Some report the finer varieties as having been planted, and succeeding well on light soils, and name the Black Tartarian, Cleveland Bigarreau, Napoleon Bigarreau, Yellow Spanish, Governor Wood, &c. There does not seem to be any trouble on the score of insects or diseases of the tree.

The peach thrives well where it has the benefit of the ameliorating effects of the water, and the kinds usually grown in the Niagara and Erie divisions are the favorite sorts. But when once removed from the influence of the water the climate is too severe and the peach fails.

The quince, apricot and nectarine can be grown wherever the peach will flourish, but they are not much planted.

The strawberry flourishes here and the Wilson is the favorite sort, next to it will come the Triomph de Gand and Russel's Prolific.

Raspberries, wherever planted, have grown well and borne abundantly; however, very little attention would seem to have been given to this fruit. Those who have grown Brinkle's Orange and Philadelphia are much gratified with the results, while some complaint is made where the old Antwerps have been planted, that they suffer from the winter.

The English varieties of gooseberry are here much afflicted with mildew, and no preventive has been discovered, though the use of sulphur, a mulch of salt hay, and putting boards under the bushes have been thought to be of some benefit. The Houghton Seedling is mentioned by all, save one, as exempt from mildew, and he says that for some years this sort was badly mildewed, but, to his astonishment, this year the plants are loaded with clean fruit.

The blackberry grows wild in such abundance that very little attention has been paid to the cultivation of this fruit. The new Rochelle or Lawton, the Kittatinny and the Wilson's Early have been planted to a limited extent, and all succeed well.

Currants of all kinds succeed well and bear abundantly. The favorite sorts are the White Grape, Cherry and Black Naples. The sawfly worm has latterly made its appearance there and done considerable injury in some gardens. The remedy which is recommended is white hellebore.

The following varieties of grape have been planted, the four varieties first named by far the most generally, viz. :—Delaware, Concord, Clinton, Isabella, Hartford Prolific, Catawba, Logan, Rebecca, Iona, Israella, Adirondac, Rogers Nos. 4, 15 and 19, Allen's Hybrid, Creveling, &c.

Most answers state that none have been found to be too tender, though the Isabella and Sweet-water are quite liable to be injured by the winter. One person found the Delaware and Concord, which he planted in a sheltered situation, and which made a vigorous growth, to be killed back very badly by the winter. The Clinton, Delaware and Concord are named by nearly all as being perfectly hardy. Those varieties which don't ripen later than the Concord are reported to ripen well every year. No disease is reported and but very little complaint of insects.

Clay and clay loams seem to be the predominant soils of this division, diversified with ridges of lighter soil. Usually fruit trees thrive better when planted on these higher grounds, and when near the lakes escape the late spring frosts. Mr. Adamson says that the amount of rain-fall at Goderich last year was 23 1-10 inches, snow melted 10 inches, and the extremes of average temperature 89.06 Farenheit, to 10.8; sky clouded 57.6 Clear 42.4. This division is evidently well adapted to the cultivation of the apple, pear, plum, cherry, currant, strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, and some varieties of grape, especially in the vicinity of the lake, where many sorts will thrive and bear well which fail in the interior when beyond the benign influence of the water.

Mr. McGlashan says that he has heard of several seedling apples for which great excellence is claimed by their owners, but not having had an opportunity to test their merits he does not think it desirable to call the attention of fruit growers to them.

INTERNAL DIVISION.

Replies were sent in by Messrs. Stephen Balmer, Peterboro'; Edward Kerr, South Monaghan; John Knowlson, Lindsay; A. Turner, Ashworth; E. Jackson, North York; County of Peel Agricultural Society; Thos. Chisholm, J. B. Bessey, and Thos. Aitken, Esquesing; S. R. Lister, Nassagaweya; Peter Patterson, Durham; A. F. Mackintosh, Walkerton; David Henderson, Huron; James Isles, Arthur; Geo. S. Armstrong, Fergus; A. D. Ferrier, M. P. P., Fergus; Wm. Stephenson, John Caulfield, and Alexander Glass, Guelph; Titus Sheard, New Aberdeen; H. R. Dickson, Paris; James Cowherd, Newport, Paris; W. Sanderson, Paris; James Grace, Mount Pleasant; R. W. Samtell, Woodstock; William Grey, Woodstock; and W. A. Cooley, Ancaster.

The following varieties of apple are recommended to be planted in this division. They are put down in the order of their popularity, viz. :—Fameuse, Early Harvest, Northern Spy, Red Astracan, American Golden Russet, Baldwin, Roxbury Russet, Spitzenbergh, St. Lawrence, Swaar, Talman Sweet, Sweet Bough, Fall Pippin, Gravenstein, King of Tompkins County, Rambo, Colvert, Duchess of Oldenburgh, Hawthornden, Seeknofurther, Bellflower, Wagener, Early Joe, Ribston Pippin, Hubbardston Nonsuch, and 20 oz. Apple or Cayuga Red Streak.

The following varieties are recommended to be planted for market in the order named below, viz. :—Early Harvest, Northern Spy, Rhode Island Greening, Fameuse or Snow Apple, Baldwin, Red Astracan, Spitzenbergh, American Golden Russet, Roxbury Russet,

Hawthornden, Keswic Codlin, Fall Pippin, St. Lawrence, Swaar, Early Strawberry and Duchess of Oldenburgh,.

The following sorts are put down in the order of their recommendation for hardihood, viz.:—Northern Spy, Fameuse, American Golden Russet, Talman Sweet, Rhode Island Greening, Roxbury Russet, Red Astracan, Early Harvest, Baldwin, Rambo, Swaar, Spitzenbergh, Fall Pippin, St. Lawrence, Duchess of Oldenburgh, Colvert, Hawthornden, Pomme Grise, Keswic Codlin, Ribston Pippin, Wagener, Belleflower, Maiden's Blush, King of Tompkins County and Gravenstein.

Mention is made of the borer, the tent caterpillar, bark-louse and codlin moth. In some parts the codlin moth has injured the fruit considerably. The bark-louse is most troublesome on those trees that are planted on damp cold ground, which causes an unhealthy state of tree, and renders it more subject to the attacks of this insect.

Twenty-two give the preference to spring planting, and two say either spring or fall.

There is considerable diversity of testimony with regard to dwarf trees; some, indeed the greater number, stating that dwarf trees thrive well when properly cared for; others that they fail.

Pear trees have not been generally planted in this division. In some of the replies it is stated that they have failed. The variety most popular is the Flemish Beauty, after it in the order named, the Bartlett, Seckel and Louise Bonne de Jersey.

The Bartlett, Sheldon and Duchess d'Angouleme, are mentioned by Mr. Bessey, as being too tender. Mr. Dickson says the tender sorts are too numerous to mention, and Mr. Patterson says that their name is legion, yet most of the others say that they are not aware that any are too tender.

The Bartlett, Flemish Beauty and Louise Bonne de Jersey, in the order given, are the sorts which are most frequently named as being profitable for market, though a large number of the replies do not name any sorts.

Many did not give the names of the most hardy varieties, but of those named the following occurred the most frequently and in the order given below, viz.:—Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Louise Bonne, Seckel and Dearborn's Seedling.

The fire-blight is the disease most frequently mentioned. Two speak of injury from frost in winter, and a very few of slug on the leaf.

Plums generally succeed well. The varieties that seem to be the most frequently planted are the Lombard, Green Gage, Imperial Gage, Yellow Gage, Yellow Egg, Smith's Orleans, Damson, Washington and Jefferson, in the order named. The only variety mentioned as being tender is the Coe's Golden Drop, by Mr. W. Sanderson, who adds also that it ripens too late. The curculio stings the fruit and causes it to fall prematurely. The Lombard is the most popular market plum of them all, next to it, though only mentioned half as many times, are the Smith's Orleans and Yellow Egg.

Mr. Bessey says they have a plum known as the "Dayfoot" plum, which is never stung by the curculio, and the tree never affected with black-knot, and that it is a prolific variety. The black-knot is very generally complained of throughout this division.

Only the hardy Morellos and Dukes thrive well throughout this division. The Kentish or common pie cherry is recommended by fifteen different replies, no other variety is named half as often.

The Mayduke, Black Tartarian, Elton, Black Heart, Napoleon Bigarreau and Knight's Early Black, are mentioned by a few, the order in which they are put down indicating the frequency with which they occur. The Heart and Bigarreau sorts are generally spoken of as being too tender.

Bursting of the bark, where the trees are not allowed to branch out near the ground, is spoken of by some; and a few speak of the slug and aphis on the foliage.

Mr. Bessey says the quince grows well in Esquesing; and Mr. Gray says it grows about Woodstock. The peach and quince are also grown around Brantford to a very limited extent. Mr. Cowherd is experimenting with some seedlings which promise to be more hardy and of fine quality. But, with these exceptions, the peach, quince, apricot and nectarine, are seldom grown within this division.

Strawberries do well. The Wilson and Triomph de Gand are evidently the two popular sorts, and for market the Wilson. Mr. Stevenson, Guelph, says, "I consider the Agriculturist the most profitable where a large yield is desired. It has proved with me

after five years trial to be the most hardy kind I have, the plants forming large stools, never killing out like the Wilson, and many other varieties after the second year. Mr. Patterson says the Wilson, &c., &c., have done very badly these two years; want some new kind.

Raspberries are not generally grown. Those who have been trying them seem to give the preference to the Red Antwerp, Brinkle's Orange, Philadelphia and Franconia.

The English varieties of gooseberry are found to be very subject to mildew. One or two speak of succeeding with them, particularly on clay soil, all the rest say that only the Houghton and Downing can be relied upon. There does not seem to be any sure preventive of the mildew. Very high cultivation, close pruning, the free use of sulphur, and mulching the ground under the bushes are recommended as being of benefit.

Blackberries are not much grown. Several speak of the Lawton as a failure; but Mr. Ferrier, of Fergus, says that it succeeds well there. One or two are trying the Kittatinny and Wilson's Early, and speak favorably thus far.

All varieties of currants thrive well; but within the past few years the sawfly worm has done no little injury to the leaves of the currant and gooseberry, in some places.

The following varieties of grape have been planted, and their suitability is being tried, viz:—Concord, Delaware, Isabella, Clinton, Hartford Prolific, Diana, Sweetwater, Rogers No. 15, No. 3, Catawba, Ontario, Rogers No. 19, No. 4, Allen's Hybrid, Israella, Adirondac, Black Cluster, Salem, Rogers No. 9, Iona, Creveling, Northern Muscadine, Perkins, Sherman, Canada, Brant, Cornucopia, Canadian Chief. They are enumerated above in the order of frequency in which they are mentioned in the replies. Of these the Isabella is reported four times as being too tender, the Sweet Water and Catawba twice, and the Diana, Allen's Hybrid, Iona and Canadian Chief once; while the Clinton is said by ten of the replies to be perfectly hardy, the Delaware is reported by five, the Concord by four, the Isabella by two, and the Hartford Prolific, Canada, Brant and Cornucopia by one, as being perfectly hardy; the Concord, Clinton, Delaware, Hartford Prolific, Isabella, Diana, Rogers No. 3, No. 4, No. 15, No. 19, Adirondac, Northern Muscadine, Perkins, Cornucopia, Canada and Brant are mentioned in the replies as ripening every season.

Mention is made of mildew on the foliage and fruit.

The red spider, thrips and grape-vine flea beetle are spoken of by a few, but they do not seem as yet to have been found very troublesome, except in the vicinity of Paris.

The soil which seems to be the most predominant in the orchards of this section, and upon which the apple, plum and pear thrive best, is a clay loam. All recommend that the soil for orchards be well drained, or one having a porous sub-soil.

Mr. Ferrier says that the rain fall this year was over four inches for June and July, and nearly four in August. The temperature varies from ninety degrees in the shade in summer, to thirty-eight degrees below zero in winter. The winter of 1855–6 was the coldest in thirty years; the summer of 1868 was the hottest; the winter of 1842–3 the longest; and summers of 1843 and 1869 the wettest. Mr. Bessey returns the temperature and rain fall for this season to be as follows, the observations having been made at 8 a.m. and noon:

January	Maximum	Temperature,	56	degrees	Farenheit.
"	Minimum	"	7	"	"
February	Maximum	"	47	"	"
"	Minimum	"	8	"	"
March	Maximum	"	53	"	"
"	Minimum	"	5	"	"
April	Maximum	"	70	"	"
"	Minimum	"	24	"	"
May	Maximum	"	81	"	"
"	Minimum	"	39	"	"
June	Maximum	"	85	"	"
"	Minimum	"	50	"	"
July	Maximum	"	86	"	"
"	Minimum	"	57	"	"

Rain fall in January	0.53 inches.		
" February	0.00	}	Approximate.
" March	0.00	}	
" April	2.48		
" May	3.10		
" June	4.16		
" July	6.30		

Mr. Cowherd reports the lowest temperatures as follows :—

1859...January 24th	32	degress	below zero.
1860...February 17th and December 14th	8	"	"
1861...February 7th	17	"	"
1862...January 14th	16	"	"
1863...February 4th and March 5th	12	"	"
1864...February 18th	6	"	"
1865...February 13th	17	"	"
1866...January 8th	22	"	"
1867...January 20th	8	"	"
" ...December 19th	10	"	"
1868...February 3rd	20	"	"
1869...March 4th	5	"	"

Mr. P. Paterson says, "I have one apple the sweetest I ever tasted, it is small, R. grey, neat, round and early, comes in August."

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA.

Mr. C. J. Brampton has replied from Sault St. Mary.

Apple and pears are yet untried.

The plums planted are Green and Black Egg. The Green Gage has proved too tender, and no plum has been planted for profit. The fruit is not stung by any insect in this locality. The finer varieties of cherry are yet untried, but he is convinced that the common Kentish cherry would do well, if tried. All the best kinds that have been tried are cut down in winter annually. None planted for market, and no diseases or insects affecting the cherry.

Does not believe that peaches, quinces, apricots or nectarines would succeed.

Wilson's Albany and Early Scarlet Strawberries have been planted, and recommends Wilson for market.

The country is covered with an indigenous growth of raspberries of fine quality, from which enormous quantities of jam are annually made and exported.

All varieties of gooseberries tried do well, and never mildew.

Some sanguine people are trying currants this season, if they succeed it will be more than I expect.

The temperature varies from 90° Farenheit in summer to 40° below zero in winter, but never continues more than three days without a change.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION.

In this connection the committee is impressed with the very marked beneficial effect upon the fruit-producing capabilities of our Province, caused by the large bodies of water by which the Western portion is bounded. The Niagara Division lying between Lakes Erie and Ontario, the Counties of Norfolk, Elgin, Kent, and Essex lying on the shore of Lake Erie, and those parts of Lambton, Huron, Bruce, and Grey, which border on Lake Huron and the Georgian Bay, evidently enjoy facilities for growing the finer varieties of fruits which are denied to those portions which, lying on no higher and even in not so high a latitude, are removed by their interior position from the ameliorating influences of the water. Even along the north shore of Lake Ontario, and near the River St. Lawrence this beneficial influence is perceived, although the belt of land within which it is enjoyed

is much narrower than in those counties which lie either in a lower latitude, or on the south side of large bodies of water.

Throughout the Niagara and Erie divisions nearly every variety of apple, pear, plum and cherry will succeed; and in favorable seasons crops of peaches are obtained, which in size and quality compare well with the production of more favored climates. The quince, a fruit that never fails to find in our cities and towns a most ready market, will thrive here; indeed every fruit usually grown in this latitude may, through this section, be produced in great perfection.

Along the shore of Lake Huron is a belt of country, perhaps but a few miles in width, in which a great many of our best varieties of apple, pear, plum and cherry, and even some varieties of peach thrive well. At Owen Sound the Delaware grape ripens, and no doubt within the limits of this belt most of our fruits can be brought to perfection. But in examining the returns from along the north shore of Lake Ontario, we find that the peach will no longer thrive in open air, that the Heart and Bigarreau Cherries fail, that although the belt of country lying immediately upon the lake and along the St. Lawrence is more favored than the more interior portions, yet the climate has undergone a sensible change; and as we move down through the counties of Durham, Northumberland, Hastings, Leeds, &c., the number of the varieties of apple, pear, and plum, which will succeed, constantly diminishes, until we pass out of the region where the Baldwin, Roxbury Russet, Colvert and R. I. Greening will flourish, and find only such as the Alexander, Red Astracan, Snow Apple, Duchess of Oldenburgh and Siberian Crab able to endure the climate.

In the inland division also, the peach will not flourish, only the Duke and Morrello Cherries can be relied upon, the quince will not generally fruit, and of the apple, pear and plum, only a limited number of varieties can be grown with success.

Yet, judging from these returns, it would seem there is no part of our Province, however severe the climate, where the settler may not enjoy some varieties of most delicious strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries and currants. These small fruits, so easily grown, coming so soon into bearing, will yield an ample return for any care that may be bestowed upon them, and be made to compensate in some degree for the want of those varieties of fruit-bearing trees, which can be grown only in more favored localities.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATE SENT BY THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO, TO THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL CONVENTION, PHILADELPHIA.

Leaving Paris, on the 13th of September, by the first morning train going east, on the Great Western Railroad to Suspension Bridge, and from thence to Elmira *via* Buffalo, the traveller in the railroad cars peceives but a slight difference in the face of the country bordering on either side of the frontier lines; except that, on the American side, a greater proportion of land is devoted to fruit. Many very large orchards of apples and pears were to be seen as well as grapes and other small fruit; but the health and vigour of the trees, and the quantity and quality of the fruit, on the Canada side of the line, would seem to compare very favourably with that of our cousins in that section of the United States.

All kinds of out-door grapes this season, appear to be a failure there, as well as in Ontario. As we proceed east and southward, through a beautiful valley that had the appearance, at some previous date, of having been the bed of a large river, with the banks sloping gradually back, in many places, from one to two miles on either side, the railroad and common road run winding through the centre, and in many places through immense rocks. The farm houses here are generally plain, one and-a-half and two story clapboard buildings, with good sized orchards of apple and peach trees, and small gardens.

Night now coming on, a considerable portion of the road, to the south-east of Harrisburg, was passed over in the dark, but I will try and avoid the error, fallen into by some Americans who take the night train of the Great Western from Suspension Bridge to

Detroit, and wake up in the morning in the big marsh at the west end of the road, jumping at the conclusion that the whole country is a swamp; for although, as we came near the city of Philadelphia, I saw one or two admirable duck ponds, and a few places that looked as though they afforded splendid sport for Frenchmen fond of frogs, yet on the whole it is, without doubt, a very fine country. I could not, however, help thinking that if a person should go to sleep upon the cars, between Hamilton and Paris, and should wake up within fifty miles of the city of Brotherlylove, he would scarcely perceive any difference in the surrounding country.

But we are now near our destination, and as we enter the city, the wisdom and foresight of its founder, William Penn, become apparent in the laying out of such noble streets, all in parallels and right angles, and instead of having such ridiculous names as are given to streets in some cities, they are merely numbered.

But without attempting to describe the city, let us go direct to the Horticultural Hall, a fine large substantial stone building, with several round massive freestone columns in front, wreathed with small branches of evergreens for this occasion, it being the fourth meeting of the American Pomological Society in this Hall. On entering the building a great profusion of fruit from every section of the country is just being arranged, not upon long straight stiff tables, such as we have at our exhibitions, with railing in front and placards with "hands off" upon them, but with tables of all sizes and shapes, to suit the requirements of the persons who have fruit to exhibit, with no railing in front, or constables to keep hands off, and it was pleasing to see that every person there, had good sense enough not to handle the fruit. It would be folly to attempt a description of the fruit shown, but one very noteworthy feature of the exhibition, was the great variation of the same varieties in different soils and climates.

The small collection of fruit from Ontario, exhibited by Mr. Mills, of Hamilton, would, I think, compare very favourably, in size and quality, with that from any one State. And your Delegate was very much annoyed to find that fruit sent by American Express from Paris, on Monday morning, did not reach Philadelphia during the exhibition.

On Wednesday, the 15th, the Pomological Society organized for the transaction of business.

Apples.

Apples were discussed, but little information was elicited. A collection of apples from Kansas was the finest on exhibition, equal, if not superior, to any I ever saw in Canada. Grimes Golden, is a new apple that was spoken well of by every one as a great bearer, of first quality, a good keeper, and perfectly hardy.

In the discussion on pears, the following is a list that promises well, over a large extent of country. Clap's Favourite, Rutter, Danas Honey, President, Assumption, Duc de Bordeaux, Gooddale, Josephine de Melans, Frederick of Wertenburg, Sarah Mount Vernon, Foster.

Plums.

There was but little discussion on the plum. The cultivators of this delicious fruit have, in many places, been driven from the field by the "uncompromising little Turk."

The Wild Goose Plum was the only one spoken of as promising well.

Grapes.

There seemed to be a general desire of the Delegates from all parts to avoid a discussion on the merits of the different varieties of grapes. The only new grapes exhibited were two or three seedlings by Dr. Wylie, of South Carolina, and Mr. Underhill, of Croton Point, N.Y.. The Eumelan and Walter were on exhibition, and loudly praised by the original disseminators.

Raspberries.

The difference of opinion, in regard to the merits of the different varieties of the raspberry, was remarkable. Each section of country had its pets. In the New England

States, the Black Cap family were condemned *in toto*, while in the West, all, except the Caps, were condemned. The Yellow Canada, so far as I could learn, promised to succeed over a greater portion of country than any other variety. This, perhaps, is accounted for from the fact that it is a cross between the Cap and the European species. The Clark, Philadelphia and Mammoth Cluster, were all well spoken of, for certain sections.

Strawberries.

Charles Downing was spoken well of by all who had tried it. Napoleon III., Dr. Nicarse, Wilder and Michigan, were highly praised by a few.

Cherries.

There was no discussion on cherries. The old varieties, such as Elton, Governor Wood, Napoleon, Tradeseant's Black Heart, May Duke, Black Tartarian, Knight's Early Black, and the Old Kentish, were still shown to be the favourites, by each Delegate naming the three best for his section.

And now, to conclude this very imperfect report, I beg to say a few words about the very warm reception the Ontario Delegates received, not only from those veteran pomologists, M. P. Wilder, Downing, Meehan, Elliot, Fuller, Manning, Saunders, whose names have now become household words, but from a host of other prominent warm-hearted pomologists; from the gentlemanly directors of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society; the Mayor and City Council of Philadelphia, and many worthy citizens. To all of these, I should like to tender my sincere thanks.

Such was the kindness shown on this occasion, that it was very difficult to resist the sight-seeing, and find time to attend to business.

* * * * *

It was my intention, on leaving Philadelphia, to visit Vine Land, only thirty miles away, but circumstances and the weather prevented it. From all the information I could get, the conclusion arrived at was that there are many better places for fruit growing, and some worse. That good fruit can be grown in Vine Land, there is no doubt, but land equally good and cheap can be got nearer New York, Philadelphia, and many other large cities.

I mention this for the information of those of my countrymen who have thought of moving to this land of promise. One gentleman remarked that he had been to Vine Land, and he would advise everybody to go there, and see for themselves, as he had done, and he concluded by saying the land was there, but not the vines.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Charles Arnold.

Paris, Oct. 6, 1869.

ON THE CULTURE OF THE APPLE.

("*Vive et disce.*")

The Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario offered a prize for the best essay on the cultivation of the apple in this Province, and the Committee to whom the several essays were referred, mentioned with high commendation the following essay, remarking that had a second prize been offered, it would certainly have been awarded to this, and that the Committee considered it so valuable that they recommended that it be published. It was written by Mr. J. T. Duncan, of Bayfield, County Huron.

General Remarks.

An apple orchard is so easily obtained, and is so profitable, if properly managed, that it is strange that large portions of Ontario are not vast orchards. The want of enterprise shown by us in this respect, in comparison with our neighbours of New York State, can only be accounted for on the supposition that there is a lack of knowledge, not only of the profit of apple orchards, but also of the proper mode of management. That this is very much the case, is proved by the state of many orchards throughout the country.

We see them planted out, growing and thriving in a way that shows what the soil and climate would do were their kindly efforts seconded by the hand of man; yet they are allowed to run wild, or are injured by injudicious treatment.

To remedy this defect, to supply the information, at least, required for success in this, the most important branch of Horticulture, will be the endeavour of the writer in the following pages.

In relation to the profitableness of an orchard, some editorial remarks in the *Canada Farmer* will be found most conclusive. "Take a piece of ground containing 20 acres, it will require, to plant it 40 feet apart each way, 600 trees. These can be had of the best quality for $20 per hundred. Planting, say $40, cost of cultivation $150 per annum, rent $8 per acre. The expenses for the first year then will be $470, for each succeeding year $310. At the end of 5 years we will have expended $1,710. The fruit will be worth, the 6th and 7th years, 25 cents per tree, for each year, the 8th, 50 cents, the 9th $1, the 10th, $1 50, and 11th, $2. This very moderate estimate will give, at the end of the 11th year, cash received $3,300, cash paid $3,570, leaving a balance of $270 against the orchard; another year's crop or $1,200 will cover this, and any unforeseen expenses." We have thus an investment which has not only paid itself at the end of 12 years, but has also given an annual rent of $8 per acre. The article above quoted goes on to show that not only will the orchard give after this a clear annual income of $1,000, but also that there is no danger of depreciation in the value of apples, but a probability of its enhancement.

No one who gives attention to these candid calculations, can doubt that in a large portion of Ontario the elements of wealth are suffered to lie dormant.

The selection of a site will require the exercise of judgment. The best soil is a clay loam, with a warm, not too tenacious sub-soil, and good natural or artificial drainage. Other soils may be made to produce good results, however, by proper management, enriching the sandy, and thoroughly working and draining the tenacious clayey soils. It should, if possible, be in such a position as to be free from all danger of being infested with insects from contiguous orchards. It is also desirable to have it well fenced, not only to keep excursive animals out, but so as to be able to keep pigs, &c., in it, which are very useful in a large orchard.

The best exposure for tender sorts, and in the colder parts of the Province, is undoubtedly the South, but in most localities any exposure will be found to answer, especially if a row of trees protect the orchard on the side from whence the prevailing cold winds come. This matter of protection is of more importance than is generally supposed, and will increase the value of an orchard 25 per cent.

What kinds to Plant.

This depends entirely on the locality and the purpose for which they are planted. If in a good locality, and for market, the three most generally valuable varieties undoubtedly are Baldwin, R. I. Greening, and King of Tompkins Co. These are winter kinds, however, and if summer and fall sorts are wished, Early Harvest and Red Astracan among the summer, and Gravenstein and Hawthorden, among the fall varieties, are highly to be recommended. Fameuse (snow apples), and Wagener are among the first class, hardy, and exceedingly suitable for colder localities.

It is an entire mistake for the general orchardist to plant a large number of different kinds; the amateur, the nursery man, the one for curiosity, the other for trade, may plant many varieties, but for profit there is nothing like one or two leading kinds. Tastes differ, however, and although I think that almost all excellence, pomologically, may be found in the above list, it may be well to give a more extended one, that all may be satisfied. It is part of the list of the Upper Canada Fruit Growers' Association.

Hardy.

Duchess of Oldenburg,	Roxbury Russet,
Esopus Spitzenberg,	Rambo,
Fall Pippin,	Northern Spy,
Golden Sweet,	St. Lawrence,
Sweet Bough,	Talman Sweet.

Preparation of the Ground.

In many of the horticultural works, measures are recommended which the majority of fruit growers cannot attempt to carry out. In most of them underdraining and subsoiling are represented as almost necessary to success in orcharding. In some localities I have no doubt they are indispensable, in any they are useful; but anyone who possesses a suitable soil, with good natural drainage, may be most successful in raising an apple orchard without performing those expensive operations.

To prepare the ground properly, it should be thoroughly summer fallowed the year preceding planting, to kill as many weeds as possible, and to render the soil in fine tilth. If the soil is moderately rich, it is better not to apply any manure until after planting; if, however, manure must be applied before planting, it should be old and well rotted. Plough it deeply in the fall, taking care to lay the edges so as to facilitate the escape of the water, mark out the ridges the same width as you intend to put the trees apart, throw the crown well up, and run the dead furrows deeply; run also cross furrows where needed.

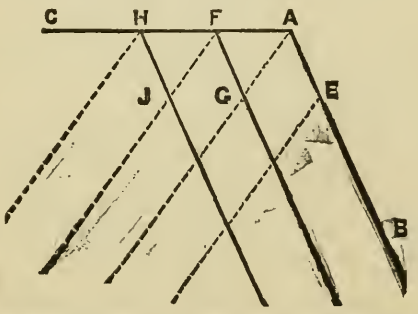
Getting the Trees.

It is a very important point to get the trees from a reliable party. The price is altogether a secondary matter. What sensible man would hesitate to give for first-class trees, "true to name," 5 or even 10 cents more per tree than he would for trees which might turn out to be the finest of Newton Pippins, or with at least equal probability the most insipid of pumpkin sweets, or something worse; and I would say, that having dealt with both Canadian and American nurseries, I find the Canadian to be much the most reliable; among these may be mentioned, as leading and excellent establishments, the St. Catharines, Toronto, Windsor, Hamilton and Paris nurseries.

Staking the Ground.

The ground must now be staked out so as to have the trees range every way. The best distance between the trees is two rods (33 feet). There should be this distance left, too, between the trees and the fences on all sides; not merely for convenience of passage, but to give an opportunity for planting shade or ornamental trees round the orchard. If the piece intended to be planted is square, it is comparatively easy to stake it correctly; if angled, it is more difficult; but by the following plan it can easily be accomplished on any shaped ground.

Thus, as shown in the diagram, measure along two sides of the piece, first from A to B, then from A to C, putting in stakes at the distances the trees are intended to be apart, taking care to have the rows A B and A C quite straight. Then with two lines of equal and proper length, let one be held at the stake E, the other at the stake F, then the point



at which the lines meet will be the correct place to put the stake G; then proceeding, let one of the lines be brought to G, the other to H, and insert a stake at the point of meeting, I. If this is done carefully it will be found that the stakes all range most beautifully, no matter from where viewed, and on almost any shape of ground.

Planting.

When the trees are received, if from any cause it is not wished to plant immediately, they may be heeled in by simply digging a trench, laying them in in a sloping position, and covering the roots with earth.

When the ground is dry enough (and by all means do not plant when it is wet) planting may be done. The hole should be wide enough to allow the roots to be spread out evenly without any crowding, but should not be dug deeper than one foot, or just about the depth of the surface soil. The subsoil may be loosened, but not taken out. The roots of the tree should be carefully trimmed of all broken or bruised pieces, and the top reduced to corresponding limits, cutting it as much as possible in a regular form, so as to form a good foundation for the future top. All spurs and suckers should also be removed, and the stem trimmed up to the height at which it is wished to form the top, five feet being about right. Every unnecessary limb that appears likely to crowd or grow across the others, should also now be removed.

Everything being now ready, set the tree in the hole, ranging it in two or three ways with the stakes; this will enable you to put the tree in the exact spot it ought to be. Now spread the roots carefully with the fingers, separating them from each other, and giving them as much as possible a lateral direction.

Now fill in with finely pulverized soil, choosing the dark parts from which to take this soil; clayey, white, hard earth being quite unsuitable. Cover all the roots nicely, leaving a slight elevation round the tree. By all means do not allow any fresh strong manure to come in contact with the roots of the tree; many have been lost in this way. If the weather and ground are quite dry, it is very useful to pour a half pailful of water around the roots, shaking the tree gently to bring the small roots in contact with the moistened earth, then filling up with earth as before stated; but if the soil is in proper order, and mulching be done immediately after planting, this is quite unnecessary,

When planting, never leave the roots to be dried by the sun and wind. If carrying a few along to plant, it is well to lay them down and cover their roots with earth to keep them fresh; and it is ever well to bear in mind that 10 trees well planted are better than 100 badly done.

Mulching

Should be delayed as little as possible after planting. Various things may be used for this, such as partially rotted straw, leaves, weeds, cut grass and sawdust. One of the most convenient and best mulches for summer, I find to be straw from the stack or barn yard; and if too dry, so that it will be likely to blow away, a little earth thrown over it will keep it in its place. Very strong barnyard manure should not be used for this purpose, as the rains might wash portions of it down to the roots, thereby injuring. The mulch should extend two to three feet on each side of the tree, and be from six inches to one foot in thickness.

After this, means should be taken to keep the ground clean and mellow. No weeds should be allowed to get ahead; they should be destroyed when young. If the soil is rich enough, a root crop may be taken from between the rows, but it is now very generally conceded that the truest economy is to let the orchard have the whole of the ground for five years from planting. Keep the soil clean and mellow, occasionally giving a dressing of well rotted manure, to be harrowed in over the surface, and the growth of the trees at the end of that time will surprise every one.

Many will think this plan too expensive. If it is determined to grow anything between the rows, a good space should be left around each tree, which must be kept perfectly clean.

It is important, too, not to disturb the growing roots through the summer by ploughing frequently; after ploughing in the spring, let the cultivator be passed often among the trees; this will be far better and more quickly done than ploughing three or four times in a season.

Pruning.

Pruning, in order to become proficient in it, requires a good deal of practice, combined with close observation, but by careful attention to the ends sought to be attained, any one

can achieve a gratifying amount of success in this, one of the most important, as it is the most neglected, of the duties of the orchardist.

The first and most important point is to keep the head properly open, so as to permit the fruit to receive the benefit of the sun and air; the next is to keep the limbs growing upwards as far as possible, and not hanging or dragging on the ground, thereby making it impossible to have any kind of animals among the trees; and the last is the regularity and beauty of the tree.

Summer pruning is one of the methods of attaining these ends; it gives vigour to the tree, promotes its early bearing, and is easily done when the trees are young. In July the young trees should be examined, shoots that promise to grow across others, and buds about the forks of the limbs, should be rubbed off to secure openness of the top; downward growing shoots should be removed, to give the branches an upward direction, while the too vigorous branches should be nipped in, and the side buds on slow growing limbs removed (this will cause them to overtake their faster companions) to give regularity and beauty to the trees. If this is properly attended to, there will be very little need to use the saw and chisel in the orchard.

Should it be necessary, however, to resort to heavy pruning (as when trees have been neglected while young), it should be performed in the fall. The best tools to use for this purpose, are, 1st, a good $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch socket chisel; and 2nd, a light-hand maul. Into the socket must be put a stick for a handle, with a ring on the end to keep it from splitting; the handle may be made at a length to suit the trees; about four feet will reach anywhere in an ordinary sized tree. By placing the chisel against the branch desired to be removed, and giving one or two blows on the end of the handle, the limbs will come off easily and quickly. They should always be cut outwards.

The advantages of this plan are many, among which may be mentioned, the rapidity with which pruning can be accomplished by it; the ease to the operator, as he is always on the ground, and the consequent superiority of his work, as he is always able to view the whole tree.

In pruning large trees it is not well to take out too much wood at any one time, better to spread the operation over two or three years than to take away a large mass of wood at once. By observing this rule, the tree has not to sustain such a shock, and has time to recover itself and adapt its energies to the new order of things. In all pruning it is well to have a small projection proportionate to the size of the limb removed, as when it is trimmed close the rotten part extends into the limb.

But I would earnestly advise all who have young trees carefully to prune them annually in summer, thus performing the work much more easily, besides obtaining the fruit sooner, and having larger, finer trees.

Insects.

Among the most formidable enemies of the orchardist, are those insects popularly known by the very general term "caterpillars," also more specifically as "army" and "tent" caterpillars, but properly named, according to Dr. Fitch, forest caterpillar.

This pest has been very prevalent and destructive, both in Ontario and the States, causing immense loss, as well as giving pain to every lover of the useful and beautiful. All this for want of a little trouble, a little well directed labor at the proper time. A short account of the habits of these insects may be useful in showing how they may be destroyed. In autumn the moth deposits its eggs in a ring around a small twig, generally near its extremity (after the fall of the leaf these may be seen). These are covered with a waterproof substance which completely preserves them through the storms and cold of winter, until the genial showers of spring, softening their covering, aid the little worms to escape. When sufficiently large, they collect in a fork of the tree, when they begin to form those tents or webs which are, as it were, the unmistakable signals of approaching desolation. Soon it comes—armies of full-grown caterpillars issue from every tent, every leaf disappears as though a fire had run through the branches, and the whole orchard is left "naked and leafless," a "desolated waste." After having accomplished this, each worm spins a cocoon, and resides in it a short time. It leaves this in the form of a moth, which deposits its eggs, as before stated, in autumn, in a bunch round a

twig, which, if not destroyed, will be all life and activity the following spring. The first method of dealing with this troublesome pest then is, of course, to cut off and burn those twigs which support the nests of eggs. If this is done carefully, it is obvious that there can be no caterpillars bred in the orchard during the following year, and if apart from any neighboring orchard, it will be perfectly free from the worms. As those little nests are quite visible from the time of the leaves falling, all through winter until spring, thus affording ample time and opportunity to pass several times among the trees to cut off the twigs (with a hooked knife on a pole, if the trees are high), a man is hardly excusable who allows the caterpillars to come to maturity.

If, however, through any neglect they should be allowed to form their tents, they can be destroyed by cutting off the fork containing the web, burning it, or crushing the contents completely.

Should any worms make their appearance from a neighboring orchard, the diligent horticulturist may still save his trees in a great measure by jarring them sharply. The caterpillars will spin to the ground, where they may be crushed or prevented ascending the trees by a ring of gas tar round the trunk.

Any one who knows how simply these pests may be got rid of, is culpable to allow any to come to life; and should the pleasure and profit of seeing his trees crowded with foliage, and bending with the weight of fruit, not be sufficient to induce all to give attention to this matter, it may be necessary to invoke the aid of the law for the protection of the thrifty and careful orchardist.

Another formidable insect enemy is the borer, less to be feared perhaps than the caterpillar, but destructive enough in some parts. It chiefly infests young orchards; one or two in a tree will make it sickly, while several will completely girdle and cause its death.

These little beetles can best be discovered in spring by the small heaps of castings which they will have thrown out by their working in the tree. Very often it will be necessary to remove the earth to discover them; they generally commence to work in the collar of the trees. If a hole is discovered, then follow it by means of a small gouge; they generally work upwards, sometimes to 18 inches above their first entrance. Usually, however, they are found but a short distance up, and very often may be punched to death by means of a flexible twig or wire. If, however, they are out of reach in this way, a small gouge, as before stated, or a sharp knife may be used in following them up. Their track will be found near the bark. They may also be found in summer (June and July), and exterminated in the same way. A coating of soft soap round the base of the tree is, according to the "Rural Register," useful in checking, although not an infallible preventive.

Grafting and Budding.

Grafting succeeds best when done just before the leaves appear. The scions should be cut a month before using them, packed in damp moss and laid in the cellar, or one end inserted in the ground about two inches.

Grafting wax is generally used, and may be made as follows:—Beeswax, 3 parts, resin, 4 parts, and lard, 3 parts, these well mixed while warm, But grafting clay, when properly made, is fully equal to the wax, and is generally more easily prepared. It is made as follows:—Clay loam, 3 parts, fresh stable manure, 1 part; add a little salt to prevent it cracking, and mix it well a few days before using.

Whip grafting, which is commonly used on small stocks, is performed as follows:—The stock is cut off at the place where it is desired to graft, then a clean slanting cut from one to two inches long, made in an upward direction; a small cut should now be made downward in this cut so as to form a tongue in the centre of it, the scion should now be cut in the same manner, making the slanting cut, if possible, with one stroke of the knife; form the tongue so as to fit the other, then placing them so as to meet the bark exactly, tie them round (with bass strings or woollen yarn) and clay or wax, then carefully cover. On one side, at least, the bark should meet nicely; they must be firmly tied, and every part of the wound covered with the mixture.

Cleft grafting (for larger stocks) is done by splitting the stock, inserting a scion at each side of the stock, and then waxing it over. The scion should be cut wedge shape, and a little thickest at the out edge.

It is best, in grafting large trees, to graft one half one year, the other the next, thus avoiding the risk of destroying the tree in one year.

The following directions concerning budding are condensed from McMahon's "Gardener's Calendar." Budding is generally performed in July and August, but whenever the bark will rise freely from the stock, the work may be done. It is best to bud on a cloudy day, and on the north side of the tree. The branch to be budded should be from ½ to 1 inch in diameter. With a very sharp knife make a cross and downwards cut, exactly like the letter T, clean to the wood, then raise the two corners of bark a little with the point of the knife, then take off the bud intended to be put in, (having previously trimmed off the leaves, leaving a footstalk an inch long). The bud should have half an inch of bark below and the same above it; a little of the wood should also be taken with it. Now place the footstalk between your lips, raise the corners of bark on the stock still more, slip the bud nearly down, cut the top square off, and it will fall neatly into its place; draw it (by means of the footstalk) up till it meets the upper bark, tie it with either bass or yarn, and the operation is complete. They should be examined in 3 or 4 weeks; those that appear plump should have the tying loosened, those that are shriveled are dead. The branch above is to be cut off the following spring, they will then shoot vigorously. These excellent directions will, as I have proved by experience, enable those who carefully follow them to bud successfully.

Picking and Marketing.

Picking is often done carelessly, and with such a total indifference on the part of the producer as to the state of the fruit after it leaves his hand, that it is a wonder he does not suffer more than he actually does at the hands of the dealer.

If the grower carefully harvested and marketed his apples, and considered that the interests of the public were identified with his own, not only would he save a large sum of money, but would escape the annoyance which many of the farmers have to undergo in getting clear of their bruised fruit. Some remarks by a correspondent of the "Country Gentlemen" on picking and storing, are excellent. He says:—

"What I wish to say to farmers is, *pick* your apples; if they are worth gathering at all, they are worth picking. Apples ought to be handled as carefully as eggs, for if an apple is bruised, it is spoiled for long keeping.

"To pick apples you need some light ladders, and a basket or bag slung conveniently by your side; when the basket is full, do not pour them from the top of the barrel as you would a basket of potatoes, but lower them down and empty them carefully in. When the barrels are full, if they are to be headed up, there should be some holes to admit air. They should be stored in sheds or other airy places until there is danger of their being frozen, then they should be taken to the cellar, which should be cool, airy, frost-proof, and dark."

In spring the market is generally better than in the fall; by this means they can be kept safely until then.

It is believed that it will pay to assort all apples intended for market. Not only is this a more honest plan than mixing good and bad together, but it has been found that the cash returns are better when the apples are thus put in two classes; it is found thus to be best for both buyer and seller. Bags should not be used for taking fruit to market. Barrels may be used, and should be shaken gently as the fruit is being packed, and headed up tight enough to keep the contents from shaking.

Concluding Remarks.

In addition to what is mentioned under the preceding heads, it may be stated that after five years of cultivation, the orchard may be seeded down and mowed, if care is taken to return sufficient manure to the soil. It is an excellent plan to keep a herd of pigs in the orchard, for they not only manure the land, but pick up and eat all half-formed and wormy specimens as they fall to the ground, which would otherwise have to be done by hand, for if allowed to lie, the worms would soon increase to a large extent.

The orchard, so long as the trees seem in a vigorous growing state, may be left seeded down, which will save trouble; but any appearance of loss of vigour should be promptly met by more manure or breaking up, as the case may require.

The trees should be washed every year (twice a year is better, spring and fall) with some alkaline fluid ; weak lye, soft soap (two or three quarts to a pail of water), and soda (1lb. to a gallon of rain water), are all good for this purpose ; the last is best.

All suckers should be carefully removed. It will sometimes be necessary to remove the earth from the roots in order to do this effectually ; it is said that if they are broken off they are less liable to sprout again than when cut.

In concluding this little treatise, I would express a wish that all who are intending to enter, or who are already within the fascinating domain of horticulture, would remember, and remembering, act upon the adage which says, "What is worth doing at all is worth doing well."

ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE PEAR.

The commonly received notion that any man, with any amount of knowledge, however small, can be a gardener, is a fallacy. A successful horticulturist must of necessity have a considerable amount of botanical, chemical, and meteorological knowledge, and without a very considerable smattering of these branches of scientific attainment, he is not likely to cut any very great figure in horticultural pursuits. Without much, or hardly any of such knowledge, I stumbled, at the beginning of my craze for gardening, accidentally as it were, upon one of the radical or first principles of arboriculture—I mean the preparation of the soil It so happens, by my position at the head of navigation, where the outflow of home emigration breaks upon the western shore of Lake Ontario, that I am often called upon to find employment for the newly arrived strangers. Being often in straits what best to do for our expatriated countrymen, I set some of them who were willing to work, to stump and trench my garden patch. It was bush when I entered upon its occupancy. Every inch of it was well trenched to the depth of three feet, and the better soil transferred from the surface to the bottom of the trench.

The very form of the ground favoured my pear fancy. The lot being uneven in front, there was a necessity to raise the hollow to a general level, and four or even five feet of forced earth made an unequalled border for pear trees. I manured highly, dug and exposed the virgin soil to the frost and winter storms, and I thus possess a piece of land, though small, of great capability as regards pear culture.

Position, too, is greatly in my favour. The aspect is due south, well sheltered from the west with a belting of pine, and screened from the north by the house and outhouses. I attribute much of the health of my trees to the shelter the locality affords to my pets. The loss by fire blight during thirteen years has been two entirely blighted, and three partially so. On the kindred soil, Messrs. Bruce & Murray have lost many more than I have. Shelter both by aspect and artifical defence must of necessity soon begin to be a chief object to horticulturists. Indeed I mistake much if our agricultural rivals are not losing a deal in allowing cutting, piercing and destructive winds to traverse their acres without one obstacle to arrest their onward and blighting march.

Planting has almost invariably been done by me in the fall, although I prefer the spring. The reason for this course has been that I have imagined that a season was gained by autumn planting. Mulching with turf has invariably preserved all my trees. I prefer turf mulching to any other, even to manure. Its action has been most marked in the health and vigour of the trees. I have always used turf from sandy loam, and the silica imparted has not only been apparent in the fruit, but also in the clean and healthy fibre of the bark. I have also mulched with good rotten stuff from the dung heap made from the byre, and at times composted with the contents of the privy. From observation, I am persuaded that the mixture has a more potent effect than any kind of manure that I have tried. Our society would do well to entertain the question of utilizing night soil.

My pruning, with rare execeptions, has been done by myself. My acknowledgments are fairly due to Mr. Laing, Mr. Weatherstone, and Messrs. Meston and Hill, with scraps of knowledge picked up in my reading. I prune close. My partial experience has taught me that different varieties of pears require different treatment by the knife. The Rostiezer, for example, requires less topping than any variety of pear with which I am acquainted.

Long arms left on this variety are sure to reward the horticlturist with a profusion of fruit. I have found, I think, that the Seckel will stand as close pruning as any other kind. The Winter Nellis is almost the only tree that has set all rules at defiance. Prune close, and the tree either sends out enormous wood shoots, or dwindles away and makes little or no wood at all. The season of my pruning has been late fall or early spring. The varieties that have suffered most after the application of the pruning knife, by the frost, have been the Duchess D'Angouleme, Brown Beurre, Beurre D'Anjou, and Jalousie de Fontenay. Some of these have some winters been blackened at the cut tips so much that I have been necessitated to renew the pruning in the spring. Few people—I mean amateurs—are aware of the injury done a fruit tree by allowing a vigorous bud to cover up a frozen top. It may seem for the time being beautiful to the eye, but let a load of fruit appear in due course, and the evil will speedily become apparent. These blackened and frozen tips are fertile in disease, especially to the pear, as owing to a granular tendency of the pear itself, a slight stoppage of the sap circulation by a forgotten or neglected frozen tip, is almost sure to result in blight and barrenness. In pruning I always cut from the inside and leave the bud on the outside branch or stem. I prune my trees regularly as the season comes round. Any standards I have I dwarf by pruning and pinching. I have succeded before the time, if I may use a Hibernicism, in fruiting standard trees.

It may interest the Association to state my experience in reference to the health of varieties which I cultivate. I have little hesitation in saying that I have found the White Doyenne, the Flemish Beauty, Belle Angevine, the Seckel, Glout Morceau, and the Napoleon, with the Onondaga and Louise Bonne de Jersey, to be the healthiest trees that I have cultivated.

The hardiest varieties are the Winter Nellis, Easter Beurre, Rostiezer, Beurre D'Anjou, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Bergamotte Cadette, and Brown Beurre. It may appear strange to some members of the society who hear me, when I affirm that I have found it necessary, more than once, after a severe winter, to renew the pruning of the Duchesse D'Angouleme, Beurre Diel, Doyenne D'Ete, Stevens' Genesee, and the Vicar of Winkfield. The tree that is A 1 in fertility is Louise Bonne de Jersey. This is my own experience in my cultivation. As a matter of fact, I can testify to the same being the case with Mr. Young, Georgetown, with Mr. Chisholm, Oakville—at Niagara, at Guelph, at Beamsville. The Louise Bonne de Jersey seems to me to hold the same place among pears as Wilson's Albany does among strawberries. Next in fertility is the Vicar, and White Doyenne, which for market cultivation are not to be excelled by any variety cultivated by me. These three are regular bearers, the Louise Bonne every year, and the Vicar and White Doyenne generally giving good crops. The Doyenne D'Ete is prolific, but bears only once in two years. The Beurre D'Anjou has a habit peculiarly its own. It regulates the crop to be borne, and has its fruit more evenly distributed over the tree than any other with which I am acquainted. I cannot speak too highly of the cultivation of this variety. Notwithstanding the size of the fruit, it rarely sheds its burden, and for its eating qualities it has scarcely an equal. The Brown Beurre comes next to the Beurre D'Anjou, in my estimation, as a pear to reward the successful cultivation of the horticulturist in our district. I prefer it, by a long way, to its congener, the white. I fear its good qualities have not made that impression which they ought, and which they will do on a further acquaintance. It is an abundant bearer, and the quality excellent. As a dessert, it mixes well with other varieties, its russet hue being well set off in conjunction with green, yellow, or red cheeked, rosy coloured pears. The Winter Nellis is a good bearer, and for winter use is not to be beat. The highest winds have no effect in causing the fruit to drop, and this is saying much with regard to a tree whose habit is so slender in its growth. This remark leads me to notice that, of all my varieties, I find the Belle Lucrative the least persistent in its fruit bearing. For several years back, we have had a succession of pretty high winds towards the middle and end of August. I have found that invariably I have lost the crop of this variety. This is the only drawback to the cultivation of the Belle Lucrative ; otherwise it stands second only to the Seckel. The Seckel, too, in some seasons, shows a tendency to the same habit, and the stem is apt to be broken. It does not yield at the junction of the stem to the branch, but actually breaks often about an eighth of an inch from the pear. The White Doyenne with me later in the season sometimes sheds its fruit in the same way.

The Rostiezer is apt to overbear itself, and as a consequence, several pears of a cluster are very apt to drop. The great weight of the Duchesse at the end of the season causes the fruit to fall at times; its stem breaks similarly to the Belle Lucrative.

In point of vigour of growth, I rank the Napoleon, the White Doyenne, the Glout Morceau, and the Passe Colinar as the most vigorous. The Passe Colinar with me too frequently runs into a broom or besom-like form in the branches. Perhaps, however, this fault may arise from my faulty pruning, and may not be a habit of the tree. Two trees in different situations and exposures are characterized by the same tendency.

The Louise Bonne is a sparse grower, and puny rather. The same may be said of the Bartlett. In fact, with me it runs too much to fruit, and in dwarfs is apt to snap at the graft when overloaded with fruit. My varieties for the best habit of growth are the White Doyenne, Beurre Diel, Glout Morceau, Brandywine and Beurre D'Anjou. These all excel as pyramids.

My best fruit is the Seckel, Belle Lucrative, Beurre D'Anjou, Brown Beurre, Winter Nellis, and Beurre Diel. The Duchesse I rank along with these, but do not rate the fruit so highly as some growers do.

Our Easter Beurre is a noble fruit. It has, however, generally a granular tendency, which is a great drawback to its excellence as a dessert fruit. When the fruit is fair, it is all that could be desired. Before I close my remarks on this variety, I may add that I have found the Easter Beurre to be more liable to the attacks of the curculio than that of any other variety of pear. The most durable pear I possess is the Belle Angevine. The Easter Beurre comes next to it. The Onondaga, Duchesse, and Beurre D'Anjou rank the third in order. In point of shape, I prefer the Jalousie de Fontenay; in point of colour the same pear, and the Brown Beurre and Winter Nellis. In point of market value, in reference to these two qualities, taking them all in all, perhaps the Louise Bonne stands A 1. My finest pears, in regard to size, are the Duchesse, second the Beurre D'Anjou, and third the Onondaga. I have grown the Belle Angevine to four and twenty ounces weight. I must not weary you, yet I must just say a word or two anent our pests. For several years, I found the slug to be a troublesome enemy. A pepper box and a little dry earth, with just a sprinkling of wood ashes, is an infallible remedy. You must have noticed two crops of these pests, one in spring, and another when the equinoctial rains set in. Until lately, I was not troubled with the pear curculio. An old wife, whose name shall be nameless, came along one day to see my trees, and advised coal oil as an infallible remedy for the plum curculio. I was soft and verdant enough to try it, and effectually succeeded in killing off my trees. I do believe that the enemy, finding his old haunts gone, determined to quarter himself on my pet dwarf pears. For some years, I have had to wage war against these attacks upon my pears. The most radical remedy upon which I have lit is to hold out the inducement of a c nt to my bairns for every rascal they nab. I find that this reward has at least a double advantage; it speedily thins the chaps with the long proboscis, and wonderfully quickens the perceptive faculties of the hunters. As I have already said, the Easter Beurre is most liable to the ravages of the curculio, and the Seckel the least. The Brown Beurre and Beurre D'Anjou come next to the Seckel in this respect, followed at no great distance by the Bergamotte cadette and Dearborn's seedling. The most gnarled, granular and knotty of all varieties are the Vicar of Winkfield and Easter Beurre. It sometimes occurs to me that by hybridizing, we may yet secure a tree whose fruit will be fair and free from blemishes. Were Mr. Freed to give himself to the task, he might become among pear growers what Mr. Arnold, of Paris, is among the cultivators of the grape.

Blight, or pear blight, will receive little elucidation from me. I am persuaded, however, from various observations and attempts at solving the mystery of pear blight, that it arises from various causes. First and foremost among these are cold and heat. The winter wind is the primary cause, disorganizing the sap vessels. Our sudden transition, the leap from cold to intense heat in the weather, puts on the copestone. After a gentle shower the sun shines forth, and the sap flows. In its progress, it meets with obstructions caused sometimes by the wind in winter, at another time by the unseen and hidden damage done by the pruning knife. When the cut has been too near the eye, and the dead wood from above has penetrated below the living stem, the sap there undergoes the process of fermentation from the intense heat, and hence the fetid smell, and the blackened appearance of both bark and wood.

This may sound like theory, but a sample or two of my yesterday's pruning may serve to elucidate my meaning. In two or three rather remarkable cases, I have cured pear trees of pear blight, evidencing, so far, that the theory of the root being the origin of the blight is unsound, and not in harmony with facts.

A PAPER ON THE PLUM TREE.

Being fully aware that almost everything touching the subject of this paper has been very fully discussed in magazines, pomological gatherings, and by fruit growers, I do not presume to offer entirely new ideas, when speaking of its territorial range, cultivation, fruit, diseases, insect enemies, or the abuses to which it is sometimes subject. Whatever information has been gained on this subject comes partly from my own experience through practice, reading and observation, always tinged as an unavoidable sequence, by the theory of others. Yet most assuredly our interest in fruit production would lose much of its charm, were we not to repeat from time to time our successes and disappointments. Let me express a hope that this record may assist to continue the interest.

Much of the practical detail connected with the culture of the plum will, designedly, be left to those valuable references, the books of Downing, Barry, Thomas and others, to the merits of which indeed I have nothing to add. Before entering upon the subject, I beg to call your attention to the apparently universal law, which seems to me to govern the vegetable kingdom; and to premise that much of the measure of success depends on a knowledge of the conditions of this law. Anything like chance or accident disappears when we clearly comprehend the fact that climatic and territorial influences build up and sustain all the peculiar flora, and I may add Fauna, which appears only to be found within certain limits. As the conditions on which vegetable life depends may be reduced to their maximum and minimum force from the centre outwards, we shall find that the plum tree, like other things, must submit to these forces in helpless obedience. The fig and orange would make a hopeless rebellion against climatic influences in Canada, and so would our northern fruits, as a rule, against those of the tropics. Except by the aid of artificial means we should not succeed in taking them from their natural habitats, and then only by imitation; hence the important lesson, that if we wish to succeed, we must look well to conditions and study nature. This schooling will help us in our planting, pruning and training, over the road to success.

Its Territorial Range.

In taking a view of this part of our subject, I may say the plum tree will be found in a belt, more or less successfully grown, between the limits of twenty-two and sixty-five degrees north latitude, although not appearing in a corresponding south latitude, so far as I am able to learn, which to me affords another evidence of the governing influence of meteorology. A glance at the map of the world will enable one to see that the great oceans of the southern half of our globe cover the greater portion of that part of the earth included in the temperate zone, and therefore would produce, on the southern limits of South America, Africa and Australia, south of the tropic of Capricorn, conditions differing from those of the corresponding limits north, where the greater portion of our planet is land, instead of ocean. Here in the north, the configuration of the earth modifies the oceanic influences; there the reverse; and according to this theory both Flora and Fauna should differ in many and most essential degrees.

Its Cultivation.

For the more particular details touching that part of the subject, I must refer you to the authors above named, and will confine myself to the not less important effects bearing upon it. As above remarked, the conditions of success being reduced to the minimum force from the centre of the most favourable conditions outwards, it will be found here, in the northern hemisphere, that the centre of this limit is the best fitted for its cultivation, that is, midway between twenty-two and sixty-five degrees. Now, as hardihood enters

largely into the condition of success with us in Ontario, we may find in our wild native plum, the *Prunus Americana*, an elementary base to work from in producing, through cultivation and hybridization, this requisite. The wonderful changes accomplished in this way were scarcely recognized in the generation which slowly wrought them; yet it is a significant and startling fact, that all of our best fruits, among which we are proud to number the one under consideration, have thus risen phœnix-like through the fire of man's ingenuity, from their bitter and astringent prototypes. We may therefore hope with great certainty to have trees constitutionally hardy, bearing fruit abundantly, and if not as luscious as in more favoured localities, yet quite pleasant and profitable. The common garden plum (*Prunus domestica*) was introduced into Europe from Syria, and from thence followed the paths of civilization westward. Its first historical habitat is situate so near that Asiatic territory between the Tigris and the Euphrates rivers, where is supposed to have been the garden of Eden, in which every tree that is pleasant to the sight and good for food, grew to gladden the sight of the mother of mankind, and we might be pardoned for supposing that the women of the ancient mysteries were skilled in the art of making marmalades and jellies. The territory over which the plum tree may be grown is immense, and the variety of fruit numerous, differing greatly in size, shape, quality, and colour—bright yellow, green, almost white, blue, purple and red. In some portions of North America the climate appears singularly favourable for the production of new and good varieties. Downing describes no less than forty, seven of which are of first rate quality, and have been recently introduced into England. Darwin says that varieties occasionally arise having an innate adaptation for certain soils, almost all strongly pronounced as with natural species growing on the most distant geological formations. Thus, in America the Imperial Gage, differently from almost all other kinds, is peculiarly fitted for dry, light soils, where many sorts drop their fruit, whereas on rich heavy soils its fruit is often insipid. There is a species of sloe (*Prunus spinosa*), a thorny shrub growing wild in Europe, bearing a small black plum, austere in taste (differing from our *Prunus Americana*) which is often used for giving colour and astringent flavour to wines. This was thought to be the parent of all our plums. But the parentage is now commonly accorded to *Prunus insitisia*, or the Bullace, which is found wild in the Caucasus, and north-western India. It is becoming evident to fruit growers that many of our most cultivated plum trees, from various causes, are becoming constitutionally debilitated, and not reliable. Sooner or later we shall be compelled to fall back on our native varieties for further improvement. I would refer you to an article describing these by D. L. Adair, illustrated in the March number of the *Journal of Horticulture* for 1869. Believing it to be the only reliable plan for future improvement, and in the hope of opening a similar road in Ontario, I have already set in motion a plan which will secure the best seed from the best native varieties. I do not propose in this paper to offer a list of named varieties, knowing that many of them, imported and natives, can only be considered suitable to certain localities, the desirableness of which must be arrived at by personal test. Any standard work on fruit, such as J. J. Thomas' on American fruits, will fully name varieties.

The soil considered to be the best fitted to its culture is a strong clayey loam. In light soils it grows less strong, and is more subject to the attacks of insects, yet there are varieties suited to every soil. The trees should be set one rod apart, when making an orchard. This will give one hundred and sixty trees to the acre. The ground must always be kept free from weeds, and the top soil so lightly cultivated as not to injure the roots. An annual top dressing should be given of well rotted manures, and in no way dug into about the roots. This bringing of crude manures in immediate contact with the roots is one of the causes of constitutional derangement and disease. As to the amount to be applied, I should say that after the tree had come fully into bearing, but not before, there can be no harm in a generous application of lime, ashes, salt or bone dust, mixed with well rotted stable manure, say two wheelbarrows to a tree at the annual fall dressing. It should be borne in mind that an over stimulated growth in its infancy will indeed enlarge its organic form, but at the same time will weaken its power to resist changes of temperature and moisture. The character of growth differs so much in varieties that it would not be safe to lay down any definite rule in pruning and training. This is one of the lessons to be learned by observing the growth of each variety, for what can be more opposite than that of the Greengage and Bradshaw? Yet there is one general rule to be

observed in the expansion or contraction of the head of each tree. On looking at the current year's growth, you will see alternate buds on the in and out sides of each limb. If the head require expansion, cut close to the outside one; if contraction, to the inside bud, at the spring pruning, just as they are bursting into leaf. The wound will then readily heal over. The head should be started low down, not more than three feet from the ground. In this way the trunk will be secured from the intense rays of the sun, and so prevent induration of the bark. But should this from any cause occur, longitudinal cuts, without going so deep as to injure the wood, with a sharp knife, just through the bark, in several places, up and down the trunk and limbs, about the 1st of July, will be the means of forming a new and healthy bark. Another advantage in having the head of your trees low is the facility in gathering fruit and destroying insects.

In securing trees from the nursery, you are not always sure of getting those which form a healthy union. The way to secure such is to plant your own pits from some known hardy and thrifty growing kinds, such as the Columbia. Plant them in the exact place you wish them always to stand, and graft to suit yourself, with such varieties as you esteem. Remove the earth to near the collar, cut off the head of your seedling in the spring, and graft at the ground in the second year after germination. You will in this way establish a better union between scion and stock than usually prevails in nursery practice. There is no mutilation of root required for its removal, nor would it be indiscriminately grafted on stock produced from mixed seed. I have a dozen varieties grafted and budded into one tree, and it is surprising to see the difficulty some of these have to live on an uncongenial stock. This, as well as high manuring, is another cause of constitutional debility. I am sorry to say that this condition has not commanded as much attention as the importance of the subject requires. It is one of the evils, however, incidental to the business of producing large quantities of trees. The old seedling apple orchards of the country, one hundred years of age, still stand in vigorous bearing as mementoes of the past, and a living condemnation of unhealthy unions. Let us who are amateurs educate ourselves in this branch of the business, and then we can help our friends, the large producers.

Fruit.

Under this head let me remark that the many varieties now under cultivation differ so much in flavour, form, colour and size, that the range might appear sufficiently to satisfy the most fastidious, were it not for the great novelty and known fact that new and rare specimens can readily be produced by a wise selection of seed, high cultivation, and hybridization, the limit to which still lies veiled in the impenetrable future, and must of necessity so continue as long as new combinations are possible. The fruit, to be at its greatest perfection, should remain on the tree until the slightest pull detaches it from the stem. It may then be eaten, canned, dried or made into preserve. A highly profitable business could be carried on by taking the Pond's Seedling, Italian Prune, or Columbia, when fully ripe, removing their pits and dipping them into hot syrup, then drying in an oven heated to about one hundred and twenty degrees, after which they may be compressed into glass jars, and are then fit for shipment; thus got up they are extremely fine, made into puddings and used in confectionary. I annually prepare in this way sufficient for family use; they are indispensable from the many uses made of them. The fruit should be carefully picked on a dry day, without injury to the spurs, and carried to a cool fruit room, and there packed as peaches are for shipment in open crates. They bring usually from four to six dollars per bushel. I believe the time to be not far distant, when railway directors will find it to be to their advantage to have special cars for the carrying of fruits, under a more careful supervision than now prevails.

Diseases.

I have already partly spoken of these, but in addition to over stimulation by manures improperly applied, and by uncongenial unions of scion and stock, I may add those produced by changes of temperature. I will give you a simple illustration; last fall my plum trees went into winter quarters with a healthy and sound appearance, and would no doubt so have continued, but for the mild weather in a part of January and February,

which came on after the trees had a partial rest, stirred to vital motion the sap, and this condition was followed by cold, producing a contraction of the organizeable matters thus set in motion, before opportunity was afforded for their chemical elaboration. Hence the spring found the tree with that matter in an abnormal and dead weight state; some died entirely, others were late in the season before the new force was able to push forth the appearance of new life. Rapid changes from freezing to thawing should be prevented, if possible, by some efficient means, such as covering with evergreen boughs, protection by hedges, trees, or hill sides. These sudden changes are the cause of the death of more fruit trees than people generally suppose.

As to that dread scourge, black-knot, volumes have been written, yet the public are as much in the dark as ever; all kinds of theories and surmises have been made; our trees still die of that fatal cancer. I hesitate to add a new theory, yet I have thought that in plant-life we shall no doubt find principles and agencies analogous to some of those laws which have been found to prevail in animal organization, under a greater scientific research than has been brought to bear on vegetable diagnosis. Among animals, starvation and gluttony, foul air and filth, will be followed by ill results as a violation of normal law; deficiency in sunlight and circulation of air in vegetation, a superabundance of moisture and sudden change of temperatnre, are conditions which have a direct effect on the tissues; these and like deviations derange the force of life, and place the thing subject thereto in an unhealthy condition, and in a position much less able to resist opposing forces. It is claimed that black-knot is contagious; I have no doubt of it, but only so to those organizations which have had a previous preparation for that particular innoculation of fungus spore, for which the atmosphere forms so ready a means of transmission, and this at particular times is always ready to be multiplied under favourable conditions. It is now well established that cholera is not only mitigated, but is entirely resisted by cleanliness and temperance, without the aid of special intervention. Therefore, let us study the conditions to health in our trees, and the days of black-knot will be numbered.

Insect Enemies.

These, by a proper handling, ought not to do the amount of damage at present pretty universally complained of. A knowledge of insect life and habits, at least of those injurious to fruit production, and of their parasites and enemies, should be taught as a school lesson, until we are able to discriminate and set the forces of nature to control each other for our good. Our unaided efforts will not suppress the aphis, borers, and curculios, the three enemies at present most injurious to the plum tree. An application of whale oil soap suds by means of a springe or hydropult, repeating it occasionally, will partially clean the foliage from aphis; but only on a limited scale can applications of this nature be made. Then there is the Saperda and Buprestis borers; both do duty and perpetuate in the plum tree, and they are not easily got rid of, and are much to be feared, because they do their work silently. The beetle lays its eggs in June, and July on the bark of the trunk of our trees; then is the season for warfare, *if at all.* With a brush paint the trunk of the trees with strong soft soap; this will destroy many of the young grubs, besides being of service to the tree. Did you ever see this larva? It looks for all the world like, and reminds one of a pollywog, all head and the balance caudle, (forgive the Hibernianism). Yet the parent of this happy little creature is rather pretty. Should any of the grubs get a lodgment under the bark, they are to be removed without delay with a sharp knife. They leave behind them in their track a pumice, which you should follow with your knife, and after destroying them put a poultice of cow dung over the wounds in the tree. Never let a season go round without inspection for this pest; they are fully described in the annual report of the Fruit Growers' proceedings of Ontario, for 1868, through the report given by William Saunders, Esq., of London. Of all the enemies to the plum, however, "Thou, Curculio, surely bear'st the bell amang them a'." So incorrigible is this pest, that many persons have given up the cultivation of this noble fruit. This should not be, when some perseverance for two seasons will so far decrease its numbers in your own grounds as to secure a sufficient crop of fruit annually. The remedy consists in jarring the trees early in the morning, having sheets spread under them to receive the beetles as they fall. They resemble dead bugs; destroy them at once; and every day gather all fallen plums and put

in boiling water, for they contain the worm of the future curculio. Some careless people allow all fallen plums to remain on the gronnd until the worm has crawled out and taken up its snug winter quarters in the earth, only to come out with increased numbers the season following; these persons are not equal to the situation; for depend upon it, no lazy fellow's application will ever put down the curculio: and all nostrums are worse than useless, for they damage the trees without disturbing his *sublime* highness; the little Turk revels in villainous mixtures. You should commence this method of fight when the plums are of the size of small peas, and continue daily to the middle of July. There are few sections free from this pest. I am told the country about Goderich is free from its ravages; I hope the good people there may be able to keep it so.

In conclusion, I have now to remark that, the various abuses to which the plum tree is too often subjected must receive but a short notice; the limits of this paper preclude me from entering on the subject as fully as it deserves. Most assuredly many of these abuses arise from an entire ignorance of the laws governiug the conditions which produce the soundest and healthiest growth of limb and root, of leaf and branch. In one important particular the tree differs from the animal in not being able to move its position, to secure for itself immunity from danger, and good conditions in its struggle for life. In its uncultivated state nature controls the forces or conditions with unerring ability for its perpetuation and hardihood. But under domestication, man does in his own way, to a certain extent, use these forces of nature after his own style. He can supply manures or withhold them; he can bend in this or that way the growing plant; he may so adjust and combine conditions as to produce monstrosities in growth, or organic dwarfs, disease or health. It would be miraculous to find that nature, having a beneficial object in view, had ever applied whale oil soap or lime to the foliage of the plum tree, or rubbed the trunk with coal oil, or used tobacco juce to secure it from the curculio. It would be hard to find nature guilty of supplying crude applications of manures, much less bring it into direct contact by carefully spading it in about the roots. It would be still more difficult to show that she severed roots annually at all comparably with the plough.

If nature is ever to be pushed to the limit of its beauty, its goodness, its grandeur, and its bounty, it must be done in harmony with its laws, and through such means we shall read its love.

THE CULTURE OF THE CURRANT.

To the Directors of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario.

I cannot but think that those fruit productions of the world which are able to assimilate themselves to the greatest variety of climatic influences, spreading themselves through vast territorial ranges, and appearing to be quite at home in the most heterogeneous soils and positions, are those designedly intended for man's greatest use. They appear to minister to his health, and to promote longevity. And of one thing we are certain, they are powerful levers of civilization and morals. For, after all that may be said, it is what we eat that plays the most determined part in our progression. There are few that take time to consider the high social and economical importance of fruit production. I may, on some future occasion, have opportunity to speak of these effects. My object now is to speak of the culture of the currant, one of the oldest fruits in cultivation, of high importance, yet probably the most neglected and least attended to of summer fruits, judging from the wretched specimens under the name sold in our markets. I venture upon this subject less from a hope of offering anything new on so old a theme, as from a sense of duty I owe to those who come after us, in assisting to keep up the status of this profitable and useful fruit. Should the seed of these efforts drop on congenial soil, take root and branch into goodly bushes, bearing fruit, I shall have gained all I seek.

History of the Currant.

This shrub has been long in cultivation. It is a native of the woods and thickets of Europe and America, found in almost all kinds of soil and situations. There are two very

distinct varieties, namely, the *Ribes rubrum*, subdivided into red and white, and the *Ribes nigrum*, or black. There are in all about fifty varieties named; but many of these so nearly approximate each other in flavor, color and manner of growth, that it would be a matter of no importance to give detailed descriptions of them. They can be of little use except to make up collections. Of the white and red there are but five or six worthy of special notice. They have been tested and found suited to our climate in Canada. Highest among them stands the Cherry, a truly noble fruit where properly treated, very large, nearly twice the size of the old red; clusters rather short, berries round and dark red, very acid, large and luxuriant growth, deep green foliage. It is sometimes unproductive, which may be traced to bad treatment. The fruit is greatly improved by allowing it to hang long on the bushes. When allowed to remain in this way till its best qualities are fully developed, pulled in a dry time, mashed fine, with pulverized sugar added an hour before using, it is a dish the palate delights in. The next is the White Grape. Then follow Victoria, La Versaillaise, Red and White Dutch. It is said that the inner bark of all the species, boiled with water, is a popular remedy in jaundice, and by some medical men has been administered in dropsical complaints. There are two varieties of Black, the English and Naples. The fruit of either of these, made into jam and jelly, is used with much success in the cure of quinsies. The leaves are fragrant, and an infusion of them in the manner of tea is fragrant, and by some preferred to the Chinese tea plant. The young leaves tinge common spirits so as to resemble brandy, and an infusion of the young roots is beneficially used in eruptive fevers. I mention these various purposes for which we make this shrub administer to our wants. By compressing the juice of the well ripened red kinds, and boiling with an equal weight of refined white sugar, you get a healthy and agreeable jelly, such as is used for culinary purposes and in sauces. By mixing with this again sugar and water, a most palatable cooling summer beverage is obtained, far preferable to most of those summer drinks retailed at ten cents per glass. It ought to be more generally known that the pure juice of the well ripened red kinds is a valuable remedy in obstruction of the bowels. It readily quenches thirst by its cooling effects in the stomach, and is therefore extremely valuable in febrile complaints. By making a mash of the well-ripened berries, and adding thereto a proper quantity of sugar and water, and permitting the whole to undergo fermentation, an excellent wine is produced, which improves by keeping, and may be kept many years.

The dried currants of the shops do not belong to the family above named, but are a kind of small grape, grown in great abundance along the shores of the Corinthian Gulf.

Taking it all in all, the subject of our article among small fruits stands second to none, because it can be turned, by virtue of its sweet and acid properties, to such an endless variety of purposes, both in its ripe and green states, that no person possessing a kitchen garden should be without it. It completely fills a space of about two weeks after strawberries, raspberries and cherries have supplied our tables; and besides, it comes in at that particular season of the year when the intense heat of summer bears down so heavily upon our vital force, producing languor and debility, and derangement of that important organ, the liver. There are few tonics which seem to tone up this depletion so well, and in a degree so lasting, as the cooling acid juice of the currant. It would, indeed, be remarkable, were we able to trace exactly the quantitative relation which appears to exist between the body made languid by the dissipation of its acidity in hot weather, and that which is again so effectually supplied to it through the fruit of the currant and other kindred fruits. To the estimable qualities above enumerated, we might add those of profit to the skilled cultivator. The Hon. Marshall P. Wilder says that "a neighbor of his gets currant crops every year that bring him from $800 to $1,300 per acre, all grown under apple trees in an orchard." And I must add to this that some Cherry currants grown on my grounds last season were sold in the Hamilton market at twenty cents per quart, or $6 40 per bushel. High-flavoured and well-grown fruit astonishes people accustomed to the poor, little, acid fruit which finds its way into our market. As a rule, we shall find that the profits derived from good culture are commensurate with the skill and care used in the production. This fruit is, indeed, tripled in size by skilled cultivation.

Propagation.

This is done from cuttings of the previous year's wood of eight or ten inches in length, by rubbing off all the lower buds, only leaving two or three at the top of the cutting, and setting them along trenches made in any good friable soil, with two upper buds out of ground (this should be done at the earliest possible time in the spring, after frost is out of the ground), four inches apart in the rows, keeping down suckers, and the ground lightly cultivated the first and second seasons. This is all they require until set out in the plantation prepared for them in the third year. They will then require such heading in and trimming as suits the system intended to be adopted. Some of these systems we may find under the head of

Trimming and Training.

There are three or four ways of attending to this part of its cultivation. The most usual way seems to be, after sticking them in holes in some convenient out of the way place, just to leave them quietly alone to sucker up as nature directs, out of sod, in thick matted masses, as a happy and safe retreat for insects. I followed this plan for a short time, signally failed to get good fruit, and will not recommend it.

Another way is to train them up in single stem, which may be allowed to form a miniature tree head, about one foot from the ground, by pinching in the annual growth. This system will give satisfaction if the ground be kept clean from grass and weeds, and lightly cultivated, that is to say, by harrowing the surface with a rake made for the purpose. This is to keep the ground mellow and from baking, which is as important in this as in other cultivation. The exposure of the soil to the free action of the air is highly essential, but the ground should be kept constantly mulched with well decomposed manures during the dryest and hottest parts of the summer, and should have several applications of liquid manures, well diluted, at intervals, and just before showers. The bush will be short-lived under this plan of training, no suckers being allowed to grow.

Another way is to carry up three main stems to any height they can be made to grow, fastened to stakes made for the purpose, eight feet long split from cedar posts. I have quite a number trained in this way, from six to seven feet high. The result is gratifying. They bear well, and I can renew them from suckers. They require summer pinching in to make them look uniform. This can only be learned by practice. Thus trimmed and trained, they afford a better chance to battle with insects, and success in this is most decidedly one of the essential things, and the fruit is always clean, high up, and very ornamental.

There is also one other way, and the most profitable of all, because you will by this be enabled to keep up a constant succession of bearing wood from sprouts annually sent up, and it secures a greater area of bearing space than either of the two systems above described. It will at the same time contain its little drawbacks in the shape of difficulties in getting at insects. Yet, upon the whole, I should recommend it as the most profitable. Secure five or six of the finest canes sprouted from the main stool, rubbing or cutting all others away. Let these grow into bearing bushes, keeping the laterals shortened in and the head thinned out. From time to time take up a renewal cane as often as any of the old ones seem to be losing vigour, cut away the old one and replace it with the young one, keeping all side shoots rubbed off, say eight inches from the ground. You will thus obtain constant bearing bushes. The fruit will not colour quite so well as in the last mentioned system, but you will have more of it.

Manuring.

This should be done with the best composted manure, applied to the surface. And here let me emphasize the word surface, for by no means would I have you understand that it should be forked into the soil, among the tender feeders which lie below the surface, for by rudely separating these from the main stem, you are destroying the very vehicle which can alone convey to the plant the food you have supplied. It is therefore better to apply to the surface, just before a shower, a sprinkling of liquid manure made from a compound of stable manure, cow-dung, nightsoil and hen-dung, with a little lime, salt and wood ashes added. These should be well incorporated, and placed in a large

tank with a small flood-gate at the bottom to draw off the liquor. One quart of this to a pail of water is sufficient for each bush, applied to the soil with a watering-pot. Keep a top mulching under the bushes, for the roots coming so near the surface would suffer from the intense heat of summer. This question of the application of manures to the currant is a fundamental condition of success. A slight investigation of the physiology of the currant tree will permit us to see this point clearly. The immense load of fruit it bears in proportion to its size would indicate an equivalent in number and quantity of feeders. Upon removing a bush, which has not been previously mutilated, from the ground, we find this truth established. In other words, the correlation of force between the fruit and root and foliage is such, that if the balance of power is destroyed by mutilation of one or the other, of root or foliage, the fruit result will exhibit the effect. By cutting off the larger roots, we destroy the territory from which immense quantities of radicals may push forth, having their feeding mouths, the spongioles, attached, which can serve but one purpose, namely, that of sucking up the liquid which comes within their reach, and by the attraction and repulsion of the leaf this becomes aerated and elaborated into fruit and tissue. That manures play an important part in supplying the annual waste is now an established fact, as much so as that the steam engine would cease to move if not supplied with heat; and in this we see another proof of Dr. Mayer's philosophy, that "things are but transmuted energies."

Gathering the Fruit.

This should always be done when there is no dew on the fruit, and never immediately after rain, when fruit and bushes are wet. It should be handled carefully, without breaking off all the spurs on which the stems hang, and may be spread out on shelves in a cool room. It will keep many days in this manner, and can be packed in the ordinary strawberry boxes and sent great distances to market.

We may now speak of one of the most important parts of our subject, namely,

Insects and their Destruction.

It may be truly said that success in currant culture depends most particularly upon the effectual destruction of those tribes of insects and worms which, at certain seasons of the year, feed upon the foliage with such voracious appetites that whole bushes are soon denuded. In some sections its culture has, on this account, been abandoned; hence the proper management of these insects is a subject of great importance. There are several kinds which make the currant bush their home, at least, during the most destructive stage of their lives, which is when they are in the larva state. Taking them from the egg to the larva, and from the larva to the perfect winged insect, we should constantly give them battle at every stage of their existence, and we should know positively that their death is accomplished by what we do, because, as a rule, it will be found that those remedies are of no great value which only repel without destroying. It will thus necessitate a partial study of their habits, but as this cannot be accomplished by some, I will try to give a few plain rules, so that a little vigilance in watching for the time of their appearance will enable one to fight them with a considerable degree of success. If it were possible to destroy all the larvæ, there would be no moths; but as this is not always possible, we must look after them too.

I will first mention the Borer. This is a worm which burrows through the canes, and is about half an inch long, with a brown head. They come from eggs laid near the buds, are hatched in a few days, and from thence eat their way into the stems. The parent of these worms is a small wasp-like moth, having transparent wings, with a band of black at the tips, These come about the middle of June, and lay their eggs as mentioned above. They are very active, and fly only in the daytime, so by setting shallow pans in convenient places, filled with sweets made like sticky paste, you will capture great numbers, and other game will fall into your nets beside; and as they get somewhat torpid in the cool of the day, they may be taken on the under side of the leaves. Early in the spring of the year you should hunt for the worm in the hollow canes, cut them away and burn the canes. By a little industry and perseverance you will keep the "beastie" under.

The Span or Measuring Worm is in some localities very destructive. It gathers up its body from tail to head, having feet at either extremity, and moves as though it was measuring. It is of a yellowish colour, marked with blackish dots, and is the production of a pale yellowish moth, which lays its eggs on the leaf early in May. The worm changes to a chrysalis under the ground. I would recommend as a remedy a small hand wisp, made from green corn, to be used in brushing the leaves upwards. Upon their first appearance, they are readily swept from the bush to the ground, and may then be destroyed by sweeping the ground with a stiff broom. I recommend this with a great deal of confidence. It is the old method I have used for several years, and I have found it entirely successful. Two or three applications at different times are sufficient; but it should be known that I never allow foliage to grow around the base of my bushes, near the ground. This always affords insects a harbour. There is still another remedy, which consists in dusting the bushes with hellebore from a dredging box or bellows. I have, however, objections to this remedy.

The Aphis or Leaf Louse, which has appeared in my garden recently in such vast numbers, is found to damage the foliage to such an extent as to call for my most vigilant attention. The eggs are deposited under the leaves in the very warm weather of the last of June and first of July. The insect consists of a small, transparent, bright-eyed, long-legged, greenish creature, which can be seen in all stages of development by the aid of the microscope, but the unaided eye cannot detect the egg or young larva. The perfect insect throws off its chrysalis (the shells of which may be seen lying profusely around) on the leaf. They are then fitted for reproduction. It appears to me that several of these changes must take place in one season, from their vastly accumulated numbers, which seem to spring up in so short a time. Like other insects, they feed voraciously, in the larva state. They live by sucking the juices of the leaf, which soon curls up and around the insects, affording them protection against many casualities they would otherwise be subject to. The curled leaves, however, afford fine hunting grounds for the ants and lady-bugs, but the supply is too great for the demand. I get rid of them by several applications of the little hand broom. It is a grand instrument to distub their breeding haunts. By brushing them to the ground you tear them from their food, and their natural condition being thus changed, they perish.

Lastly, I shall speak of the Gooseberry Sawfly, for this is another prodigious pest which appears late in April. It deposits its eggs along the mid-rib, on the under side of the leaf. It soom comes out into a small green worm, which in due course goes into chrysalis in the ground, and in July the perfect insect comes again, lays more eggs, and gives a second crop of worms. The same remedies given above for the span worm, of broom and brush and hellebore, will answer this fellow's case, and in addition I would add for this fly a light, set in a pan of water at night among the bushes; the light attracts, they fly and strike the glass, and tumble into the liquid.

I have now spoken of those insects which in my practice have been the greatest enemy to the currant. I would in conclusion remark, that a close observation of those conditions under which our enemies in the garden are most favourably developed, will often give us the power to control their reproduction; at any rate, if we wish to be successful we must learn their habits. Were it possible to estimate the annual loss which the fruit growers of Canada sustain from the depredations of insects, it would amaze us.

M.

Hamilton, 12th February, 1859.

REPORT ON MR. ARNOLD'S HYBRID GRAPES.

To the Directors of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario.

GENTLEMEN:—Your Committee appointed to visit the grounds of Mr. Chas. Arnold, Sept. 17, 1868, and examine his seedling grapes, having fulfilled their duty, beg to report as follows:—

Among Mr. Arnold's seedlings are five new varieties of grapes, which he has fruited for some years past, and which it was our special business to examine. These have been, until of late, known and referred to under the following numbers: 1, 2, 5, 8 and 16. We found that the vines of all these had suffered from the combined influences of the excessive dry season, and the attacks of a multitude of insects, the results of which were apparent in damaged foliage and an unusual deficiency in size of fruit. Growing alongside of Mr. Arnold's seedlings were the Delaware, Diana, Allen's Hybrid, some of the best of Roger's Hybrids, besides other varieties, all in fruit. These having been subject to the same unfavourable influences, afforded an excellent means of comparison. Judging by the relative size and quality attained by these different varieties, we are of opinion that Mr. Arnold's grapes will, in better soil and situation, and under more favourable circumstances, far exceed anything they have ever shown on his own grounds. Here they have a very exposed position, and a soil scarcely generous enough to bring fruits to any high degree of perfection. It was frequently remarked by members of your Committee that any variety which would stand the exposure to which they were here subject, might with safety be recommended as hardy in almost any portion of our Province.

No. 1. Othello.—This is first in regard to size, and we regard it as superior in flavour to any of the other varieties; the berry is large, black, nearly round, with a beautiful bloom; sweet, with a sufficient amount of acid to prevent cloying, and a little of the peculiar fresh flavour of the frost grape. Flesh moderately firm, will bear chewing, yet tender, and breaking readily in the mouth, without astringency. Seed small compared with size of berry; skin thin, and will bear well chewing; bunch large and well shouldered; an excellent dessert fruit; we regard it as superior in flavour to the Delaware as grown by Mr. Arnold.

No. 2. Cornucopia.—Vine much resembling the Clinton in appearance, but superior in size of berry and bunch, and greatly superior in flavour. Berry small to medium, round, black, sweet, with a very agreeable sprightly flavour, reminding one somewhat of a cherry. Flesh melting with a little more acid than No. 1, with a little astringency. Seeds large, bearing nearly the same proportion to size of berry as in Clinton.

No. 5. Autuchon.—Bunch long, not heavily shouldered. Berry medium size, round, white, with a moderately firm, but readily melting flesh, and an agreeable sprightly flavour something like that of No. 2, yet distinct. Skin thin without astringency, will bear chewing. Much superior to Allen's Hybrids, as grown by Mr. Arnold, and free from mildew.

No. 8. Brant.—Much like No. 2 in bunch and berry. Berry about medium size, round, black, sweet, with a melting flesh and a little more of the frost grape flavour than No. 2. Skin also a little thicker, and slightly astringent. This variety ripens the earliest of any on Mr. Arnold's grounds.

No. 16. Canada.—Resembles Nos. 2 and 8 in appearance, but is a little later in ripening. Berry small to medium, round, black, with a moderately firm flesh, yet tender, and readily breaking up in the mouth; flavour, astringency, and skin very like No. 8. Mr. Arnold assured us that this 16 had not reached its full perfection, and that a few days more would greatly improve it.

We found all the varieties to have ripened their wood well, to be free from mildew, of moderately vigorous growth, and we believe they will prove perfectly hardy without winter protection in most, if not all, parts of the Province. We cordially recommend them to the notice of all those interested in grape culture as well worthy of extensive trial, believing as we do, that under more favourable circumstances they would command, both in regard to size and flavour, higher commendations than those we now give. Mr. Bauer's recent and very careful experiments have proved them as valuable for wine as the best grapes in the best years in Europe. Should they succeed throughout our country, as we hope and believe they will, there is a great field before them.

D. W. Beadle.
John Freed.
Wm. H. Read.
Wm. Saunders.

WINE GRAPES FOR CANADA.

In making a few remarks on grapes for the purpose of wine manufacture, I can only say that, so far as my experience goes, I have not been able to find, besides the Delaware, anything better than the Clinton and the Oporto.

The Clinton used alone is not so valuable as when used in combination with the Oporto. When used with the Oporto it is of great value. The reason of this is that the Clinton does not contain enough gum matter to form a good bodied wine alone, but as the Oporto holds the gums in abundance, by the combination of the two a wine can be made equal to any of the European red wines. None of the German red wines can be compared with it, if properly made.

The Delaware stands first in my estimation, and may be safely compared with the Risling of Germany, from which is made the famous Risling wine. I have used the Delaware, both exclusively pure and in combination with the Diana, and found it always to make a good wine, very much resembling Moselle.

Although I have made wine of the Isabella and Catawba, I cannot speak with satisfaction concerning them. I only made the wine in small quantities. These varieties are not suited to our climate, and should not be planted.

The Concord I find very hardy, but cannot prize it very highly for wine.

I think Mr. Arnold's new grapes, especially the Brant, Canada, Cornucopia and Autuchon, will prove to be good wine grapes.

The Adirondac appears very well to me, and I think it will make a good wine.

I suspect that the Ives seedling, so much talked about, is the same as my Oporto. However, next autumn will decide that question, as I have them both on my place.

After all, we can make an excellent wine from the Clinton, Oporto and Delaware; and I think we shall not find much better wine grapes than these, unless we find them in those new grapes raised by Mr. Arnold, which are certainly very promising.

HENRY BAUER.

Hamilton, Ontario.

METEOROLOGICAL INFLUENCES AFFECTING THE GRAPE.

The November number of the *Gardener's Monthly* for 1868, contains an article upon this subject, given by Dr. J. Stayman, of Leavenworth, Kansas, which should be committed to memory for its genuine worth. The true merits of successful grape culture, through this and similar articles, will very soon come to be understood to depend not so much upon this or that man's peculiarity of soil, system of pruning, training or selection of varieties, &c.. as upon given given quantities of heat, light and moisture. These conditions we know do vary, yet are reducible to certain laws which, if more generally understood, would be of great practical utility to fruit-growers. I therefore hope your paper will copy the entire article for the benefit of its readers, because its true worth is not confined to the grape only, but is equally beneficial to fruit culture generally. The Doctor says :—"If there is a less average than 55 degrees of temperature for the growing months of April, May and June, and a less average than 65 degrees for the maturing months of July, August and September, and less than an average of 50 per cent. of clear sky, there can be no hope of success. But when the temperature averages 60 degrees for the former months, and 70 degrees for the latter, and there is an equal proportion of clear sky, and no change of temperature of more than 50 degrees in 24 hours, other conditions being equal, success will be certain. And where the temperature averages 65 degrees for the first months, and 75 degrees for the latter, other conditions being equal, fruit of the greatest excellence can be raised, and wine of the greatest body and finest quality can be produced." Then he proceeds to give the meteorological condition of various places, both where the grape succeeded the best, and where it did not succeed, conclusively showing that these results were governed by fixed laws, easily understood, and now, happily, within the reach of all cultivators who will take the trouble to make application at the meteorological stations of the Province. I am

not prepared to agree, however, with the doctor's standard, that "there can be no hope of success" where the average is below that above quoted. This, in my opinion, should always be qualified by the statement that success depends quite as much upon the amount of rain-fall and clear sky, as upon the condition of temperature. Now, I think, I shall be able to show, that over a period of three years, round about Hamilton, in latitude 43°, and longitude 79°, with an elevation above the sea of 325 feet, although the temperature is below that given above, grapes of admitted superior excellence can be successfully cultivated, subject, however, to the amount of rain-fall and clear sky. It would be highly satisfactory to hear from other points of the Province. I am of the opinion that in many sections of Ontario, men need not fear to go largely into the cultivation of the vine, where wine of the greatest body and finest quality may be produced. A great deal depends upon the early ripening of the fruit, as well as the conditions above set forth. Take, for instance, the Delaware, several of the Rogers' hybrids, and some others which have lately been introduced, the wine from one of these (the Delaware) is admitted to be of the finest quality, This grape has never failed to perfectly mature its fruit, since it was first cultivated here, except in 1866. July, August and September of this year stand almost unprecedented as regards amount of rain fall, temperature and clear sky, clearly proving that upon these essential conditions hinges success; that therefore we may confidently rely upon meteorological facts to guide us in grape culture. I beg to acknowledge the kindness of A. Macallum, Esq., M.A., meteorological reporter for Hamilton station, for the following abstracts:—

The average of total rain-fall for April, May and June of 1866, was over three inches, for July, August and September, over 4½ inches, while the average temperature for the first three months was 53 degrees 42 minutes, and for the latter 64 degrees 38 minutes, with only 47 per cent. of clear sky for the first three months, and 50 per cent. for the latter. This is far below the average laid down by Dr. Stayman, both in rain-fall and temperature, and the result was, as might be expected, a total failure in the ripening process. But now follows the record of 1867 and 1868, both of which are slightly below the Doctor's average in temperature, yet above it in rain-fall and clear sky, and the result meteorologically indicated success. We did, indeed, have, in 1867, as fine a ripening season as any I have any previous recollection of. Both Catawba and Isabella, late maturing grapes, were this year successfully ripened, and all other and earlier varieties had their saccharine qualities well developed, sufficient for wine of great excellence. Here is the record for 1867:—

April, May and June, average rain-fall in inches	2.3678
July, August, September, average rain-fall	1.5537
April, May, June, average range temperature	52° 40"
July, August, September, average range temperature	67° 64"
April, May, June, per centage of clear sky	42
July, August, September, per centage of clear sky	56

You will now observe, that the success of this year depended upon the small average rain-fall, both during the growing months of April, May and June, and the maturing months of July, August and September, together with the large per centage of clear sky during these latter months. But you will also observe that the temperature was under the average laid down by the Doctor for the growing season, and over it for the maturing season. Now, it may be claimed that the loss in temperature to the one was compensated by gain in the other. It may be so, yet I think the small amount of rainfall played the most important part. Let us see how the matter stands for 1868, being another season of success. Here is the record:—

April, May, June, average rain fall of, in inches	3.0377
July, August, September, average rain-fall of, in inches	2.0123
April, May, June, average temperature of	51° 79"
July, August, September, average temperature of	69° 53"
April, May, June, per centage of clear sky	41
July, August, September, per centage of clear sky	52

The year 1868, as compared with 1867, shows a greater average heat, more rain-fall, and less clear sky, This would again indicate a compensation of the conditions of success. But when the aggregate goes below a certain standard, as it did in 1866, then failure is inevitable. But comparing the aggregate conditions of these two last successful seasons of grape culture, we find an extremely slight variation. Yet, upon the whole, it may be considered as not coming up to the average conditions laid down by Dr. Stayman for success. Yet we had it. This does not, however, affect the meteorological qualifications required for success, which may at all times be confidently relied on, when once the standard is established by experience. Therefore, let me commend this subject to the earnest consideration of all Fruit Growers.

Wm. H. Mills.

Hamilton.

RASPBERRIES IN 1869.

There has been a plentiful crop of raspberries this season. The winter was not sufficiently severe to injure the canes materially, and even the tenderest varieties were only partially killed back. The summer has been cool and wet, so that the fruit has filled out perfectly on most soils, and the berries have attained a good size, though perhaps somewhat impaired in flavour.

The Black Cap varieties are always hardy, and if growing in rich soil, never fail to yield a full crop.

Davison's Thornless and Mammoth Cluster are the two Black-caps most sought after at the present time, the Davison Thornless possessing the advantage of being free from thorns, and the Mammoth Cluster, ripening later, extends the season.

Of the Red varieties, we fruited this season the Clarke, Franconia, Hornet, Imperial, Naomi, Philadelphia, Arnold's Red and Vice-President French. Of these the Hornet and Imperial suffered most from the winter, and the Philadelphia and Arnold's Red suffered the least, indeed not at all. The Hornet is the largest in size, and of good flavour, but suffered from the winter the most of any of the red sorts. The Clarke is a very pleasant flavoured fruit, and of good size. The Franconia lost its foliage very badly this season, and in consequence of this the berries were not as fine in size or flavour as they should have been. We are at a loss to account for the drying up of the foliage on the Franconia canes, but have been disposed to attribute it to lack of sufficient richness of soil. It is a very gross feeder, and seems to thrive best when the ground is covered two or three inches deep with well rotted manure. The Naomi suffered also somewhat in its foliage, but not as seriously as the Franconia. Arnold's Red was well filled with fruit, but the berries are small, and the flavour not high. Philadelphia was loaded with fruit, retained its foliage uninjured, and perfected its crop better than Franconia. The berry is not as large nor as firm as Franconia, but taking winter and summer together, is more hardy, and, for a near market, more profitable. Imperial bore a better crop than Hornet, and is nearly as large. Vice-President French is hardly as large as the Clarke, and to our taste no better in flavour.

Of the yellow varieties, we have not found any to equal Brinckle's Orange. It is of the very finest flavour, large size and an abundant bearer, but in severe winters the canes are a good deal killed back. Yellow Canada, raised by Mr. Charles Arnold, is very early, and fruits again in the autumn, and the canes are perfectly hardy, but the fruit is much smaller and not so fine flavoured as Brinckle's Orange. Souchetti is about the size of Brinckle's Orange, but much more likely to be winter killed, and the flavour no better than that of Yellow Canada. A yellow raspberry that shall be as hardy and vigorous as Arnold's Yellow Canada, and yield as abundant a crop of fruit, as large, and as highly flavoured as Brinckle's Orange, is very much wanted. At present we have to sacrifice both size and flavour in too great a degree to obtain hardihood of plant.

SEEDLING APPLES.

To the Secretary of the Fruit Growers' Association,—

Sir,—There are two Seedling Apples which have attracted considerable attention in this locality. The first was originated by Mr. Daniel Wilkinson, and by him named the "Huron." The seed from which this apple was produced was sown some thirty-four years ago, on lot 25, 3rd Concession, Township of Goderich, where the original tree is now standing. It has been bearing over twenty years, and is still very thrifty and prolific. Several trees have been grafted from it, and bearing several years. It maintains the original character, with a marked improvement in size of fruit and height of colour. A thrifty grower, free from disease, bark of a yellowish gray, smooth wood, tough and strong. Its habit is oval rather than conical, yet more erect than the Rhode Island Greening. The fruit is large, conical striped with bright red or pink, or bright green, red on the sunny side, and covered with a beautiful light coloured bloom, very handsome skin, smooth and bright or glossy. The flavour is delicious, juicy and melting. Season, October and November. This apple has been pronounced the best Autumn dessert apple now known in Canada.

The second is about the same age, and was originated by Mrs. Mary McIntosh, Lot 32, 6th Concession, Township of Goderich. It has spread by grafting into several orchards, and is highly esteemed. It is certainly very distinct both in appearance and flavour. The tree is a rapid grower, hardy and strong—bark a redish yellow and glossy when young. Its habit is erect, though somewhat spreading.

The fruit is oblong, very deeply ribbed, and nearly covered with a very beautiful red skin, smooth and glossy. The small part not red is a clear whitish yellow. The flavour is something like the Winesap; flesh crisp like the Gelliflower, with pink streaks, or light vine coloured flesh; size large to very large. A good and constant bearer, and will keep to March. The apples, when packed, emit a very strong vinous aroma. It is not named.

Peter Adamson.
Secretary, Goderich Hor. Society.

FRUIT REPORT FROM ST. THOMAS, COUNTY OF ELGIN, FOR 1869.

To the Secretary of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario,—

Sir,—In answer to your circular letter of August last, I beg leave to report as follows:—

1. That Strawberry culture has this year been more extensively pursued than ever; and the better varieties are more eagerly sought after, even by those who have paid little attention to fruit growing of any kind. They appear to understand the economy of using good seed. Its fine delicious flavor and cooling properties make the strawberry a great favorite, not only as a dessert, used as it is picked, but for the variety of culinary forms in which it can be preserved for a length of time. This past season all the leading varieties prospered, and produced a plentiful crop. Those that appear best adapted to the soil and climate of this part of Canada are, Wilson's Albany, Bishop's Canada Seedling, and Hooker's Triomphe de Gande. These have been so far tested as to create a demand for them in the neighbourhood for their well known properties as a strawberry.

2. A very fair and bountiful crop from the Cherry tree is the result of this year, in this neighbourhood. There are few orchards without more or less of them; but their cultivation is not extending like that of many other fruits. Household consumption appears to be the sole object, and apart from the few that are sold for immediate table use in their season, they appear to be no other source of profit to the cultivator. The varieties that thrive best are Gov. Wood, Elton, May Duke, Early Purple and Black Heart.

3. The Gooseberry has produced better and saved better this season than it has for many years back. In past years it has been so subject to mildew and to the ravages of the caterpillar, that it has been almost valuless. I have before submitted the remedies which I have found most effectual in preventing mildew and in destroying the caterpillar; so that I need not repeat them here. The varieties that succeed here are Houghton's, Downing's, Whitesmith's, Crown Bob and Roaring Lion.

4. The Plum, although a very valuable fruit, is difficult to cultivate to a very productive point. This season the crop has succeeded very well. It is more general and more plentiful than it has been for years back. With those who have shaken their trees well and have taken ordinary pains to destroy the curculio in proper season, the crop is a very good and very abundant one. The varieties to be seen under cultivation is this neighborhood are Imperial Gage, Yellow Gage, Smith's Orleans, Duane's Purple, Coe's Golden Drop, Gauthrie's Apricot, McLachlins. All these do well where the insect is attended to. The last named is a very great cropper, and the Golden Drop of a delicious flavour.

5. All varieties of the Peach have done well this year. They are everywhere an abundant crop. The early Crawford is the most reliable of these, as it bears almost every season.

6. The moist season has favoured the growth of the Pear, that it is very generally a good crop; and those that I generally recommend are the Madeleine, Bartlett, Tyson, White Dionne, Osband's Summer, Duchess D'Angouleine, Seckel, Vicar of Winkfield, Flemish, Beauty. The fire-blight has made sad havoc with some trees; and the only effectual remedy I have met with is cutting back.

7. Apples—the staple fruit of the country—may be regarded as a failure: very many orchards being absolutely bare. The worm has been very troublesome—devouring all the leaves—but now they have wholly disappeared. The trees are producing a great deal of wood—more than I ever observed in any one season before—and next year will probably witness the heaviest crop of apples ever seen in this section of the country.

8. Grapes are very abundant, and if the frost will hold off long enough to permit them to ripen well, they will prove quite profitable to the cultivator. The successful varieties are the Clinton, Concord, Delaware, Diana, Isabella and Hartford Prolific, Adirondac.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

LUKE BISHOP.

FRUIT REPORT FOR 1869.

(County of Halton).

APPLES.

This crop, although below an average, is rather better than last year, and the samples are finer, and the fruit better flavoured. The early varieties are generally a good crop, and sold readily at 40 to 60 cents per bushel. The apple worm has been scarcely as bad as last year, and has injured the fruit but very slightly. The caterpillar has almost entirely disappeared. The fall and winter apples are of a better quality than usual, and the price is expected to be about $1 to $1.50 per barrel. There has not been any new kinds introduced that I am aware of.

PEARS.

This fruit is an excellent crop this year. The trees are laden with large, finely-flavoured fruit. They are not, however, grown to any extent for market, but are beginning to be cultivated more than formerly. The Bartlett, Bloodgood, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Flemish Beauty, and a number of others, grown from the seed, without names.

CHERRIES

were unusually abundant this year, and of excellent quality. The common red cherry, with a few exceptions, are almost entirely grown; but any of the choice kinds

that are grown are unusually good this year. The large English cherry succeeded better with me this year than it has done in former years.

Plums

have also been a crop that far surpasses any of late years, both in quantity and quality. Very large Washington and Magnum Bonum, Common Blue, Imperial and Green Gages, are the principal varieties grown. The price was comparatively low, being from $1 to $2 per bushel—about one third less than last year. The black knot having done such injury to the trees, and the curculio to the fruit, that people are careless about replacing the trees that were destroyed by it, consequently there were not many trees in bearing condition.

Peaches.

The few trees that are cultivated here have a fair crop this year. They are not grown to any extent in this vicinity.

Grapes

this year, although late will be good, if the Isabella ripens, of which great fears are entertained that it will not. This year, however, is an exception to the general rule. With me they have always ripened in former years, or during my experience—which is four or five years—but owing to so much damp weather, and the frost of the last few nights, which, in some cases, nipped off the clusters as well as the leaves, we fear the result will be poor, unless the weather be uncommonly favourable for this time of the year. The Clinton and other early varieties are mostly ripe. The mildew which appears to have been bad in other places, has done but little harm here. The White Sweet Water is the only one of mine that is slightly affected by it. I have been offered $7 per hundred for all mine that are ripe.

Strawberries

are also an excellent crop this year, and are very extensively cultivated. In the vicinity of Oakville there were 60 acres in bearing this year, and the result was so good last year that there is said to be about 200 acres planted now. In one day, 400 bushels of berries were shipped at Oakville station for Toronto and Montreal. Nine acres were planted in Georgetown this year, and will be in bearing next. Wilson's Albany still continues to be the favorite for the market. They were sold by retail in Milton, (our County Town,) at from 7 to 15 cents per quart.

Currants and Gooseberries,

with the exception of black currents, were very nearly a failure, owing to the ravages of the worm, which, in many cases, stripped the bushes almost entirely of leaves and spoiling the fruit. When I had killed one race of worms by shaking them into a pan and scalding them, another race seemed to succeed them.

Raspberries

were very successful this year. There were several acres under near Oakville known as the Black Cap variety. White ones in gardens were very fine in flavour and very abundant. Also the wild ones were very plentiful.

Blackberries.

I do not know of any being cultivated here. I have planted them twice, but have not succeeded in growing them. I may add that my information is collected from about the middle of the County of Halton; the lake shore will be earlier and more suitable for

some things, and this year is unusually late for fruit of all kinds. I have delayed this report beyond the usual time, in order to get more particular information.

THOMAS CHISHOLM.

Esquesing, Co. Halton, September 30th, 1869.

REPORT OF THE FRUIT CROP IN THAT PART OF THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN LYING SOUTH OF THE MOUNTAIN RANGE, FOR 1869.

To the Secretary of the Fruit Growers' Association :—

SIR,—The year 1869 has been cold, wet, and backward. Fruits are fully two weeks late in maturing than usual.

APPLES.

The apple crop is quite below an average in quantity and quality, being rather small, and without as much richness in flavour as usual. The "Black-spot," as it is called, is worse than ever known before, especially on the Early Joe, Early Harvest, and Golden Sweet, which are nearly worthless. Almost all varieties are more or less affected by it. The Red Astracan, Rambo, Jersey Sweet, Pearmain, Janetting, Dutch Mignonne, Duchess of Oldenberg, Gravenstein, Baldwin, Spitzenberg, Northern Spy, Swaar and Seek-no-further, are slightly touched by it; whilst the Ribston Pippin, Newton Pippin, King of Tomkins County, Roxbury and Golden Russets, especially the latter, are good.

The old natural varieties are better than for some years past. Caterpillars and other insects are not so troublesome as last year.

The growth of wood in all fruit trees is great the present season.

PEARS

are an abundant crop. All varieties, early and late, Dwarfs and Standards, hardy and tender, have done well, so much so, that it is quite difficult to say which is best. The fruit not quite as large as in some years, yet fair and healthy. Trees healthy and thrifty, and no cases of blight, except two or three near the Mountain.

PLUMS,

like Pears, have done well wherever there are trees in fair condition. Curculio not generally bad, and the Black-knot seems to be taking a rest. I notice that it is not so bad in wet seasons as in dry ones.

PEACHES.

There are but few peach orchards. Some farmers and fruit growers have a few trees in their gardens and around buildings, which have this year borne fruit, some of them very heavily.

CHERRIES.

The Late Kentish, or common Red Cherry, has yielded bountifully. Most other varieties have produced well, but some tender ones, such as Early Black, Spanish and Napoleon Bigarreau, Elton, and Coe's Transparent, were more or less injured by the winter.

GRAPES

are late in ripening, but the vines are well loaded, and the fruit of good size, large bunches, and well shouldered. No mildew. The Delaware is rather in advance of all others.

Currants and Gooseberries.

The bushes have produced well, where the worms did not denude them of leaves, and where there were no liberal applications of white hellebore. Carelessness and indifference permit these valuable fruits to be destroyed, when vigilance might save them.

Strawberries, Raspberries and Blackberries,

have all been very prolific. All the native and cultivated varieties seemed to vie with each other as to which should give the greatest yield. Although the crops are abundant, the flavour of those, and of fruits generally, is somewhat deficient.

A. Morse.

Smithville, Lincoln, 4th Oct., 1869.

I send you sample of apple, known here as the "Morse" apple, but to which the Association has given no name as yet. It is not yet fully ripe. If found worthy of a name and prize, or either, please give according to merit.

A. M.

Prizes Offered by the Fruit Growers' Association for the Year 1870.

1. An honorary medal to the originator of any new fruit, which, having been tested, is found to be worthy of being placed among the fruits of its class for cultivation in Ontario.

2. The sum of fifty dollars for the best new seedling late winter apple.

Thirty dollars for the best seedling harvest apple; and

Twenty dollars for the best seedling autumn apple.

These, at least, to be equal to the old popular varieties now in cultivation.

3. The sum of thirty dollars for the best essay on the cultivation of the raspberry, blackberry, strawberry and currant, and

Fifteen dollars for the second best essay thereon.

Each essay not to exceed in length what would be equal to eight printed pages octavo, and to be forwarded to the Secretary, D. W. Beadle, Esq., at St. Catharines, on or before the first day of February, 1870; and each essay to bear a motto and be accompanied with a sealed note, having the motto endorsed upon the outside, and containing within, the name of the author of the essay.

4. The sum of twenty-five dollars for the best collection of insects injurious or beneficial to the various kinds of fruits, showing, as far as possible, the insects in their different stages of development. The collection to be meritorious, and the association to have the right to purchase it at the value fixed by arbitrators.

5. To any person sending to Wm. Saunders, Esq., of London, transportation prepaid, *two thousand* of the plum curculio (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*), the sum of twenty dollars; or sending *one thousand* the sum of ten dollars; or sending *five hundred* the sum of five dollars.

The Treasurer will pay these to any person furnishing him with a certificate from Mr. Saunders that the requisite number of this insect has been received by him from the holder of the certificate, and that the transportation was prepaid.

Persons intending to send these insects to Mr. Saunders will find it very convenient to provide themselves with a strong wide-mouthed vial or small bottle, two-thirds filled with sawdust wet with alcohol, brandy, or strong whisky, into which they can put the curculio alive as they catch them; and keep the vial well corked. The insects will creep into the sawdust, and be preserved by the spirits for many months, until they can be sent to Mr. Saunders. In counting them, Mr. Saunders will reject any insects sent with them that are not the curculio which injures the fruit of the plum.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

APPENDIX (D).

ANALYSIS OF CROP RETURNS FOR THE YEAR 1869.

CROP RETURNS.

(Circular to Secretaries of Electoral Division Agricultural Societies).

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE AND ARTS, ONTARIO,

Toronto, July 21st, 1869.

SIR,—As the most important farm crops are now maturing, I am desirous of procuring reliable information on the state of the harvest in each Electoral Division of the Province, in order to lay before the public, at as early a period as possible, a condensed approximate statement of the results of the present year.

I have, therefore, to request that you will cause to be prepared and returned to my Department, *by the 1st of September next*, as full and correct answers as practicable to the questions appended; and to render this duty as light as possible, I mail you a sufficient number of copies of this Circular to enable you to send one to each Township Society Secretary, or to some reliable person in each Township not having a Society organized, with a request, endorsed on the back, that returns may be made *to you, by the 21st of August* ensuing. You will, on receipt of such statements, have the goodness to make a return, based thereon, of as correct an *average* as may be obtainable under the circumstances.

Since I require only *one* return from each Electoral Division, those which you receive from Township Societies need not be transmitted to my Department.

You will also fill up and retain one copy of the Circular for the future reference of your Society.

Very respectfully,

JOHN CARLING,
Commissioner.

SERIES OF QUESTIONS CONTAINED IN FOREGOING CIRCULAR.

Questions relating to Fall Wheat, Spring Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, Peas, Beans and Hay :—

1. Average per acre ?
2. As compared with 1868 ?
3. Area cultivated as compared with 1868 ?

Questions relating to Corn, Potatoes, Turnips, Carrots, Parsnips and Mangel Wurzel :—

What are the indications for the growing crop ; and the area cultivated compared with 1868 ?

Please furnish any information available as to—

1st. Varieties of Fall Wheat most prolific ?
2nd. Varieties of Spring Wheat most prolific ?
3rd. Extent of damage by the midge, rust, &c., if any ?
4th. Varieties of Wheat least affected by the midge ?
5th. Average quality of the Fall Wheat ?
6th. Average quality of the Spring Wheat ?
7th. Average quality of the Hay crop ?
8th. What is the prospect for Fruit, particularly Apples and Pears ?

ANALYSIS OF CROP RETURNS.

ADDINGTON.

Fall Wheat.—18 bushels per acre ; but little cultivated ; quality good.
Spring Wheat.—19 bushels per acre ; not so good as 1868 ; quality good.
Oats.—40 bushels per acre ; better yield than 1868.
Rye.—15 bushels per acre ; less yield and less cultivated than in 1868.
Barley.—31 bushels per acre ; better yield and more cultivated than 1868.
Peas.—16 bushels per acre ; better yield than last year.
Beans.—Look well, but few cultivated.
Hay.—1½ tons per acre ; better yield and larger area than 1868 ; quality fair.
Corn.—Very inferior on account of cold and wet.
Potatoes.—Good ; more cultivated than in 1868.
Turnips.—Fair ; more cultivated than in 1868.
Carrots.—Good. *Parsnips.*—Very few cultivated.
Mangel Wurzel.—Good ; more cultivated than in 1868.
The "Soules'" Winter Wheat, and "Midgeproof" and "Fife" Spring Wheat, are considered the most prolific. Damage by midge, 25 per cent.; all varieties pretty equally affected. Apples an average ; Pears but little grown.

ALGOMA.

Fall Wheat.—25 bushels ; better than last year ; quality good ; about 300 acres cultivated.
Spring Wheat.—30 bushels ; yield double last year, area increasing, especialy in Manitouline, say 200 acres ; quality excellent. No midge as yet has appeared in this district, and but little rust.
Oats.—20 bushels ; yield a little better ; area increasing, say 1,000 acres.
Rye.—Not grown.
Barley.—25 bushels ; from 2 to 3 hundred acres cultivated.
Peas.—10 bushels ; much damaged by rain ; area about 700 acres.
Beans.—Not cultivated ; too tender.
Hay.—3½ tons ; more than double last year ; quality excellent ; about 1,100 acres.
Indian Corn.—Pretty fair ; about 350 acres on Manitouline.
Potatoes.—Average, about 1,600 acres.

Turnips.—Good; about 400 acres. *Carrots.*—Not cultivated till this year; 8 or 10 acres—promising; the same of Mangolds.

Parsnips.—Do well in gardens.

Fruit.—But little cultivated; the Egg Plum and some others do well at Manitouline. Grain and other crops have been unusually late in consequence of the season.

Brant, South.

Fall Wheat.—20 to 25 bushels; about a fourth more yield, and a sixth more area; quality second rate.

Spring Wheat.—18 bushels; a third greater yield; quality good. "Deihl," "Treadwell" and "Michigan Amber," as Fall, and "Fife" and "Golden Drop" as Spring Wheat, the most prolific. No damage by midge, but a little by rust.

Oats.—40 bushels; double that of last year, and quality excellent.

Rye.—15 bushels; but very little cultivated.

Barley.—30 bushels; double last year, and a fourth more area.

Peas.—25 bushels; 15 bushels more than 1868, but rather less cultivated.

Beans.—None grown for market. *Hay.*—1½ tons; the quality not so good; damaged considerably in making.

Corn.—Not so good as usual on account of weather.

Potatoes.—A large yield and good quality on dry soils, but indications of rot on wet land.

Turnips.—Very good, and greater area sown. *Carrots.*—Promise well; cultivation progressively increasing.

Parsnips.—Grown only in gardens; promising.

Mangel Wurzel.—Not much cultivated; looks well.

Apples and Pears.—Much below an average.

Bothwell.

Fall Wheat.—25 bushels; yield one-fourth more, and area one-seventh more than 1868; quality good.

Spring Wheat.—15 bushels; double last year, but not so much cultivated, as it proved scuh a failure in 1868. "Deihl" and "Treadwell" most prolific Fall Wheat; "Rio Grande" and "Fife" Spring. No midge or rust worth mentioning.

Oats.—45 bushels; 50 per cent. better yield, and one-third more cultivated than in 1868.

Rye.—Little or none grown. *Barley.*—40 bushels; nearly 50 per cent. better yield than last year; colour somewhat injured by wet.

Beans.—Probably 20 bushels; 50 per cent. more area than in 1868.

Hay.—2 tons; quality good. *Corn.*—Indifferent.

Potatoes.—Abundant, but rot has appeared in places. *Turnips, Carrots* and *Mangels* promise well; but few *Parsnips* raised in fields. *Apples*, not very good.

Brockville.

Fall Wheat.—15 bushels; rather better yield than 1868. 30 per cent more area; quality good.

Spring Wheat.—15 bushels; better yield; quality good. The "Club" and "Scotch," the most prolific Spring Wheat. About 10 per cent. injury by midge and rust.

Oats.—30 bushels; much better yield than last year.

Rye.—20 bushels; superior yield to 1868.

Barley.—25 bushels; better yield, and 50 per cent more area.

Peas.—15 bushels; better yield. *Beans*; none cultivated.

Hay.—1½ tons; better than last year; quality generally good.

Corn.—Failure. *Potatoes.*—Large crop; 25 per cent. more area.

Turnips.—Prospect not good; of these and *Carrots, Parsnips*, and *Mangels*, but little cultivated. *Apples* good, but no pears.

Bruce, North.

Fall Wheat.—15 bushels; yield one-third less, but a third more cultivated than last year; quality inferior, from rust.

Spring Wheat.—25 bushels; say 45 per cent. better than 1868; quality promises well. "Treadwell" and "Soules" Fall varieties yield well, the former but little affected by midge. "Fife" the most popular Spring variety. Late Fall and Early Spring much affected by midge, and rust very injurious on Fall Wheat generally.

Oats.—45 bushels; yield four times greater than last year.

Rye.—None cultivated. *Barley.*—28 bushels; twice as much as last year, and double the area.

Peas.—28 bushels; nearly double last year. *Beans.*—Grown only in gardens; an excellent crop.

Hay.—1½ tons; better than 1868, and a larger area; quality good, but some injured in saving. *Corn.*—Very inferior, but little cultivated. *Potatoes.*—A very abundant crop, and a half more cultivated. *Turnips.*—Very promising, and double the area cultivated. *Carrots.*—Luxuriant; and one-half more cultivated. *Parsnips.*—Only grown in gardens, look well. *Mangel Wurtzel.*—A good crop; double at least last year, and culture extending. *Apples.*—Very promising; orchards mostly young.

Bruce, South.

Fall Wheat.—11 bushels; yield about one-third, with a third more cultivated; quality very poor.

Spring Wheat.—22 bushels; double last year, and one-fifth more area; quality good. The "Deihl" and "Treadwell" as Fall, and the "Fife" and "Rio Grande" as Spring Wheat, are considered the most prolific. Much damage was done by the midge, but more by rust and smut. The "Treadwell" and "Deihl" were the varieties least affected.

Oats.—40 bushels; three times last year, and a fourth more area.

Rye.—Not cultivated. *Barley.*—38 bushels; yield much better, and three times as much ground cultivated.

Peas.—30 bushels; double the yield of 1868. *Beans.*—Not grown. *Hay.*—1½ tons; three times th t of last year; quality generally good; some injured by rain in making.

Corn.—But little cultivated; poor from cold and wet.

Potatoes.—Excellent crop. *Turnips.*—Promise a splendid crop, with a third more cultivated. *Carrots.*—The few cultivated look promising. *Parsnips.*—None raised.

Mangel Wurtzel.—None raised. *Apples.*—Good, but *Pears*, as yet, do not seem to thrive.

Cardwell.

Fall Wheat.—25 bushels; better yield than 1868; quality good.

Spring Wheat.—20 bushels; better yield, and quality good. The "Soules" as Fall, and the "Baltic" as Spring, are the most prolific varieties. But very little injury done by midge or rust.

Oats.—30 bushels; much better yield than last year.

Rye.—But little grown. *Barley.*—25 bushels; better yield than 1868, and a third more cultivated.

Peas.—25 bushels; much better crop than last year.

Beans.—None. *Hay.*—1½ tons; better than last year; quality generally good.

Corn.—None. *Potatoes.*—Crop abundant. *Turnips.*—But little grown; promising. *Carrots.*—But little cultivated. *Parsnips.*—Only grown in gardens. *Mangel Wurtzel.*—None. *Apples.*—A good crop; but *Pears* indifferent.

Cornwall Electoral Division.

Fall Wheat.—Very little grown, being generally winter-killed.

Spring Wheat.—25 bushels; much better yield than last year. "Black Sea," most prolific variety; quality good. Considerable damage by midge in places.

Oats.—30 bushels ; much better than 1868.
Rye.—Very little cultivated.
Barley.—28 bushels ; better yield than last year.
Peas.—30 bushels ; much better yield than for some years.
Beans.—Not cultivated as a field crop.
Hay.—2 tons ; nearly double that of last year, and quality very good.
Corn.—Not promising. *Potatoes.*—Good, but some rot.
Turnips, Carrots and *Mangels.*—Very good ; *Parsnips.*—Not cultivated. *Apples*—Good.

Dundas.

Fall Wheat.—30 bushels ; 25 per cent better, and 50 per cent. more area than last year ; quality good.
Spring Wheat.—25 bushels ; a fourth better yield than 1868 ; quality good. "White Flint," Fall, and "Black Sea," Spring, the most prolific, the latter least affected by midge, the damage from which is small.
Oats.—45 bushels ; 25 per cent. better yield than last year.
Rye.—20 bushels ; not much cultivated.
Barley.—40 bushels ; one-third better yield than 1868.
Peas.—15 bushels ; not much sown.
Beans.—Promising ; confined mostly to gardens.
Hay—2 tons ; near three-fourths more than 1868 ; quality good.
Corn.—Very poor ; weather has been too cold and wet.
Potatoes.—Very good. *Turnips, Carrots, Parsnips* and *Mangels.*—Promising ; but little grown as field crops. *Apples.*—Good. *Pears.*—None.

Durham, East.

Fall Wheat.—24 bushels ; yield 20 per cent more than 1868 ; quality very good.
Spring Wheat.—18 bushels ; 25 per cent better yield, and of good quality. The most productive, "Soules." "Club" and "Fife." Fall Wheat, in places, damaged by rust, and Spring Wheat damaged 25 per cent. by midge. Late sown "Fife" the least affected.
Oats.—40 bushels ; double last year.
Rye.—15 bushels ; not much cultivated.
Barley.—33 bushels ; yield twice as much as in 1868, and 30 per cent. more area.
Peas.—24 bushels ; 30 per cent. better yield, but 10 per cent. less area. *Beans*—not cultivated in fields.
Hay.—1½ tons ; a larger yield, but damaged in some places in making.
Corn.—Prospect unfavorable ; less cultivated.
Potatoes.—Remarkably good ; the rot in some soils very destructive.
Turnips.—Very good ; and 20 per cent more under cultivation. *Carrots* and *Mangolds* promise heavy crops.
Apples are an average crop. *Pears.*—Good, but not much grown.

Elgin, East.

Fall Wheat.—18 bushels ; yield a little better, and 15 per cent. more area than last year ; quality not first-rate.
Spring Wheat.—15 bushels ; better yield : 25 per cent. less area ; quality good. Damage by rust, 15 per cent ; less damage by midge than for the last twelve years.
Oats.—45 bushels ; 50 per cent. better yield, and 15 per cent. increased area.
Rye.—Not cultivated. *Barley.*—35 bushels ; a fourth more yield, and 10 per cent increased area.
Peas.—20 bushels. *Beans.*—Not a field crop.
Hay.—1½ tons ; generally more or less injured in saving.

Corn.—Indications not promising; 20 per cent. less area.
Potatoes promise an abundant crop, but likely to rot in places.
Turnips.—Very good, particularly Swedes. *Carrots* and *Mangels.*—Good. *Parsnips.*—Not a field crop.
Apples.—Rather poor; but *Pears* abundant.

ESSEX.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels; increased yield, 15 per cent, and area, 20 per cent; quality second rate.
Spring Wheat.—12 bushels; yield about as last year; area decreased 10 per cent; quality rather indifferent. The most prolific Fall varieties, "Treadwell," "Midge-proof," "Mediterranean" and "Wild Goose"; but very little damage from midge or rust.
Oats—35 bushels; yield 20 per cent. better than 1868.
Rye.—12 bushels; not much cultivated.
Barley.—30 bushels; increased yield of 20 per cent.
Peas.—20 bushels. *Beans.*—Very few sown.
Hay.—1½ tons; increased yield of 20 per cent; quality good.
Corn.—The indications are only half a crop.
Potatoes.—A large yield; area increased 10 per cent.
Turnips and other root crops not much cultivated.
Apples, &c.—Good.

FRONTENAC.

Fall Wheat.—25 bushels; yield as good as last year; quality good.
Spring Wheat.—20 bushels; better yield than 1868; quality good. "Midge-proof," as Fall, and "China" and "Black Sea," as Spring, the most prolific. "Fife" and "Club" the most hardy.
Oats.—40 bushels; 25 per cent better yield than 1868.
Rye.—20 bushels; rather better yield.
Barley.—35 bushels; one-third better yield, and 50 per cent. more area than last year.
Peas.—25 bushels; yield double last year.
Beans.—None cultivated. *Hay.*—1½ tons; better yield, and quality generally good. *Corn.*—Indifferent.
Potatoes.—Favorable. *Turnips.*—Very promising. *Carrots.*—Good; more cultivated. *Mangel Wurtzel.*—The same.
Apples.—Abundant.

GLENGARRY.

Fall Wheat.—25 bushels; not much cultivated; quality good.
Spring Wheat.—Never looked better—late; none yet harvested. White Wheat, "Black Sea," the most productive. Midge has been disappearing these three years, and no rust this. "Black Sea" the least affected.
Oats.—A great crop; better than average for the last 15 years.
Rye.—Very little sown.
Barley.—Very good; better than an average.
Peas.—Rather under an average.
Beans.—Good; but not much sown.
Hay.—2½ tons, a common yield; quality as well as quantity superior.
Corn.—Late coming on; but promises a fair crop.
Potatoes.—Much injury anticipated from blight and rot.
Turnips.—A fair crop, *Carrots.*—Very good. *Mangels.*—But few cultivated; prospect good.
Apples.—A good crop. *Pears.*—None.

Grenville, South.

Fall Wheat.—Very poor; badly injured by rust; but little midge; quality inferior.

Spring Wheat.—10 bushels; yield a little better, and quality about equal to last year. More sown, both of fall and spring wheat. "Midge-proof," and "Black Sea," considered the hardiest and most productive.

Oats.—25 bushels; yield greater than last year.

Rye.—20 bushels. *Barley.*—30 bushels; better yield, and more cultivated.

Peas.—25 bushels. *Beans.*—50 bushels; much better yield, and more cultivated.

Hay.—1¼ tons; yield double, and more area; quality extra good.

Corn.—Not promising, but little cultivated.

Potatoes.—Good, and a large amount planted.

Turnips.—Promising; a larger breadth sown.

Carrots.—Splendid; yield will be immense. *Mangels.*—Very good.

Apples.—A good crop.

Haldimand.

Fall Wheat.—25 bushels; a sixth more than last year, and a fourth more area; quality good.

Spring Wheat.—15 bushels; yield a fourth less than 1868, and quality rather indifferent. "Deihl," "White Mediterranean," "Soules," "California Flint," "Golden Drop" and "Fife," are regarded as the most yielding sorts. No midge; but rust on late-sown, damaged 50 per cent.

Oats.—40 bushels; a much larger yield, and a fourth more area than last year. *Rye.*—But little cultivated.

Barley.—25 bushels; plump, but mostly rather low in colour.

Peas.—25 bushels; a fourth better crop, and one-eighth more cultivated than last year. *Beans.*—Good, but confined to gardens.

Hay.—1¼ tons; quality generally good, but some damaged by wet.

Potatoes.—Yield will be heavy; but indicate disease, particularly on wet soils; an eighth more area.

Turnips.—Will produce largely; cultivation extending. *Carrots*, *Parsnips* and *Mangels.*—Very promising, but not largely grown.

Fruit, Apples, &c.—Generally good.

"It is probable there will not be more than three quarters as much wheat sown this fall in this section as last year, mainly in consequence of the unusual lateness of the present harvest."

Halton.

Fall Wheat.—25 bushels; 20 per cent. better yield, and 50 per cent. more area than last year; quality good.

Spring Wheat.—20 bushels; better yield than 1868; quality good. "Deihl," "Treadwell," "Amber," among most prolific Fall Wheat, and "Rio Grande," Spring. Midge and rust did but slight injury.

Oats.—50 bushels; more than double last year.

Rye.—Very little cultivated.

Barley.—40 bushels; 20 per cent, better yield, and 10 per cent. more area than 1868.

Beans.—Good; but chiefly confined to domestic use.

Hay.—1½ tons; much better than last year; some injured in making. *Corn.*—Fair.

Potatoes.—Very good; 10 per cent. more cultivated.

Turnips.—Good; area largely increased.

Carrots.—An average. *Parsnips.*—Look well; but little cultivated.

Mangel Wurtzel—Good. *Apples.*—Below an average. *Dwarf Pears.*—A good crop.

Hastings, North.

Fall Wheat.—10 bushels; yield inferior to 1868; quality good.

Spring Wheat.— 17 bushels; better than last year; quality excellent. Most prolific Fall, "Soules;" Spring, "China," for light soils, "Fife," and "Club," for clay or strong loams. Midge damaged badly Fall Wheat. Johnston's midge-proof least affected.

Oats.—35 bushels; better yield than 1868.

Rye.—13 bushels; inferior to last year in quantity.

Barley.—20 bushels; better yield.

Peas—16 bushels; double last year.

Beans.—30 bushels; better yield, but not much grown.

Hay.—1½ tons; double last year; good quality in general.

Turnips.—Pretty fair; not extensively cultivated, owing to the fly, but good patches may be seen on new land on Hastings Road. *Carrots, Parsnips and Mangels.*—Very little cultivated; all are pretty good.

Hastings, East.

Fall Wheat.—24 bushels; better yield than last year; quality good.

Spring Wheat.—20 bushels; yield a third larger; good quality. Most prolific varieties, "Midge-proof" and "Johnston's," for Fall; "Fife" and "China," for Spring. Only slightly damaged by midge or rust.

Oats.—35 bushels; much better than last year.

Rye.—20 bushels; better yield.

Barley.—35 bushels; a sixth more per acre, and a fourth more area.

Peas.—20 bushels; nearly double last year.

Beans.—But little cultivated.

Hay.—1½ tons; heavier crop, but quality injured by wet.

Corn.—Not promising. *Potatoes.*—Good, and a larger breadth than last year.

Turnips, Carrots and Mangels.—Promise abundantly, but not extensively cultivated; the latter a fourth more area than last year.

Apples.—Below an average. *Pears.*—Good.

Hastings, West.

Fall Wheat.—25 bushels; better than last year; quality good.

Spring Wheat.—30 bushels; greater yield, and greatest breadth ever sown; quality excellent. The "Baldwin" most prolific as a Winter Wheat; "Fife" as Spring; "China" is also good. No damage by rust, and very little, if any, by midge. "Baldwin" and "Fife," considered the most midge proof.

Oats.—35 bushels; better yield and considerably more sown.

Rye.—15 bushels; much killed during winter and spring.

Barley.—40 bushels; heavier, but discolored; a fourth more area than last year.

Peas.—30 bushels; but less sown this year.

Beans.—Good; chiefly confined to gardens.

Hay.—2½ tons; the heaviest crop ever remembered; early cutting damaged; the latter got in good condition.

Corn.—Not as good as usual.

Potatoes.—Very good; a fourth more planted.

Turnips.—Good, but not much sown. *Carrots* and *Parsnips.*—But little cultivated. *Mangels*, very good, and about a fourth more sown.

Apples, Pears, Plums and *Cherries.*—All good.

Huron, North.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels; a third less yield, and a fifth more area than last year; quality inferior.

Spring Wheat.—20 bushels; quality fair; area somewhat diminished. Damage by rust and midge in some places very great; probably one half the Fall Wheat; "Deihl" and "Treadwell" the least affected.

Oats.—40 bushels; a tenth more yield than last year.

Rye,—Little or none grown.

Barley.—35 bushels.

Peas.—About 30 bushels; nearly a third more than in 1868; and the area cultivated nearly double.

Beans.—None grown as a field crop.

Hay.—1½ tons; nearly half ton less; quality poor.

Corn.—Very little cultivated; prospects indifferent.

Potatoes.—A very heavy crop, except in districts where disease is rife.

Turnips and *Carrots* will be very good, the latter probably double that of last year. *Mangels*.—Heavy.

Fruit.—Generally a fair crop.

Huron, South.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels; yield less, but area more than last year; quality inferior. "Deihl," "Treadwell" and "Soules," the most prolific.

Spring Wheat.—11 bushels; quality indifferent; "Fife," the most prolific; "Deihl," "Treadwell," "Amber," "Mediterranean" least affected by midge, which has done comparitively little injury this year; but the rust has injured the Wheat, at least one-third.

Oats.—35 bushels; better than last year.

Rye.—None cultivated.

Barley.—25 bushels; yield less than last year, and the grain much discolored.

Peas.—20 bushels; yield and area about the same as last year.

Hay.—1½ tons; quality variable; the early cut much injured; the late, good.

Potatoes.—Below an average; area nearly the same; badly diseased in many places.

Turnips.—Not very promising; weather has been too wet.

Carrots.—Excellent, and culture extending, which also applies to *Mangels*. The season altogether has been too wet for crops generally on the soils of this county.

Fruit.—Apples about half a crop; quality good.

Kent.

Fall Wheat.—25 bushels; better yield and fair quality,

Spring Wheat.—20 bushels; 4 to 10 bushels more; quality pretty fair. Most productive varieties, "Treadwell," "White Chaff" and "Rio Grande." But little midge or rust.

Oats.—35 to 40 bushels; better yield than last year.

Rye.—None cultivated.

Barley.—25 to 30 bushels. *Pears*.—15 to 20 bushels.

Hay.—1½ tons; quality not first-class, some injured by rain.

Corn.—Not promising. *Potatoes*.—Promise a heavy crop.

Turnips, and other root crops, not much cultivated.

Apples.—Not very good.

Lambton.

Fall Wheat.—18 to 20 bushels; yield generally better, and probably one-half more cultivated than last year; quality fair.

Spring Wheat.—16 bushels; quality fair. "Treadwell," the most prolific Fall, and Western Midge-proof" and "'Fife" Spring Wheat. Damage by midge slight; rust and blight, perhaps, 20 per cent. Amber Midge-proof, least affected, but quality inferior and crop small.

Oats.—40 bushels; (in many cases as high as 60 bushels); yield about 25 per cent better, and one-fifth more area than last year.

Rye.—Very little cultivated; but would produce well.

Barley.—30 bushels; about 20 per cent better yield, and probably a fourth more cultivated than last year; quality not so fine.

Peas.—18 bushels; under an average and injured by wet.

Beans.—Only cultivated in small patches. *Hay.*—1½ tons; quality rather inferior. *Corn.*—Inferior; not much cultivated. *Potatoes.*—Crop large; quality good; but signs of rot in many places.

Turnips.—Middling; less cultivated than formerly, on account of the ravages of the fly.

Carrots.—Very good; one-fifth greater area; ought to be more extensively cultivated.

Mangel Wurtzel.—Very good; area a fourth greater than last year.

Parsnips.—Very promising; but few cultivated.

Apples.—Good. *Pears*—Moderate. *Plums.*—Much injured by curculio. *Peaches* and *Cherries.*—Not much grown.

Lanark, North.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels; a third more area; quality variable; injured by rust on heavy land.

Spring Wheat.—25 to 30 bushels; fully equal to 1868. Most productive, "Soules" and "Fife," on heavy soils; "Black Sea" and "China" on light. Late sown Fall Wheat damaged one-third by rust; Spring Wheat in some places by midge. Bearded varieties least affected.

Oats.—40 bushels; yield two-thirds more than last year. *Rye.*—None grown. *Barley.*—30 bushels; double yield, and one-third more cultivated.

Peas.—30 bushels; yield twice that of last year.

Beans.—Promising, but late.

Hay.—1½ to 3½ tons; yield very much larger than 1868; quality above an average, except where damaged by rain.

Corn.—Looks pretty well, but late.

Potatoes.—A very great crop, but rotting on wet land.

Turnips.—Look well; but not so much cultivated as formerly. *Carrots.*—Very good; cultivation extending.

Mangels.—Heavy crop; culture increasing.

Apples.—Very good; also *Plums;* no *Pears* raised. Wild fruit very abundant, and of excellent quality.

Leeds, South.

Fall Wheat.—17 bushels; yield 25 per cent better than in 1868; quality very good.

Spring Wheat.—20 bushels; nearly 50 per cent better, and quality excellent. Most prolific, "Bearded," or "Midge-proof," as Fall, and "Black Sea," as Spring; both considered as least affected by the midge, which damaged the "Fife" 25 per cent; "Golden Drop" injured by midge and rust.

Oats.—40 bushels; 50 per cent. better yield.

Rye.—30 bushels; 10 per cent. better.

Barley.—30 bushels; nearly double the yield, and a fourth more area.

Peas.—20 bushels; about twice as much.

Beans.—15 bushels; better than last year; not many raised.

Hay.—1¼ tons; quality first-rate, and much larger crop than last year.

Corn.—Very indifferent, and not much planted.

Potatoes.—Very good. *Turnips, Carrots* and *Mangels.*—Excellent, but not much sown.

Apples.—A good crop; but few *Pears* cultivated.

Leeds and North Grenville.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels; ten per cent. less yield, fifty per cent. more area than last year; quality very inferior.

Spring Wheat.—12 bushels; 25 per cent. less yield and area; quality an average. "Hutchison" and "Black Sea" the most prolific, and least affected by midge, which, with rust, damaged the crop 50 per cent.

Oats.—35 bushels; 50 per cent. better yield and more area. *Rye.*—20 bushels; 20 per cent. better yield, and 30 per cent. more area.

Barley.—30 bushels; 50 per cent. better, and 30 per cent. more cultivated.

Peas.—16 bushels; 50 per cent. better, and 20 per cent. greater area. *Beans.*—25 bushels; 30 per cent. better yield. *Hay.*—1¼ tons; 30 per cent. better, and 10 per cent. more area; quality very good. *Corn.*—Very poor.

Potatoes.—Heavy crop. *Turnips.*—Not good. *Carrots.*—An average; 20 per cent. less area. *Parsnips* and *Mangels.*—Rather inferior.

Apples.—Prospect good.

Middlesex, North.

Fall Wheat.—25 bushels; a fourth more yield than last year; quality good, except the "Midge-proof."

Spring Wheat.—16 bushels; better yield, but much less area than last year; quality generally pretty good. "Soules," "Deihl" and "Treadwell" the most prolific Winter, and "Fife," Spring Wheat. But little damage by rust; about 10 per cent. by midge. "Deihl," "Treadwell" and "Midge-proof" the most hardy, and least affected.

Oats.—40 to 45 bushels; one-fifth more yield, and a fourth more area. *Barley.*—30 bushels; better yield, and double the area cultivated.

Peas.—15 bushels; inferior to last year; much injured by rain. *Beans.*—None cultivated in fields.

Hay.—From 1 to 1½ tons; much injured by wet.

Corn.—Not very promising, nor much grown, but on dry, well worked and manured land, the crop promises better than last year.

Potatoes.—Heavy yield, but badly affected by rot, on moist land especially. "Cups" and "Pink-eyes" the most affected, "Chili" and "Peachblows" the least.

Turnips.—A good crop. *Carrots.*—Excellent; culture extending.

Parsnips.—Not a field crop; and *Mangels* good, but not much cultivated.

Fruit.—Apples.—A fair crod. *Pears.*—Very good. *Plums.*—Generally scarce, but *Grapes* pretty good. Small fruits have been quite an average.

Middlesex, East.

Fall Wheat.—23 bushels; a little less than last year, but double the area; quality fair.

Spring Wheat.—10 bushels; 5 bushels less than last year, and much less area; quality not so good. "Fife" the most prolific; "Treadwell" the most favorite Fall Wheat. The rust injured Fall Wheat 10 bushels per acre, and rust and midge damaged Spring about the same amount. Sorts least affected by midge—"Mediterranean" and "Rio Grande."

Oats.—50 bushels; yield double last year. *Rye.*—But little sown.

Barley.—35 bushels; nearly a third more, and far more area than in 1868. *Peas.*—20 bushels. *Beans.*—None cultivated in fields.

Hay.—2 tons; quality generally good; some injured much by rain.

Corn.—But little planted; indifferent.

Potatoes.—Splendid crop; show indications of rot.

Turnips.—Very promising; but less sown than usual.

Carrots.—Excellent; more cultivated.

Parsnips.—Very good; but not many grown in fields.

Mangels.—Never better; cultivation increasing.

Apples.—About half a crop. *Pears.*—Better than ordinary.

Monck.

Fall Wheat.—25 bushels; better yield, and one-fifth more area than last year; quality good.

Spring Wheat.—20 bushels; good quality. "Mediterranean" and "Deihl," most prolific Fall varieties. No damage by midge or rust.

Oats.—30 bushels; better yield, and a fourth more cultivated than last year. *Rye.*—20 bushels.

Barley.—20 bushels; discoloured.
Peas.—25 bushels; yield a fourth more.
Beans.—Raised only in gardens.
Hay.—1½ tons; damaged by rain. *Corn.*—Good.
Potatoes.—A large crop, but rotting fast.
Turnips, Carrots, Parsnips and Mangels.—All good.
Apples.—Not plentiful. *Pears.*—Good.

NIAGARA.

Fall Wheat.—25 bushels; area cultivated, 25 per cent. more; quality very good.
Spring Wheat.—15 bushels, but very little cultivated; quality fair; "Fife" only variety. The "Deihl" among the most prolific. No damage by midge or rust.
Oats.—50 bushels; yield 25 per cent. better than 1868.
Rye.—Scarcely any raised.
Barley.—40 bushels; yield 50 per cent. better.
Peas.—25 bushels; yield 50 per cent. better. Not now much grown on account of the bug.
Beans.—Scarcely at all cultivated.
Hay.—1½ tons; quality somewhat injured by wet.
Corn.—Unpromising. *Potatoes.*—Heavy crop, but rot commencing.
Turnips, Carrots, Mangels.—Promise well; area increased. *Parsnips.*—Not grown as a field crop. *Apples, Pears, Plums and Peaches.*—Good; but *Grapes* indifferent.

NORTHUMBERLAND, WEST.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels; 2 or 3 bushels per acre more than last year; quality good.
Spring Wheat.—16 to 18 bushels; much better than 1868; less area cultivated, the balance being in Barley; quality fair. Most prolific Fall—"Soules" and "White Flint." Spring "Club" and "Fife." But little damage done by midge or rust.
Oats.—40 bushels; yield 30 per cent. better.
Rye.—16 bushels. *Barley.*—30 bushels; much more cultivated.
Peas.—20 bushels; 50 per cent. better yield.
Beans.—16 bushels; but few grown in the field.
Hay.—1½ tons; rather less than last year; quality inferior from wet.
Corn.—Looks very indifferent. *Potatoes.*—Good; but signs of rot in damp places. *Turnips, Carrots and Mangels.*—Very good. *Parsnips.*—None grown in the field. *Apples.*—Good.

NORTHUMBERLAND, EAST.

Fall Wheat.—22 bushels; yield fully a third better, and a fourth more cultivated than 1868; quality good and plump.
Spring Wheat.—17 bushels, and yield a third better; quality good. Most prolific Fall "Soules" and "Thomas." Spring "Fife." But very little damage done by midge or rust.
Oats.—30 bushels; much better than last year,
Rye.—12 to 13 bushels. *Barley.*—30 bushels; its culture is increasing; a fourth more area sown.
Peas.—20 bushels; better yield; an eighth more area.
Beans.—Very few raised. *Hay.*—1¼ tons; quality middling.
Corn.—Indifferent. *Potatoes.*—Double the crop of last year. *Turnips.*—A third better yield, and a fourth more sown. *Carrots and Mangels.*—Good, but little grown. *Parsnips.*—None. *Apples and Pears.*—Light; but *Plums and Cherries* abundant.

ONTARIO, SOUTH.

(Townships of Whitby and Pickering.)

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels; quality good.

Spring Wheat.—20 to 25 bushels; better yield than last year; quality good; damaged in some places by midge.

Oats.—40 to 45 bushels; yield considerably better than 1868.

Rye.—20 bushels; not extensively grown.

Barley.—30 to 35 bushels; much better yield and more cultivated.

Peas.—20 to 25 bushels. *Beans.*—Good, but few grown.

Hay.—1½ to 1¾ tons; generally injured more or less by wet in the making.

Corn.—Indifferent; too much wet and want of heat.

Potatoes.—A heavy yield, but rotting in places.

Turnips, Carrots and *Mangels.*—Promise an abundant crop; never better. *Parsnips.*—Good, but few raised.

Fruit.—Apples, &c.—Fair crop.

Oxford, North.

Fall Wheat.—25 bushels; yield 20 per cent. better, and area fully 25 per cent. more than 1868; quality large berry, but coloured and soft.

Spring Wheat.—25 bushels; yield 30 per cent. better; area about a tenth less; quality good, but not so white as some years. Most prolific Fall Wheat, "Treadwell" and "Bearded Midge-proof;" Spring, "Scotch" or "Rio Grande," and "Platts' Midge-proof." But very little damage done by midge or rust in early Spring Wheat only.

Oats.—50 bushels; yield 60 per cent. better and 40 per cent. more area than last year.

Rye.—None grown worth mentioning.

Barley.—40 bushels; a fourth better yield.

Peas.—20 bushels; but some pieces not worth threshing.

Beans.—A poor crop; not much cultivated.

Hay.—1½ tons; considerably damaged in many cases.

Corn.—Unpromising. *Potatoes.*—Enormous yield, but rot in some places. *Turnips.*—Excellent on dry land; *Carrots.*—Good and more cultivated; also *Mangels*; but *Parsnips* only cultivated in gardens.

Apples.—Very scarce. *Pears.*—Middling.

Oxford, South.

Fall Wheat.—25 bushels; better yield, and fully a third more cultivated; quality good.

Spring Wheat.—Not harvested; a better yield than 1868. Most prolific Fall, "Deihl," "Soules" and "Mediterranean." "Fife" is probably the best Spring variety here. Some damage done by rust.

Oats.—Look extra well; area somewhat increased.

Rye.—Very little grown. *Barley.*—35 bushels; better yield, and a third more cultivated than last year.

Peas.—30 bushels. *Beans.*—Grown only in limited quantities.

Hay.—1½ tons; better than last year; quality fair.

Corn.—On high and dry land fair; but very backward.

Potatoes.—Did very well the first part of the season, but now show indications of disease.

Turnips, Carrots and *Mangels.*—Promise a good crop. *Parsnips.*—Good, but few cultivated.

Apples and *Pears.*—Pretty good; also *Peaches*; but *Plums* are rotting on the trees.

Peterboro,' East.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels; yield 40 per cent. more than last year; quality fair.

Spring Wheat—18 bushels; yield equal to the preceding, and a fourth more area; quality good. The most prolific Fall, "Treadwell," "Thomas," and "Soules;" Spring, "Clinton," "Club," and "Golden Drop." Slight damage only by rust on low ground. The earliest ripe is least affected by midge.

Oats.—35 bushels; yield double and one-eighth more area than last year.
Rye.—15 bushels; not much grown.
Barley.—30 bushels; yield 33 per cent. better, and one third more sown.
Peas.—25 bushels; 40 per cent. better yield than in 1868.
Beans.—Not sown as a field crop.
Hay.—1¾ tons; a third better than last year; quality slightly damaged by wet. *Corn.*—Indifferent; not grown extensively. *Potatoes.*—150 bushels will apparently be dug. *Turnips* and *Carrots.*—Promise well. *Parsnips* and *Mangels.*—But little cultivated.
Apples.—A good crop.

PETERBOROUGH, WEST.

(*South Monaghan.*)

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels; better yield, but less area; quality middling.
Spring Wheat.—25 bushels; yield better and more cultivated; quality good. "Treadwell," "Soules," and "Redchaff" best winter yielding sorts; "Italian" and "Golden Drop," Spring. But little midge; rust in places very injurious.
Oats.—45 bushels; double last year; area a little more.
Rye.—But little grown. *Barley.*—30 bushels. *Peas.*—25 bushels; yield of the two latter more than last year.
Beans.—Good, but not grown for market.
Hay.—1½ tons; quality second rate. *Potatoes.*—Very good. *Turnips*, *Carrots*, and *Mangels.*—All a heavy yield. *Fruit.*—Generally very good.

PRESCOTT.

Fall Wheat.—Very little cultivated.
Spring Wheat.—25 bushels; yield a third more than in 1868, and of excellent quality. "Black Sea" the most productive; but little damage by midge or rust.
Oats.—30 bushels; nearly three times the yield of last year. *Rye.*—Very little cultivated.
Barley.—20 bushels; 50 per cent. better yield.
Peas.—17 bushels; very much better yield.
Beans.—25 bushels; a third more yield, but 20 per cent. less area.
Hay.—2 tons; a fourth more than last year; quality excellent.
Corn.—Very unpromising on account of cold and wet.
Potatoes.—Indications unpromising; rust on the haulm and rot appearing.
Turnips and other root crops, but very little raised.
Apples are good, and fruits in general. *Pears.*—Not cultivated.

RENFREW, SOUTH.

Fall Wheat.—25 bushels; better yield and more sown than last year; quality good, except where injured by rust.
Spring Wheat.—20 bushels probably; quality in many places injured by midge. Most prolific varieties, Fall—"Bearded White Flint," "Soules," or "Blue Stem." Spring, "Club." Spring Wheat damaged by midge 25 per cent., and Fall Wheat considerably by rust and smut. None has proved midge proof here yet.
Oats.—45 bushels; yield three times that of 1868.
Rye.—25 bushels; not much grown in this riding.
Barley.—25 bushels; yield nearly double, but not much cultivated.
Peas.—22 bushels; yield double that of 1868; late in ripening.
Beans.—Good; but not grown as a field crop.
Hay.—1½ tons; much heavier than last year; quality generally pretty good; some injured by wet.
Potatoes promise a very large yield; with indications of rot.
Turnips and other root crops, promising; but little cultivated.
Apples.—A fair yield; no *Pears* grown.

Simcoe, North.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels; quality not first rate. "Soules" most prolific.

Spring Wheat.—20 bushels; yield a third less than last year; quality pretty good. "Fife," probably, the most productive. Not much injured by midge, but by rust and frost; in some places there is no good Fall Wheat at all.

Oats.—Not ripe, but look well; promise better than last year.

Rye.—Not grown. *Barley.*—30 bushels; a third more sown. *Peas* look well, but not ripe. *Beans* not grown as a field crop. *Hay.*—1½ tons; somewhat injured by wet weather. *Corn.*—Very little sown. *Potatoes.*—In some places injured by frost, otherwise appearances are good. *Turnips* look promising, and an increased breadth sown. *Carrots, Parsnips,* and *Mangels.*—Not much cultivated. *Apples.*—Good.

Simcoe, South.

Fall Wheat.—25 bushels; more cultivated; quality good.

Spring Wheat.—28 bushels; quality superior. "Treadwell" and "Diehl," and "Scotch" and "Chilian" the most prolific varieties. Very little midge, but rust was injurious in places. "Old Midge-proof" and "Treadwell" least affected by the former.

Oats.—40 bushels; weight is heavy. *Rye.*—None grown.

Barley.—38 bushels; quality good, but discolored; a fourth more cultivated.

Peas.—25 bushels. *Beans.*—None.

Hay.—1½ tons; a tenth, at least, damaged badly by wet.

Corn.—But little cultivated.

Potatoes.—Yield very large; symptoms of rot; area greater than last year.

Turnips.—A heavy crop; an eighth more area.

Carrots and *Mangels* are good; but *Parsnips*, none as a field crop.

Apples are mostly a good crop.

Stormont.

Fall Wheat.—25 bushels; better yield, and a fourth more cultivated than last year; quality middling.

Spring Wheat.—20 bushels; yield a fourth more, and an eighth more cultivated; quality excellent. Most prolific Fall, "Bald," or "Zea;" Spring, "Black Sea." Damage by midge or rust, probably one-fifth. "Black Sea" and "Mediterranean" least affected.

Oats.—45 bushels; yield one-half more; area one-quarter less.

Rye.—30 bushels; not much grown. *Barley.*—40 bushels; yield and area a quarter more than in 1868.

Peas.—20 bushels. *Beans.*—But few grown; more cultivated this year.

Hay.—1½ tons; much better than last year; quality injured by rain.

Potatoes.—A good crop; a fourth more cultivated; but rotting in some localities.

Turnips, Carrots and *Parsnips* good; but not extensively grown.

Mangels.—Excellent; one-fourth more cultivated.

Apples.—About two-thirds of a crop; a good many dropping before ripe.

Victoria, North.

Fall Wheat.—18 bushels; of good quality, in South Eldon and Fenelon; but to the North of the Portage road, scarcely 5 bushels, and that of inferior quality. Ravages of the midge from nil to 75 per cent. A blight, caused probably by frost, prevailed through the northern section.

Spring Wheat.—15 bushels; yield better than last year; quality excellent. "Soules" and "Treadwell," the most prolific Fall Wheat; and "Golden Drop" and "Fife" as Spring. The "Treadwell" least affected by midge.

Oats.—35 bushels; much better yield, and an eighth more area.

Rye.—Not cultivated. *Barley.*—25 bushels; much better than last year, and a fourth more area.

Peas.—25 bushels; a fourth more yield. *Beans.*—None raised.
Hay.—1¼ tons; quality excellent. *Corn.*—Inferior.
Potatoes.—Good, in some places; particularly on wet heavy land, badly affected by the rot; in the north the crop is extraordinary.
Turnips and *Carrots* are a heavy crop; but *Parsnips* and *Mangels* are very little grown.
Fruit.—*Apples* are cultivated; but not largely; in Fenelon and South Eldon, the crop is pretty good.

Victoria, South.

(*Verulum.*)

Fall Wheat.—15 bushels; second quality; more cultivated.
Spring Wheat.—18 bushels; first quality. "Club" the most prolific, and "Treadwell" (winter), and least affected by midge. Three-eighths lost by rust.
Oats.—35 bushels; a fourth more cultivated. *Rye.*—None sown.
Barley.—25 bushels; area ¼ more.
Peas.—30 bushels; area one-eighth less.
Beans.—Not grown as a field crop.
Hay.—1½ tons; a sixth more yield. The early cut badly injured by the weather; the later of good quality.
Corn.—But little cultivated; not promising.
Potatoes.—Generally good; better than for several years.
Turnips, Carrots, Parsnips and *Mangels.*—All promising heavy crops.
Fruit.—*Apples.*—Plentiful. *Pears.*—None.

Welland.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels; a fourth more yield than last year; quality good.
Spring Wheat.—12 bushels; better yield, but half less area; quality pretty fair. Most prolific Fall—"Mediterranean," "Diehl" and "Treadwell." Spring—"Fife" and "New York." But little damage by midge or rust. "Mediterranean," "Midge proof" and "Treadwell," least affected by midge.
Oats.—30 bushels; a fourth better yield.
Rye.—14 bushels. *Barley.*—20 bushels; better yield.
Peas.—15 bushels; a third better yield than 1868.
Beans.—15 bushels. *Hay.*—1½ tons; 50 per cent. more. Damaged generally to some extent by rains.
Corn.—Very poor. *Potatoes.*—Heavy crop, but slight indications of rot.
Turnips and *Mangels.*—Promise a good crop. *Carrots and Parsnips.*—Not much grown. *Apples.*—Very fair; but not equal to last year.

Wellington, North.

Fall Wheat.—15 to 20 bushels; yield a third less, and double the area of 1868; quality indifferent.
Spring Wheat.—Late, but promising; a larger yield than last year, but only half the area. "Diehl" and "Treadwell" most productive Fall Wheat, and "Fife," Spring. Rust injured Fall Wheat in some places one-third; "Soules" badly hurt by midge, as also some Spring varieties. "Treadwell" and "Michigan Amber" the least affected.
Oats.—40 or 50 bushels; double that of last year. *Rye.*—None grown. *Barley.*—25 to 30 bushels; yield nearly twice, and area double that of 1868. *Peas.*—18 bushels; yield a fourth more. *Beans.*—None cultivated. *Hay.*—1½ tons; nearly half a ton more, and a fourth more area; quality fair. *Corn.*—Very little grown. *Potatoes.*—Appearance of a large crop; late, and little indications of rot at present. Frost injurious in some places. *Turnips.*—Splendid prospect; twice as much cultivated. *Carrots.*—Very good; nearly three times the area. *Mangels.*—Promising, but not extensively grown.
Apples.—A fair prospect.

Wellington, South.

Fall Wheat.—26 bushels; average 6 bushels more than 1868, and one-fifth more area. Quality good.

Spring Wheat.—23 bushels; 8 bushels per acre more yield than last year; quality good. "Treadwell," "Deihl" and "Soules" as Fall, and "Fife" and "Bearded" as Spring, considered the most prolific. But little damage by midge or rust; the "Treadwell" and "Fife" least affected.

Oats.—50 bushels; yield 35 bushels per acre more than last year.

Rye.—Very little cultivated.

Barley.—30 bushels; yield about the same.

Peas,—27 bushels. *Beans.*—None cultivated in fields.

Hay.—1½ tons; most of the quality inferior.

Corn.—None. *Potatoes.*—Crop large, but rot has already made its appearance.

Turnips.—Very promising. *Carrots, Parsnips, Mangels.*—Not cultivated to any extent. *Apples* and *Pears.*—Good.

Wentworth, South.

Fall Wheat.—28 bushels; quality good; an increase of area.

Spring Wheat.—20 bushels; quality good. "Diehl" and "Treadwell" among the most prolific Fall, and "Fife" Spring Wheat. Little or no midge or rust.

Oats.—35 bushels; yield more, and better quality than last year.

Rye.—A fair crop; not much cultivated.

Barley.—30 bushels; a third more yield.

Peas.—20 bushels; yield 30 per cent. more than 1868.

Beans.—A fair crop, but little grown.

Hay.—1½ tons; quality in most places injured by wet.

Corn.—A poor prospect. *Potatoes.*—An abundant yield, but indications of disease.

Turnips.—Good. *Carrots* and *Mangels*—Fair. *Parsnips.*—Very little grown.

Fruits.—Apples.—Very light. *Pears.*—Good. *Peaches.*—Fair *Plums* and *Small Fruit.*—A full crop.

York, North.

Fall Wheat.—25 bushels; better yield, and a little more cultivated than last year.

Spring Wheat.—20 bushels; considered better crop than 1868. "Soules" and "Diehl" most prolific Fall and "Fife" Spring Wheat. Somewhat damaged by rust and a little midge.

Oats.—40 bushels; better than 1868.

Rye.—20 bushels, but very little cultivated.

Barley.—30 bushels; 20 per cent. better yield, but damaged in colour, and a fourth more area.

Peas.—26 bushels, and a fourth better yield.

Beans.—Grown only as a garden crop.

Hay.—1½ tons; about an average. *Corn.*—Prospect indifferent.

Potatoes.—Very good; no indications of disease, but may be affected by frosts this week.

Turnips.—Good; rather more sown. *Carrots.*—Better than last year; the same of *Mangels.* *Parsnips.*—Grown only in gardens. *Apples.*—Good, but not many *Pears* grown.

York, East.

Fall Wheat.—25 bushels; one third better yield, and one quarter more area than last year. Quality good.

Spring Wheat.—20 bushels; yield 25 per cent. better than 1868; quality good. Most prolific varieties—Fall, "Soules" and "Treadwell." Spring, "Club" and "Fife." But little injured by midge or rust.

Oats.—50 bushels; double the yield of 1868; quality good.
Rye.—Good, but little cultivated.
Barley.—30 bushels; one third better yield, and 25 per cent. more sown than last year.
Peas.—30 bushels; better crop, and more sown than 1868.
Beans.—But little cultivated. *Hay.*—2 tons; some injured by weather, but quality generally fair.
Corn.—A poor crop. *Potatoes.*—An abundant yield.
Turnips.—Very good; promise of 1000 bushels an acre. *Carrots* and *Mangels.*—Very good; from 1000 to 1200 bushels of latter. *Parsnips.*—good; but not many grown. *Apples.*—Scarcely an average.

Estimated average yield of grain per acre, made up from Returns of Electoral Division Societies to the Bureau of Agriculture, for 1868 *and* 1869.

	1869—51 Returns.		1868—47 Returns.	
Fall wheat	21¾	bushels	20⅛	bushels.
Spring wheat	19¼	"	14	"
Oats	39	"	24	"
Rye	18	"	17½	"
Barley	30½	"	22½	"
Peas	22¼	"	14	"

There are no reliable data at hand from which to calculate the number of acres in crop, of the different kinds of grain in Ontario; but the area cultivated for fall wheat in 1869 must have been considerably larger than that of the preceeding year, as 29 Returns out of 51 show an increase, and only one return, a diminution. That destructive pest,—the midge, seems to be on the whole, steadily declining, and several of the older settled districts may now be considered as almost entirely free. In a few of the newer districts the damage during the past season from this cause was, as the Returns indicate, considerable, and the rust and unusually severe and early autumn frosts, in humid and elevated situations, were still more disastrous.

Out of 51 Returns of spring wheat for 1869, 5 report an increase of area, as compared with the preceeding year, and 10 a decrease. In barley 31 Returns show an increase of culture, extending in some cases from 20 to 30 per cent.; while in no instance has a return been made of a decrease. The cultivation of this valuable grain has greatly increased of late years in Ontario, the soil and climate of which seem admirably adapted to produce the finest quality,—a remark that will equally apply to peas, the culture of which, as also that of oats, the returns show to be largely increasing.

In consequence mainly of the unusally severe drought of the summer of 1868, root crops generally were very inferior, and in some instances a total failure; and much of the spring grain, particularly peas, severely suffered thereby. In the present year, all kinds of roots have proved remarkably heavy and generally of good quality, with the exception of potatoes, which have more or less rotted, in many situations. Owing to the unprecedented severe frost which occurred at the end of October, a considerable quantity of turnips and other roots in the colder and more elevated situations was seriously damaged, and in some instances could not be got out of the ground, and, it is feared, must prove useless. Notwithstanding, it is hoped, that as hay and straw, in most sections, have proved abundant, although in some instances much damaged in quality by the wetness of the season, farmers will generally be able to sustain their live stock in thrifty condition, during the trying period of winter

It is proper to state that the preceeding returns were sent in to the Department at various intervals, several were not received, on account of the unusual lateness of the harvest, till the month of November, and it is not improbable, from the peculiar character of the season, that, in a few cases, the averages may have been estimated a little too high.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

APPENDIX (E).

AMOUNTS EXPENDED FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND ARTS IN ONTARIO IN 1869.

No. 1.—Amounts paid to Agricultural Societies in 1869.

Name of Society.	Amount.	Name of Society.	Amount.
	$ cts.		$ cts.
Addington	700 00	*Brought forward*	18,351 00
Algoma	700 00	Huron N	700 00
Brant, N	700 00	Do S	700 00
Do S	700 00	Kent	700 00
Bruce, N	700 00	Kingston	350 00
Do S	700 00	Lambton	700 00
Brockville	350 00	Lanark, N	700 00
Bothwell	700 00	Do S	700 00
Carleton	700 00	Leeds & Grenville, N	700 00
Cardwell	700 00	Leeds, S	700 00
Cornwall	350 00	Lennox	700 00
Durham, E	700 00	Lincoln	700 00
Durham, W	700 00	London	350 00
Dundas	700 00	Middlesex, N	700 00
Elgin, E	700 00	Do E	700 00
Do W	700 00	Do W	700 00
Essex	700 00	Monck	700 00
Frontenac	700 00	Niagara	350 00
Glengarry	700 00	Northumberland, E	700 00
Grenville, S	700 00	Do W	700 00
Grey, N	700 00	Norfolk, N	700 00
Do S	700 00	Do S	700 00
Haldimand	700 00	Ontario, N	700 00
Halton	700 00	Do S	700 00
Hamilton	350 00	Oxford, N	700 00
Hastings, N	700 00	Do S	700 00
Do E	700 00	Ottawa	350 00
Do W.*	501 00	Peel	700 00
Carried forward	18,351 00	*Carried forward*	35,851 00

* This Society did not qualify so as to receive the full amount of the grant, $700.

No. 1.—Amounts paid to Agricultural Societies in 1869.—*Continued.*

Name of Society.	Amount.	Name of Society.	Amount.
	$ cts.		$ cts.
Brought forward	35,851 00	*Brought forward*	44,801 00
Perth, N	700 00	Victoria, N	700 00
Do S	700 00	Do S	700 00
Peterborough, E	700 00	Waterloo, N.*	693 00
Do W	700 00	Do S	700 00
Prescott	700 00	Welland	700 00
Prince Edward	700 00	Wellington, N	700 00
Renfrew, N	700 00	Do C	700 00
Do S	700 00	Do S	700 00
Russell	700 00	Wentworth, N	700 00
Simcoe, N	700 00	Do S	700 00
Do S	700 00	York, N	700 00
Stormont	700 00	Do E	700 00
Toronto	550 00	Do W	700 00
Carried forward	44,801 00	Total	$53,894 00

* This Society did not qualify, so as to receive the full amount of the grant, $700.

No. 2.—Amounts paid to Mechanics' Institutes in 1869.

Name of Institute.	Amount.	Name of Institute.	Amount.
	$ cts.		$ cts.
Paris	150 00	*Brought forward*	1,809 07
Seaforth	200 00	Whitby	150 00
Toronto	200 00	Streetsville	197 00
Schomberg	30 00	Woodstock	200 00
Meaford	107 59	Thorold	100 00
Berlin	103 48	Peterboro'	200 00
Hamilton	200 00	Mitchell	100 00
Bowmanville	125 00	Smith's Falls	40 00
Galt	100 00	Stratford	119 50
Merrickville	63 00	Milton	50 00
Dundas	200 00	Ayr	41 84
Brantford	100 00	Brighton	100 00
Ohawa	200 00	Kingston	200 00
Newmarket	30 00		
		Total	$3,307 41
Carried forward	1,809 07		

No. 3.—Total payments for encouragement of Agriculture and Arts, made in 1869.

Service.	Appropriation.	Expended to 31st Dec., 1869	Unexpended.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Electoral Division Societies, 73 at $700	51,100 00	50,894 00	206 00
Do 1 at $550	550 00	550 00	
Do 7 at $350	2,450 00	2,450 00	
Fruit Growers' Association	350 00	350 00	
Agricultural and Arts Association	10,000 00	10,000 00	
Mechanics' Institutes	4,000 00	3,307 41	692 59
	$68,450 00	$67,551 41	898 59

F. T. JONES,
Accountant.

Department of Agriculture and Arts,
Toronto, 31st December, 1869.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1869.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO., 86 KING STREET WEST.
1869.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE

Commissioner's Report..... 1

Appendices.—

Appendix A.—Report of the Architect and Engineer..... 7

Appendix B.—Report of the Engineer, on Works in Progress..... 25

Appendix C.—Report of the Architect of Lieutenant-Governor's Residence..... 30

Appendix D.—Report of the Engineer, on Drainage..... 31

Appendix E.—Accountant's Statements, Nos. 1, 2 and 3..... 47

Lithographs and Description of Lieutenant-Governor's Residence..... 50

Woodcuts and Description of Lunatic Asylum, London..... 52

Do. do. Deaf and Dumb Institution, Belleville..... 55

Do. do. Lunatic Asylum, Toronto..... 56

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS,

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1869.

To His Excellency the Honourable WILLIAM PEARCE HOWLAND, C.B.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario :—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY :

In compliance with the 18th Section, 28th Chapter of the 32 Vic., passed during the last Session of the Legislature, entitled "An Act respecting the Public Works of Ontario," the following Report is presented :—

A record of the transactions respecting all the works under the control of this Department will be found in the Reports of the Architect and Engineer, the Engineer in charge, and the Architect of the Lieutenant-Governor's Residence, in Appendices A, B and C.

The details of the expenditure during the year will be found in the statements of "Expenditure by the Department of Public Works, Ontario, during 1869, and total cost on construction to 31st December, 1869," and of "Expenditure for Repairs, &c.," given in Appendix E, number 1.

Statements of the "Property purchased by the Department," and "Contracts and Bonds relating to the Public Works of Ontario, entered into with Her Majesty" during 1869, are also given in Appendix E, numbers 2 and 3

Parliament Buildings and Offices.

Further improvements, in addition to those made in 1868, are fully detailed in the annexed Report, Appendix A.

In making the improvements connected with the building of the Lieutenant-Governor's Residence, it was necessary to pull down the building used as an Executive Council Chamber and for Offices connected with the Honourable Attorney-General's Department; and other accommodation had consequently to be provided. Accordingly a suitable house on King Street has been rented and fitted up for the purpose.

The amounts necessary for the maintenance and repair of these buildings are given in the Departmental estimates.

Lieutenant-Governor's Residence.

The progress made by the Contractors in the erection of the building is stated in the annexed Report, Appendix C.

The furniture for the several apartments will soon be completed, and will be placed in the building as soon as it is ready for occupation.

A Re-vote of the unexpended balance of the appropriation, amounting to $33,001.\frac{35}{100}$, is recommended.

Lunatic Asylums.

For detailed information respecting the progress of the several works for the construction, maintenance and repair of these Institutions, reference is made to the Report of the Architect and Engineer, Appendix A.

The improvements and alterations recommended have been approved by me, and the necessary amounts are included in the estimates.

The supplies for the maintenance of the Lunatic Asylums at Toronto, Orillia and Malden, were contracted for after due advertisement, and a considerable saving has been effected in the appropriations.

The recommendation of the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c., respecting the establishment of a Provincial Warehouse for the reception and distribution of supplies, as an economical arrangement for the future, is deserving of consideration.

Registry Office Buildings.

Three new Registry Office buildings have been completed during the year, and five new offices are in progress, as mentioned in the annexed Report, Appendix A.

New Works.

The necessary plans and specifications for the Lunatic Asylum, London, were pre-

pared in the Department, and considerable progress has been made in the construction of the buildings, the details of which are given in the annexed Report, Appendix A.

The plans, specifications and working drawings of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Belleville, were furnished by Mr. Smith, architect, Toronto, who received the first premium for his competition design. The plans for the outbuildings, &c., were prepared in this Department.

The works connected with these buildings have been superintended by officers of the Department, and every assurance is given by the contractors that the buildings will be completed within the specified time.

Improvements.

The improvements of the navigation of inland waters, for which appropriations were granted by the Legislature last Session, consisted of:—a Lock between the Muskoka and Rosseau lakes, in the District of Muskoka, in which a large portion of the "Free Grant Lands" are situate; a Lock and Channel on the Otonabee river at Young's Point, near Peterborough, and a Lock on the Balsam river, between Balsam and Cameron lakes, in the North Riding of Victoria.

The details respecting the progress of these works are given in the annexed Report's Appendices A. and B.

Projected Works.

During the month of October, I made a personal inspection of the works in progress at the Lock between Muskoka and Rosseau, and also examined the proposed site of the Channel between lakes Rosseau and Joseph, and I fully approve of the recommendations of the engineers, as contained in the Appendices A. and B. The cost is stated at $10,000.

During the summer, instructions were given to examine the condition of the Lindsay Lock and Dam, so as to ascertain the cost of repairing the same. It had been represented that the restoration of these works would be a great advantage to the adjacent Counties of Ontario and Victoria. By the expenditure of $21,000 these works can be put in good order, and the navigation of the Scugog river improved. For the reasons given in the annexed Reports, A. and B., the above appropriation is recommended. As this work is at present under the control of the Public Works of the Dominion of Canada, being a portion of the Trent Navigation works, it will be necessary, before any expenditure be made, to make application to the Dominion Government for the transfer of the work, and also for the control of the Scugog river.

The improvement of the Colonization Road, between Washago and Gravenhurst—the main line of communication with the "Free Grant Lands" in the District of Muskoka, is a work of necessity, and is imperatively required to afford immigrants facility of access to those lands. The route and the means of communication are fully explained in the annexed Reports, Appendices A. and B. From these it will be seen that private enterprise has not

been wanting to encourage the settlement of this most interesting District. An appropriation of $25,000 is recommended for this improvement.

The want of an Asylum for the blind has been much felt, and from information which has been laid before the Government, it is considered that a building of the same capacity as the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Belleville would, with the addition of workshops and outbuildings, be sufficient for the purpose. A large amount of land will not be required, five acres being sufficient for the buildings, yards and garden. For the land and the necessary buildings, the sum of $75,000 is recommended.

The Court House and Gaol for the District of Algoma, erected at Sault Sainte Marie, has been transferred to the Province of Ontario by the Dominion of Canada, and it has been reported by the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c., that before the buildings can be occupied, furniture for the court-room and offices, and certain improvements with respect to drainage and alteration of iron doors, are required. The amount estimated is $2,500, which is recommended.

The monument erected at Queenston to the memory of the distinguished General, Sir Isaac Brock, requires repairs, and as the Militia and old residents of this Province were the principal contributors to the fund for its erection, I directed the architect and engineer to make the necessary inspection and estimate. The cost of repair is estimated at $1000, and an appropriation for this amount has been recommended. As this monument has been under the control of the Dominion Government, application for the transfer of it and of the grounds, to the Province of Ontario, will have to be made before any expense is incurred.

Drainage of Lands.

The examination and survey of marsh lands have been continued under my directions.

Mr. Molesworth, C. E., made surveys of the marsh lands in the Township of Elma, in the County of Perth, and in the Township of Brooke, in the County of Lambton; and Mr. Gilmour, C. E., completed his survey of the marsh lands in the Township of Greenock, in the County of Bruce. Their reports thereon, with estimates of the cost of draining these lands, will be found in Appendix D.

Mr. Molesworth has continued his preliminary examinations of marsh lands in other sections of the Province, as fully explained in the same Appendix.

According to his report, 107,000 acres have been surveyed, and approximate estimates of the cost of drainage have been furnished. Besides this, examinations have been made of 263,000 acres which still remain to be surveyed. These surveys will be continued during the winter, when the swamps are frozen, that being the only period of the year when the work is practicable.

There is a large quantity of marsh land which has not yet been examined, the area of which, consequently, has not been estimated.

The estimated cost of draining the marsh lands already surveyed varies from 87 cents

to $1.50 per acre; and the increase in value arising from drainage is estimated at from $4 to $6 per acre. These estimates apply only to drainage by gravitation.

In those sections of the Province, (such as the "low level lands" in Kent and Essex, (44,000 acres,) which were surveyed and reported on last year, and which can be drained only by means of pumping-engines, the cost would be about $4½ per acre,—the improved value being estimated at $10 per acre; shewing a clear profit of $5½ per acre. The annual cost of pumping, including all expenses, is estimated at 10 cents per acre.

From the above estimates, it is evident that the drainage of marsh lands, even in the cases requiring the largest outlay, would yield a large profit after payment of all expenses, independent of the advantages, sanitary and otherwise, which would be derived from such extensive improvements.

In order to make a commencement of these important improvements, I have the honour to recommend that the sum of two hundred thousand dollars be appropriated for the purpose.

In "The Act respecting Public Works of Ontario," provision has been made for the construction of main and branch drains in marsh lands, the lateral drains to be constructed either by the municipalities, or by the owners of private property, under certain conditions respecting payment for the use of the main and branch drains.

As the works connected with the drainage of the marsh lands are likely to be of a much more extensive character than originally intended, powers will be required larger than those contained in the above-mentioned Act. It will, therefore, be necessary to apply to the Legislature for an additional Act to enable the Department to construct the necessary drainage works, and to provide for the re-payment of the expenditure.

"The Arterial Drainage Act" of the Imperial Parliament, which has been in operation in Ireland for twenty-five years, placed the control under the Board of Works for that country, and large expenditures have been made on the application of the various landed proprietors, who have been largely benefited by the improvements; and the results, as far as can be ascertained, have been most beneficial to those portions of the country where drainage works have been carried out, not only in the increased value of the property, but also in the improved condition of the tenantry, and in the sanitary advantages to the localities.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN CARLING,
Commissioner.

Department of Public Works, Ontario,
Toronto, December, 1869.

APPENDICES TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Public Works,

FOR THE YEAR 1869.

APPENDIX A.

REPORT OF THE ARCHITECT AND ENGINEER.

Department of Public Works, Ontario.
Toronto, November 20th, 1869.

The Hon. John Carling, M.P.P.,
Commissioner of Public Works, &c., Ontario.

Sir,—Since the date of my Report on Public Works and Buildings for 1868, in accordance with your directions, "An Act respecting the Public Works of Ontario" was prepared and it was passed during last Session and assented to by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, on the 23rd of January last.

The Act defines the duties of the various officers of the Department, and contains the necessary provisions for the construction, repair and maintenance of Public Works and Buildings.

The necessary powers have also been given for making examinations, surveys and levels of marsh lands, and contracts for the construction and repair of drains and of other requisite works.

By the 36th section, the Commissioner can grant permission to municipalities or individuals to construct lateral or side drains to the main drains, under conditions and payments to be determined by the Commissioner.

In the 41st section, it is provided that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor may "appoint any number of persons, not exceeding three, who shall be Official Arbitrators for Ontario, and who shall arbitrate on, appraise, determine and award the sum which shall be paid to any person in respect of any claim made by such person under this Act, and with whom the Commissioner has not agreed and cannot agree."

As it had been necessary to have some printed forms of agreements and bonds for the construction, &c., of Public Works during 1868 the necessary forms were prepared from those in use by the Department of Public Works for Canada, and adapted to the requirements of this Province. These forms had to be slightly altered when the "Act respecting Public Works" was passed.

In compliance with the 5th section of the "Act respecting the Public Works of Ontario," I have the honour to report on all the Public Works and Buildings under the control of the Department.

Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Several repairs and improvements have been made to these buildings and to the grounds during the present year.

The Chamber of the Legislative Assembly being very imperfectly ventilated, according to your instructions, a large "Griffith's" ventilator of galvanised iron, two feet in diameter, was placed in the roof, over the gas-ring in the centre of the ceiling, and having been found efficient, you directed further improvements to be made ; and a ventilator of similar size and pattern was placed over the ceiling of the public gallery, four ventilators of a smaller size were placed in the ceiling of the Speaker's gallery underneath, and openings were made in the passage in rear of the public gallery, protected by gratings, by which means both galleries are ventilated. With these additions and improvements to the ventilation of the Chamber, the close atmosphere and over-heated air is carried off, and the result is, I believe, satisfactory to all who have attended the present Session of the Legislature.

The glare and heat from the gas-ring in the centre of the Chamber having been much complained of by the Members, an alteration was made, as directed by you, according to a design which I prepared. A double gas-ring was placed about two feet below the ceiling, and the light has been so much increased by the reflectors of corrugated glass which have been placed inside and outside the gas-rings, throwing the light on the floor and sides of the Chamber, that thirty-four gas burners have been dispensed with in the gas-rings, besides the lights in the upper gallery and sides of the Chamber, amounting to twenty-two burners—in all fifty-six—effecting a saving in the consumption of gas of over one hundred and twenty-five cubic feet per hour—at the least computation, $2 per night.

In addition to the saving in the consumption of gas, the ventilation of the Chamber is increased by the heat from the burners, the rarefied air passing upwards through the space between the reflectors to the galvanised iron ventilator in the roof.

The unconsumed gas, which was so much complained of by the members, will be carried off by the increased current of rarefied air, and the discomfort from this source will in future be prevented.

Several repairs of an ordinary character were also made during the year. The amounts are given in the printed Public Accounts, and the totals in the Statement of the Accountant, which will be found in the Appendix.

There were so many repairs constantly required to be done to the carpenter work of the buildings, that it was considered advisable to procure the services of a carpenter. Mr. Donald Grant was appointed by you for that purpose, at the rate of $2 per day, and since he commenced work on the 27th of March last, he has been fully occupied in making necessary repairs, not only at the Parliament Buildings, but also at the Normal School and other Departments.

The work done by him has been executed in a satisfactory manner, and I have found him very trustworthy and diligent in the discharge of his duties.

The time during which he has worked at the Normal School and at the various Departments has been separately charged.

I am satisfied that considerable saving has been effected by this arrangement, independent of the advantage of having a carpenter constantly on hand, as a large amount of time was lost in procuring men from builders, and also in returning after making the repairs ; besides every builder expects his profit on the workmen's time and materials.

The lumber required for repairs has been purchased at first cost, and a sufficient quantity is always kept on hand for the purpose.

If the same arrangement was made with respect to the plumbing, gas-fitting and tinsmith's work, I believe it would be more economical and satisfactory in every respect.

The ground in front of the Parliament Buildings, East Wing, has been filled up, and the drive has been gravelled.

The ground in the rear of the Centre Building and West Wing has also been gravelled, and properly levelled so that the surface water will not flow into the basements as before.

The fences and gates round the grounds have also been repaired and painted, and the grounds west of the Crown Lands Department have been drained and filled in where re-

quired. Some filling is still required on the western portion near Front street, which can be done next year.

Lieutenant-Governor's Residence.

The contractors, Messrs. Grant and Yorke, have made considerable progress during the year, and the works are nearly completed. The contractors are now engaged, according to agreement, in the construction of some additional works, including an entrance lodge.

After due advertisement in the principal newspapers, tenders were received on the 15th of May for the construction of the outbuildings, and the contract was awarded to Mr. John Greenlees. The work is nearly completed.

The Report of the Architect, Mr. Langley, in Appendix C, gives full details of the progress of the works during the year.

By the recent death of Mr. Langley's partner, Mr. Gundry, the responsibility of completing the works connected with the building devolves on Mr. Langley, who is fully competent for the task, as he has erected several buildings in this city as well as in other parts of the Province.

The style and finish of the main building and of the out-buildings are in the highest degree creditable to Mr. Langley and to his late partner, Mr. Gundry, who have discharged the duties entrusted to them by you, with attention and skill.

Tenders have been received for the requisite furniture, and those of Messrs. Jacques & Hay, upholsterers, of this city, being the lowest, were accepted, and the several articles will soon be completed and placed in the building. The several works connected with the buildings and grounds will not be completed this year. It will, therefore, be necessary to procure a re-vote of the amount unexpended of the former appropriation, which will be amply sufficient for all requirements.

As His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor will no doubt occupy the buildings during next year, an appropriation for maintenance and salaries of caretaker and attendants will be required.

Normal School Buildings.

The repairs to these buildings, as well as to the Lunatic Asylums, Osgoode Hall and the Reformatory Prison, having been placed under the control of this Department, the Superintendents and authorities connected with these buildings were notified by the Secretary of this Departments that before any repairs were undertaken it would be necessary to forward a requisition for the same to the Department, when the propriety of making them would be considered by the Commissioner, and if approved, they would be ordered.

I have experienced some difficulty in the endeavour to carry out the instructions with reference to repairs, particularly in reference to the Normal School Buildings, as the voluminous correspondence which has been asked for by the Legislature, will shew when laid before it.

When I examined the buildings in the early part of the year, the roofs were leaking, the planking in the yards, and the plank walks were in a rotting condition, and the buildings generally were out of repair, the woodwork, ceilings and walls of the Normal and Model Schools being apparently in the same condition in which they had been left by the contractors several years ago, without the least indication of renovation in any respect.

In order to preserve the woodwork of buildings it should be painted at least once in every five years. More than double this time has been permitted to elapse, and what is technically termed dilapidations have much increased in consequence, and, as much blame has been attached to the original contractors, I think it only fair to state that they have not been treated with justice in this respect. If ordinary care and attention had been given, these buildings would have presented a different appearance.

It may have been that these buildings were too far distant from the Seat of Government to receive that professional attention which is constantly required, and which cannot be expected from unskilled persons, or it may be that the necessary funds have been denied. Whatever may have been the cause, the effect is as I have mentioned.

During this year the roofs have been repaired, the tin deck roofs have been soldered and painted, and, until the recent severe storm, the roof of the front building was made quite water-tight at a moderate expense, a circumstance which, I am assured, has not occurred since the buildings were constructed.

There are some leaks still in the roofs of the Normal and Model Schools, which have been to a great extent caused by the damage done by persons cleaning the snow off the roofs, who are not accustomed to such work, but which in future will be attended to by proper parties, and the roofs will then be water-tight.

During the winter season the snow must be removed from the roofs after storms, and arrangements will be made for that purpose ; otherwise, from the construction of the roofs, the snow lodges in the vallies and at the eaves, and during succeeding thaws the snow melts and the water backs under the slates.

Several repairs have been made by the carpenter employed at the Parliament Buildings. In the earlier part of the year, the carpenter formerly employed by the Normal School authorities made the several repairs on requisition.

Several repairs have also been made to the boilers and heating apparatus. The accounts for some portion of these repairs have not yet been certified.

The total appropriation for the repairs of these buildings was $1,388, of which $875.67 have been expended, leaving a balance of $512.33, which will be sufficient to pay outstanding accounts.

During next season, the woodwork of the Normal and Model Schools will have to be painted, and the ceilings and walls whitened and colored.

Oak graining will also be required in the museum and passages in the front building.

The planking in the yards is much decayed, and will have to be taken up in the spring, and instead of renewing this planking I propose that gravel should be substituted, with plank walks where necessary.

A requisition was presented some time ago for this purpose, but the balance of the appropriation was not sufficient to cover the cost, and to meet outstanding accounts for necessary repairs and probable outlay on the heating apparatus.

The estimate for repairs for the ensuing year has been included in the estimate for maintenance, but to be under the control of this Department, as before explained.

Osgoode Hall.

Alterations have been made in the Practice Chamber of the Court of Chancery, as requested.

The Bench and seats in the Chamber were removed and a plain table, with chairs substituted. The floor was covered with matting.

The stairs to the court room and the lobby were also covered with matting, and other repairs made.

The stairs to the Judge's room in the Chancery wing were carpeted. The total cost of the above alterations and improvements was $244.45, leaving a balance of $255.55 of the appropriation unexpended.

Some repairs will be required next year to the drains and flagging, which were not undertaken this year, owing to some doubts which arose as to whether the expenditure should be made by the Government or by the Law Society.

The roof will also require some repairs next spring.

The amount of $500 has been included in the estimates for this purpose ; this will be sufficient for all necessary repairs.

Lunatic Asylum, Toronto.

The repairs to this Institution during the year, were of the usual character, consisting of plumbing and gas-fitting work, materials for painting and glazing and carpenter work. The labor for the painting and glazing was performed by the patients, with occasional assistance from painters, and the carpenters were paid monthly, the same as the attendants.

The engineer is also paid monthly, and in the early part of the year assisted the

plumbers and gasfitters who were employed, but latterly the whole of the repairs required have been made by him as directed by the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c.

The principal repairs made were the construction of a new floor to the east verandah of the main building, the joists in several instances being quite rotten; also the brickwork had to be taken down and rebuilt, and the eave trough repaired.

As originally constructed, the down pipes of the main building were of too small diameter, being only 2½ and 3 inches at the eaves, and consequently were liable to be frozen up in severe weather, so that during the succeeding thaws the water backed up under the eaves and slating, and flooded the ceilings.

To remedy this, down pipes, six inches in diameter, have been constructed of galvanized iron, which had been ordered for the roofs of the Hospitals, but being damaged, was not used; the openings in the eaves were enlarged, and it is expected that this alteration will answer the purpose, and prevent damage for the future.

Some years ago, two of the down pipes were enlarged in this manner, since which there has been no complaint of any leaks caused by stoppage, and the alteration has been quite satisfactory.

Fourteen down pipes have been altered this year, as above described, and it is expected that this number will be sufficient, the remaining number not requiring alteration.

The mason has been principally employed in repairing the stone work of the fountain, the plastering in several wards, the drains at the eastern lodge, and the usual taking down of the brickwork of the furnaces, cleaning the coils, repairing the brickwork, and rebuilding the furnaces.

Some alterations were made in the main building and entrance lodges.

In consequence of the above large amount of repairs, and other works of construction, the appropriation will be expended.

The estimate for repairs is included in the maintenance of this Institution for next year, but will be under the control of this Department.

Completing New Wings.

The contractors for the excavators' masons', bricklayers', and stonecutters' work, Messrs. Worthington & Co., whilst engaged in building the brick-work of the first story of the west wing, suddenly stopped the work on the 8th of December last.

In the afternoon of the same day, December 8th, the workmen were withdrawn from the buildings by Messrs. Worthington & Co., and on the following day I instructed the foreman of the works to take charge of all materials, and allow nothing to leave the premises, except by authority.

On the same day, I reported to you that the works had been stopped, and that I had directed the foreman to take charge of all materials and improvements on the ground, and not to allow them to be removed without your authority.

I also directed the contractors for the carpenters' and joiners' work, Messrs. D. & J. McDonald, to cover up the walls of the west wing so as to protect them from the action of the frost during the winter.

This work was satisfactorily performed by them, as on uncovering the walls this spring, the brickwork was in so satisfactory a condition that no portion of it had to be taken down.

Those contractors also proceeded with the carpenter work of the East wing, so that this building was quite ready for the plasterers in the Spring of this year, and no delay was caused to the construction of this building by the stoppage of the work at the west wing.

On the 31st of March last, notices were sent by the Secretary to Messrs. Worthington & Co., and also to their sureties, to the effect that unless the contractors "were prepared to proceed with their contract for the completion of the Wings and Hospitals to the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, within ten days from the service of the notice, the Government would take steps to complete the same, in accordance with the provisions of the contract," also, "that they would be held accountable for any loss or damage that might ensue, in consequence of the delay in the completion of the contract, and for any extra costs and expenditure by reason thereof."

No reply to this communication has been received from the contractors or their sureties.

On the 24th of April you gave instructions for completing the bricklaying and stone-cutting of the East wing, by the employment of workmen, and procuring materials.

The work was proceeded with as rapidly as possible, and the East wing was occupied in October, as stated in my report last year.

After due advertisement, tenders for the completion of the West wing were received on the 15th of May, and the contract was awarded to John Boxall, for the sum of $25,911, and certain materials on the ground. The agreement and bond were signed on the 27th of May. Immediate steps were taken by Mr. Boxall to proceed with the work, and during the summer the progress has been very satisfactory; the building is now roofed in, with the exception of the fifth story in the centre of the wing, which will be completed in a fortnight.

The sashes, with a few exceptions, have been placed in the frames, so that the wing will be completely enclosed in a few days.

During the winter the flagging and carpenter work will be proceeded with, and every exertion will be made to complete this wing, as soon as possible, for the reception of patients. It was expected that this wing would have been completed this year, but owing to the delay, caused by the stoppage of the works last Winter, the completion will be postponed at least nine months, and it will not be ready for occupation until the 1st of September next year.

Tenders were also received on the 15th of May, for the labour required in the construction of the heating apparatus for both wings, the materials being supplied by the Government. The tender of Mr. George Harding for $350 was accepted, and the portion required for the East wing has been performed in a satisfactory manner.

The contractors for the plastering, painting and glazing, plumbing and gas-fitting, tinsmiths' and iron work have executed those portions required for the completion of the East wing in a satisfactory and workmanlike manner.

The locks and window fastenings were supplied by Mr. Lalor, who had previously furnished similar articles for the Hospitals.

The statement of the Accountant in Appendix E. will give the amount of expenditure on these buildings to the 31st of December.

In the original design of this Asylum, prepared by Mr. Howard, the wings were intended to form portions of the main building, the corridors being continuous, and for temporary purposes wooden partitions were constructed across the corridors. As the wings have been built at a distance of thirty feet from the main building, and will only be connected by passages nine feet in width on the ground floor, with open railed passages on the second stories; it will be necessary to take down the wooden partition as above described, and build a brick wall from the foundation across the corridor of the main building for the whole height, and construct iron doors across the openings in the passages, to protect the wings and main building from fire occurring in either.

An estimate for the proposed work has been submitted for your consideration and approval, in order that it may be included in the Estimates for the ensuing year, in case it is considered advisable to do so. The appropriation will cover the cost of building the wall across the corridor at the east wing, and the iron doors for the same as above described.

The Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c., recommends the removal of the coal sheds to a more suitable position, near the railway switch, in a south-west direction from the west wing, as shown on the drawing which has been prepared for the purpose; an estimate of the cost is herewith submitted for your approval.

As the present wood sheds are good frame buildings, and are capable of ornamentation, it has been suggested to make such alterations as may be necessary to form amusement halls for the patients, particularly as the sheds are only a short distance from the main building and wings. These alterations can be made by the carpenters employed at the Asylum. If this be done, two new wood sheds will have to be constructed near the proposed position for the coal sheds; the cost of the same is stated in the estimate submitted.

When the sheds are removed, it will be necessary to construct a tramway, on which light waggons can be run, to convey the coal and wood from the sheds to the rooms in the wings and main building. This tramway will be 1400 feet in length.

The plan prepared shews the arrangement and location of the proposed sheds and tramway, and the cost of the same is stated in the estimate submitted for your consideration and approval. The carpenters at the Asylum can perform the labour required.

When the former contractors for the mason work, &c., of the wings and hospitals, Messrs. Worthington and Co., commenced operations, in 1866, they forwarded a communication, dated May 5th, requesting permission to construct a switch from the Northern Railway into the Asylum grounds, for the purpose of facilitating the delivery of materials. This communication was laid before the late Board of Inspectors of Asylums, Prisons, &c., and the following minute, dated July 12th, 1866, was made respecting the same :— "That the Medical Superintendent is hereby authorized to permit the contractors to lay down a railway track upon the Asylum grounds at such place, and in such direction as he may consider expedient, provided the Contractors shall become bound to abandon the same to Her Majesty at the close of their contract, in its working condition, at a valuation of the materials, as the value may be at the time, not reckoning for any labour expended in making the same, or keeping it in repair, for which Her Majesty is to pay nothing."

The railway track was constructed by Messrs. Worthington & Co., and a large quantity of materials has been brought over it into the Asylum grounds. As it is no longer required, the stone and brickwork of the wings being nearly completed, it will be necessary to decide whether the original arrangement is to be carried out, or whether the rails and ties are to be taken up, and the grounds restored to their former condition.

As there is no probability of the railway track being required for the maintenance of the Asylum buildings, it seems advisable to have it removed. The only way in which it could be made available, would be in the delivery of coal and wood, and as the coal merchants generally (at least those to whom I spoke some time ago), state that it would not make any difference in their tenders, and that they prefer the present method of delivering the fuel by means of carts, I do not see what advantage it would be to the Government to retain the railway track. When the Contractors, Messrs. Worthington & Co., stopped the works at the Asylum buildings, the railway track was, of course, to remain until the completion of the works, according to the arrangement with the late Board of Inspectors, and as those Contractors will be largely indebted to the Government for the amount expended in the completion of the works embraced in their contract, the amount to be paid to them, under the arrangement with the late Board of Inspectors, can be credited to them, and go towards defraying their indebtedness on their contract.

A re-vote for the unexpended balance of the appropriation will be required to complete the west wing.

Furnishing Wings.

An appropriation of $12,000 was made by the Legislature this year, for providing furniture for the wings. As the patients have been moved from the Branch Asylum in the University Park, a large quantity of furniture was available, and only $3,000 of the above amount will be required this year for furnishing the wings. A re-vote for the balance, $9,000, will be necessary to complete the furnishing of the wings.

The Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c., recommended that "one ward in each wing should be set apart for the reception of such patients as are able to pay for the extra attendance and comfort that will through this means be placed at their disposal." In carrying out this arrangement, the furniture and fittings used were of a better character than ordinary ; the same course will be adopted in furnishing the west wing.

New Pumping Engine.

The contractors for this work, Messrs. Dickey, Neill & Co., are now fitting up the engine, and it will be completed this year. The mason work, &c., required in the foundation for the engine, were not included in the contract, as it was intended to have the same built by the mason usually employed at the asylum for repairs. This work is now in hand, and will soon be ready for the bed-plates.

A new floor will have to be constructed round the engine, for fear of accidents from fire. It will be necessary to cover the flooring with flags. The cost of the engine and necessary works will be about $1500 ; being $500 within the amount appropriated.

House for Caretaker.

A frame house, rough-cast on the outside, 24 feet long, 16 feet wide, and a storey and a half in height, with a wood-shed 16 feet by 10 feet attached, has been built for the Caretaker of the engine and lot, and has been occupied for some time.

This building was erected for the amount of the appropriation, $600, by Mr. John Harper, contractor, who performed his work in a very satisfactory and workmanlike manner. The fences round the lot were repaired.

Branch Lunatic Asylum, University Park.

As this building will soon be surrendered to the University authorities, as stated in the Report of the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c., for this year, the patients having been nearly all removed to the parent Institution, the disposal of the various fittings, such as baths, boilers, &c., which have been placed in the building by the late Provincial Government at considerable expense, and with which, no doubt, the Province of Ontario will be charged, will have to be considered. Unless some allowance is made for the fittings, they should be removed, as they can be made available for other buildings.

Early in the month of May, the fence on the north side of the asylum grounds was blown down, and steps were immediately taken to replace it, which was done at an expense of $49.

This was the only charge for repairs during the year, certified by me ; the carpenters employed at the Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, having made the other necessary repairs, being of a trivial character.

It is but justice to Mr. Blair, the steward of this Institution, to state that owing to his careful supervision and timely attention, the cost of the repairs of this building and grounds have been very trifling since they were occupied by patients, extending over a period of thirteen years.

Lunatic Asylums at Malden and Orillia.

The repairs required to these buildings were made on requisition to the Department by the Medical Superintendents, and under their supervision.

Owing to the necessary attention to the discharge of other important duties, I have not been able to visit either of these Institutions during this year. The repairs required were of an ordinary character. The cost of repairs for these Institutions will be included in the estimate for maintenance in the next year, but as before under the control of this Department.

Reformatory, Penetanguishene.

An appropriation of $5000 was made by the Legislature last Session for workshops and works for supplying water, as explained in my report last year.

The sum of $500 was also placed in the estimates for the maintenance of the Reformatory, to be expended in repairs of the old stone barracks near the Bay.

No portion of these amounts has been expended by the Department during the year, owing to a further recommendation from the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c., which would have changed the disposition of the appropriations, as fully set forth in the Report of the Inspector for this year, as follows :—

" With respect to the appropriation of $5000 made last session of Parliament, for the erection of workshops, it became necessary, before determining on plans, to consider the arrangement, not only with a view to the industrial employment of the inmates, but its bearing upon the discipline and general administration of the affairs of the Reformatory, to carry on which successfully it is of great importance that every department of the

Institution should be consolidated and placed upon the new grounds, for it is very obvious that if the workshops, schools, chapels, dining room, and all the other domestic arrangements, are to be transferred to the new buildings, it would be extremely inconvenient to have one-third of the boys occupying dormitory accommodation in the old buildings, who would require to be marched up on every occasion to the Reformatory proper, which at any time would be undesirable, but particularly during winter and rainy weather. For this, and other reasons, I am of opinion that the erection of separate cell dormitories for the accommodation of the boys now confined in the old quarters, should go on simultaneously with the proposed workshops. To accomplish which, I would recommend that a building combining the two services, dormitory and workshop, be erected on the foundation intended in the original plans for the north dormitory; the building to be of the same size as the present rear dormitory, which would give ample space for 60 additional cells, and room for three large workshops, 59 by 38 feet. Through this means the old buildings could be altogether abandoned, and the material be used in the construction of the proposed building. An estimate of the cost of this work has been carefully prepared, which shows that the whole could be done for $15,000, of which $8,000 would be furnished through the labor of the inmates, and the material now on hand, leaving only $7000 to be appropriated by the Legislature.

The Institution when enlarged, would give ample space for the class of prisoners sent to it for the next ten years."

The estimate above alluded to has been made by the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c.; this I have examined, and as it does not include any provision for completing the water supply to the main building which was explained in my report last year, I would recommend that the sum of $1000 in addition, or $8000 in all, be placed in the estimates for the ensuing year to cover all expenses, as contemplated by the Inspector's Report, in case the views expressed in the same should be adopted by the Government.

If the recommendations of the Inspector are carried out, it will be necessary to ascertain the conditions on which the stone barracks have been granted, before they are pulled down as proposed in the report.

The Ordnance lands and buildings generally are now under the control of the Dominion Government at Ottawa, and there is a separate department termed the Ordnance Land Branch, to which the management of the lands and buildings have been entrusted.

I would therefore recommend that a communication be forwarded to the Dominion Government to enquire as to whether any control is still exercised over the Ordnance lands and buildings at Penetanguishene, at present occupied as a Reformatory Prison, and further, whether there would be any objection to remove the buildings and use the old materials in the construction of the workshop and dormitory, to be attached to the new new building.

In the early history of Canada this station was an important military post, and before it is virtually dismantled, it would be only a matter of prudence to make the necessary enquiries as suggested, so as to avoid what might become an unpleasant complication in case objections should be made afterwards.

Registry Office Buildings.

The following Registry Office buildings were reported complete by the several County authorities, and have been inspected and approved, in accordance with your instructions:—

For the County of Lincoln, erected at Saint Catharines.
For the West Riding of Northumberland, erected at Cobourg.
For the County of Renfrew, erected at Pembroke.

The following buildings are in progress, and will soon be completed:—

For the County of Huron, at the Town of Goderich.
For the County of Grey, at the Town of Owen Sound.
For the County of Stormont, at the Town of Cornwall.
For the City of London.

As a building constructed according to the approved lithographed plans would not afford sufficient accommodation for the requirements of the City of Toronto, permission

was given to the City Council to have a suitable plan prepared, which was submitted to and approved by you, but the works have not yet been commenced. I have much pleasure in stating that every disposition has been manifested on the part of the City and County authorities to comply with the Act of the Legislature, and to erect secure and suitable Registry Office buildings.

Court House and Gaol, District of Algoma.

According to your instructions, I made an approximate estimate of the cost of constructing a new drain from the rear of the buildings to the Saint Mary's River. The distance would be 1200 feet according to a plan which I procured from the contractor for the buildings.

As there are springs in the rock in the rear of the buildings, which flood the cellar, it will be necesssary to construct the drain quite round the rear wall, and deeper than the foundation, to tap those springs, and also to carry off the surface water; the present drains to be connected with the proposed drains.

The Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c., reported that the iron doors of the cells should be altered to render them more secure, and that furniture was required for the Court Room and other offices, before the building could be occupied.

The cost of the proposed works and furniture would be $2,500.

Brock's Monument.

The following Report respecting the condition of this interesting and beautiful public monument will explain the repairs that are required, and the improvements recommended to the grounds:—

Department of Public Works, Ontario,
Toronto, October 27th, 1869.

Sir,—I have the honor to report that, according to your instructions, I have made an examination of the state of repairs of Brock's Monument, and the condition of the grounds round the same, at Queenston.

The stonework of the base of the monument should be pointed, and the plastering repaired inside the monument.

Nearly all the glass in the circular openings for light have been broken, and should be replaced.

The walls forming the enclosure at the base of the column have been forced inwards by the frost, the ground inside the enclosure being two feet lower than the outside.

The stonework of the wall on the West side, at the entrance, should be taken down and reset, and the flagging taken up and relaid.

The stone helmet of the armour on the Nort-east corner should be repaired, and the figures pointed.

As the ascent and descent of the stone steps inside the column is rather dangerous without an handrail or some other protection, I would recommend that a galvanised iron rope, one inch in diameter, should be secured to the stonework in the centre, at the top of the column, and wound round the stone swivel until it reaches the floor at the bottom.

This arrangement would, I think, be better than an iron handrail, which would occupy more space than the rope besides being more expensive. If necessary, the rope could be covered with canvass or leather, to protect the hands from chafing.

The joints of the cut stone forming the wall of the enclosure should also be pointed.

I have estimated the cost of the above work to be $400.

On the north-west side of the grounds there is a rail fence, which at present forms no protection, and should be replaced with a stone wall four feet and a half high, built dry, similar to the wall on the west side.

The board fence round the grounds should be straightened and repaired, and the portion on the south side, near the gate entrance, should be coloured with water lime and oil, which would give it a neat appearance besides preserving the wood.

The entrance lodge and gates should be repaired and painted.

To render the grounds more inviting to visitors, it would also be advisable to plant about two hundred trees and repair the walks.

The cost of the above works I have estimated at $600, in all $1000, which I consider absolutely necessary to place the monument and grounds in a proper state of repair.

With respect to improvements, a summer house 60 feet by 20 feet, and carriage shed 40 feet by 12 feet would be a great convenience for persons visiting the grounds with carriages—the cost of the above would be $800.

At the north-west angle of the grounds there is a spring of good water which could be conveyed in an iron pipe round the face of the bank, nearer the monument for the convenience of visitors—the length of the pipe would be 1,500 feet, and would cost $500, including an iron basin and overflow, cup, &c.

Should these improvements and repairs be carried out, the monument and grounds would be made more attractive to visitors than they are at present, and a reasonable fee could be collected to keep the grounds in order for the future.

The state of repair of the monument, and the condition of the fence and grounds are anything but creditable, and if not attended to will in a few years cost a considerable sum to place them in proper order.

I have the honour to remain,
Your obedient servant,

KIVAS TULLY,
A. & E.

Hon. John Carling, Commissioner, &c.,
Department of Public Works, Ontario.

NEW WORKS.

Additional Asylum Accommodation.

In the report of the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c., for 1868, page 22, is recommended—

1st. The acquirement of Rockwood Asylum by the Province of Ontario, for the reception of all lunatics from the eastern section of the province, with a capacity for the accommodation (as required) of 500 patients.

2nd. The establishment of an Asylum for the reception of the same number of patients in the most central and accessible part of the western section of the province.

3rd. The pushing forward, without any delay, of the addition to the Provincial Asylum, which, when completed, will be capable of receiving from 650 to 700 patients.

With respect to the first recommendation, the Inspector reports this year that—

"The arrangement entered into between the Government and the Dominion authorities for the occupation of Rockwood Asylum, has resulted most satisfactorily, and up to the 1st October has given accommodation for 168 lunatics that otherwise would have remained in the gaols of the Province."

The progress of the works connected with the completion of the wings to the Lunatic Asylum at Toronto, has already been explained in the previous portion of this Report, where it is stated that the east wing is now occupied, and that the west wing will be completed during next summer, so that the 1st and 3rd recommendations of the Inspector's Report have been complied with, and the 2nd will have been carried out when the new Lunatic Asylum, London, is completed.

The necessity for increased Asylum accommodation having been admitted by the Government, as fully explained in the speech of the Hon. E. B. Wood, Provincial Treasurer, in 1868, on moving the House into Committee of Supply, the Legislature voted the sum of $100,000 for "Additional Asylum Accommodation," on the basis that the cost would not exceed $500 for each patient.

According to your instructions, I prepared the necessary plans and specifications for a building to accommodate 500 patients, the cost to be within $250,000, including land, outbuildings, drains, fences and all other expenses, except furniture.

The plans were submitted to Mr. Langmuir, the Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c., and to Dr. Landor, the Medical Superintendent of the Malden Lunatic Asylum, both of whom approved of them, and the buildings will be erected strictly in accordance with the proposed arrangements.

With the aid of one assistant, who came to the Department on the 25th of January, the plans were completed on the 8th of April, and were submitted to contractors for tenders on the 26th of April. The tender of Messrs. Hoyt & Strickland, of Brantford, for the sum of $119,565.25 was accepted, and the contract was signed on the 27th of May. The proposed work comprises the main building, 610 feet front, 210 feet from front to rear, four stories high in the centre, with adjacent wings three stories in height, and extreme wings two stories in height, and all the necessary drains, water cisterns, wells, heating apparatus, and other fittings.

The Government decided to erect the new Asylum at London, and the offer of the Hale farm of 196 acres for the sum $11,500 was accepted. Possession was given to the contractors on the 28th of May, when I commenced to lay out the Buildings, to enable them to commence their work.

The site chosen is situate about 1½ miles east of the limits of the City of London, on the principal road, Dundas street. The Grand Trunk Railway from London to St. Mary's runs through the south-eastern portion of the lot, and from it the contractors have constructed a switch into the grounds, for the delivery of materials; this switch may afterwards be used for the delivery of coal, wood or other articles, if required.

The rear part of the lot is 106 feet above the Thames directly south of the site, 83 feet above the North Thames, and 100 feet higher than the surface at the intersection of Talbot and Dundas streets, which is 60 feet above the River Thames.

From these levels, taken by Mr. Molesworth, assistant engineer, and from the data given to me by Mr. Robinson, City Engineer of London, it will be perceived by those acquainted with the locality, that the site is in an elevated position; in appearance it stands higher than any land in the vicinity, except on the north side which is a few feet more elevated.

The Buildings are located on the plateau about the centre of the lot, which affords an almost level space, but slightly inclining towards the west and south, thus giving every facility for carrying off the surface water.

I consider that the lot chosen by the Government is the most suitable and convenient in every respect for the purpose required; no lot that I have seen affording such extensive space, almost level, for the erection of the numerous buildings.

The indications of water on the south side of the elevation of the ground in the rear of the Buildings were so good that Mr. Cousins of London, an expert of many years standing, was instructed to construct drains in such a manner as to collect the water from the springs at the foot of the inclination of the ground and convey it to a well adjacent to the steam pump in the rear of the Building.

The water thus collected has been unfailing during the summer, and the supply was recently measured, and found to be 30,000 gallons per day. In addition two wells, each 8 feet in diameter, have been sunk, one of which is 70 feet in depth, yielding over 18,000 gallons per day, and the other 47 feet in depth, yielding 4,000 gallons per day, making, in all, a water supply from springs on the lot of over 50,000 gallons daily, which will be more than double what is required for 500 patients.

The Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, containing, during last summer about 400 patients, was fully supplied with less than 20,000 gallons daily, or 50 gallons for each patient, and at this rate 25,000 gallons would be all that would be required for the Asylum at London.

The Asylum at Trenton, in New Jersey, containing over 400 patients, is situated on high ground, and is supplied from one spring which is unfailing, the Medical Superintendent having assured me that the pumping engine could not reduce it at any time more than about two or three inches.

From this example it will be observed that the London Asylum will not be singular respecting the water supply.

It will be much more economical to have the water supply on the premises, convenient to the steam pumps which will be connected with the steam boilers for heating the building, than to have the water pumped from a distance of about a mile as in

other cases, entailing the expense of two pumping engines of at least ten horse-power each, with boilers, the annual cost of which would be, at the very least, double that of the proposed arrangements at London.

With respect to drainage, the fall to the east and west will be sufficient for the purpose, the main drain to the east will empty into a large creek which falls into the South Thames, and the drain conveying the surface water from the sunken fence round the western airing-yard will pass along the road on the west side to a small creek which runs through the low lands towards London.

In no instance will the fall in any of the drains be less than an inch in ten feet, and in most cases it will be more.

At a convenient position on the line of the main drain, a vault will be constructed for the purpose of allowing the solid matter to be deposited, which may be deodorised and utilised as manure afterwards, so that the offensiveness of the water which will pass off in such great quantities as 25,000 gallons per day will be to a great extent removed.

The contractors have made good progress during the past summer, and have accomplished more than was expected. The whole of the foundations, including some additional mason work at the west side, were completed in good time, and the east and west wings, which are two stories in height, have been covered in, the slating of the east wing being completed, and that of the west wing in progress.

The brick walls of the main building will be covered up with boards, to protect them from the frost.

During the winter the carpenter-work of the wings will be proceeded with, so that the plastering can be begun as early in the spring as the weather permits.

From the progress that has been already made, I have every confidence that the contractors will complete their work according to agreement, on the 1st of November next.

In order to push forward the erection of the main building, the necessity for additional Asylum accommodation being urgent, it was considered advisable to postpone the erection of the outbuildings, fences, &c., until the works connected with the main building were well advanced; accordingly, the plans of the out-buildings were not completed until the 20th of August last, when advertisements for tenders were inserted in the papers.

The tenders were received on the 4th of September, and contracts for the amounts stated below were awarded to the following builders, the agreements being duly signed on the 14th of the same month.

John Christie, London, $28,844, for the construction of the main drain, avenue, roads, and airing-yard walls, residence and two entrance lodges.

William James Lucas $13,860, for construction of the fences round the lot, and for coal and wood sheds.

Hugh H. Melville $34,000, for the construction of a kitchen, laundry, two workshops, bakery, store, two barns, stable, cow house, two ash pits, and mortuary.

With respect to the execution of these works, the main drain, 1,500 feet in length, has been constructed, also the bakery and store, but no portion of the fences, wood or coal sheds has been commenced.

The whole of the above-mentioned works will have to be completed next season, before the main building is finished, so that these buildings may be occupied before the end of the year. I have inspected these works on several occasions during the season, and found them proceeding in a satisfactory manner.

The acquisition by the Government of 100 acres of land in addition, on the west side of the gravel road which will separate the lots, will be a great advantage in the maintenance of this Institution, from the profit that will be derived from the labour of the patients, who at the same time will be improving their health and their consequent chances of recovery.

The erection of cottages for the accommodation of working patients, as proposed by Dr. Landor, would also be very beneficial in many respects, and if economically carried out, would not cost $300 per patient for the buildings.

A re-vote for the unexpended balance of the appropriation will be required, also an appropriation of $150,000 for completing the buildings, and $15,000 for furniture.

Deaf and Dumb Institution, Belleville.

The first premium for the competition design, for the building having been awarded to Mr. Smith, Architect, of Toronto, and his design afterwards adopted, arrangements were made with him to furnish working drawings and specifications, in duplicate, to be completed before the first of March.

The plans were submitted to, and approved by, Mr. Langmuir, Inspector, and after due advertisement, tenders were received on the 15th of May, and the contract for $47,558 was awarded to Messrs. C. W. and T. L. Kempster, of Hamilton, and signed by them on the 22nd of May.

The Legislature, during last Session appropriated the sum of $75,000 to cover the total cost, including land, main building, out-buildings, drains, fences, water supply, &c., but not furniture.

The site chosen, 86 acres in extent, cost $4,900, and is about one mile west of the Town of Belleville, and is well adapted for the purposes of the Institution.

The Trenton macadamised road runs through the southern portion of the farm, and the G. T. Railway is about one mile in the rear, the station being about three miles distant.

The lot has a southern aspect, fronting the Bay of Quinte, and has a gradual rise towards the rear; the site of the building is about forty feet above the waters of the bay, and fourteen hundred feet distant, affording every facility for drainage, and an unfailing water supply. When the fencing is completed, there will be a road on the east side of the farm to the Marshall Road in the rear; from this side road an entrance will be made to communicate with the out-buildings, without passing through the avenue to the main building.

The main buildings were laid out by me, assisted by Mr. Molesworth, on the 8th of June, the site having been determined by Mr. Langmuir, Inspector.

The contractors have used every exertion in the construction of the building; the work has been executed in a very satisfactory and workmanlike manner; the main building is now roofed in, and the rear will be covered in before the winter.

During the winter the carpenter work will be proceeded with, so that the plastering can be commenced early in the spring.

The plans for the out-buildings were prepared during the summer, and tenders for them, after due advertisement, were received on the 4th of September, the contract being awarded to the Messrs. Kempster, for the sum of $17,979, including barn, stable, woodshed, entrance lodge, and main and branch drains; also an additional agreement was made for an engine house and pumping engine, with 1,400 feet of iron pipe from the bay to the building, for the sum of $1,400, at your option, in lieu of the construction of brick barn and two wells, which are included in the former contracts.

The main drain has been constructed from the building to the bay, and the water supply pipe has been laid. The entrance lodge, and the engine house, steam pump and boiler will soon be completed.

The out-buildings and fences will not be commenced until next season, but there will be ample time to complete them before the main building can be occupied.

A re-vote for the unexpended balance of the appropriation will be required, and also a further sum of $6,500 for furniture, as specified and estimated by Mr. Langmuir, Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, &c.

Clerks of Works.

During the summer, the following Clerks of Works were appointed to superintend the several works and buildings, as stated below; they have all performed their duties in a satisfactory and skilful manner:—Mr. A. G. Robinson, C.E., Lock on Rousseau River; Mr. James Ross, Lock at Young's Point; Mr. Thomas H. Tracy, Lunatic Asylum, London; Mr. James Price, Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville; Mr. John Marvyn, Lunatic Asylum, Toronto.

When the contracts for out-buildings, main drain, fences, &c., were awarded for the Lunatic Asylum, London, the amount of work was so much increased that the Clerk

of Works could not superintend the whole, which required constant personal supervision, besides making the necessary measurements for progress estimates, working drawings, &c. ; it was necessary, therefore, to procure the services of a practical mechanic to act in the capacity of foreman of works during the building season, and Mr. William Pope was appointed for that purpose, and he has given every satisfaction since his appointment.

Lithographs and Engravings of Public Buildings.

As applications have been continually made to the Department for information respecting the dimensions and appearance of the several public buildings now in progress of construction, and as it is desirable that full particulars be given to the Members of the Legislature respecting the same, I recommended that small lithographs and engravings should be prepared, and printed with your Report on Public Works.

The drawings comprise perspective views and ground plans of the Lieutenant-Governor's Residence, Lunatic Asylums at Toronto and London, and of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Belleville.

A printed explanation and description of the several buildings will also accompany the engravings.

This method has been adopted and carried out in the United States for several years, and has afforded much satisfactory information respecting the Public Works and Buildings in that country.

General Statements.

In the Reports of the Department of Public Works for the late Province of Canada and also for the Dominion, statements have been usually published of the expenditure, properties purchased or sold, and other statistical information. I would recommend that the same course be adopted for this Province, and as an Accountant was appointed this year, the necessary information is at hand, without referring to the Honourable Provincial Treasurer's Department.

The Accountant has opened accounts for the several appropriations for the construction of Public Buildings, maintenance and repairs, and I have found the change of incalculable advantage, not only in the preparation of the Annual Departmental Estimates, but also for reference, as the balances of the various appropriations can be ascertained at any time without the constant reference to the books in the Provincial Treasurer's Department, which was so inconvenient to all parties during the year 1868.

The necessary statements have been prepared, and can be annexed to the Annual Report, should the recommendation meet with your approval.

Improvements.

Mr. T. N. Molesworth, C.E., who had been engaged to make the necessary examination of the marsh lands in Kent and Essex during the autumn of 1868, as stated in the Report of last year, was instructed, in the early part of this year, to make surveys and examinations of the marsh lands in the Townships of Elma and Brooke. This service has been performed in the most complete manner, and the Reports on the same will be found in Appendix D.

Mr. Robert Gilmour, C.E., was also instructed to make an instrumental survey of the marsh lands in the Township of Greenock, an examination having been made by line in 1868, the preliminary Report of which was published in the Appendix to the Annual Report on Public Works for 1868.

Mr. Gilmour's Report and estimate was referred to Mr. Molesworth for revision, as the prices in Mr. Gilmour's estimate were considered too low, and Mr. Molesworth has given his opinion respecting the same (in which I entirely coincide) in his Report on the drainage of marsh lands.

During the year, Mr. Molesworth has continued his examination of marsh lands, by your instructions, preparatory to making further surveys, and he has reported the results

at length, as stated in the Appendix. The most convenient period for making surveys of marsh lands is when the marshes are frozen over, and it is desirable that they should be continued during the winter, as actual surveys and estimates are alone reliable.

In addition to Mr. Molesworth's duties, as above stated, he was instructed to make the necessary detailed plans and specifications for the construction of the locks at Young's Point, near Peterboro', and on the Rousseau River, between Muskoka and Rousseau Lakes, and for improving the navigation between Balsam and Cameron Lakes.

The Department is indebted to the Public Works Department of the Dominion for copies of reports and examinations of their engineers at those places, which have been very useful in many respects.

On examining the proposed site for the lock and channel at Young's Point, it was deemed advisable to make further surveys, which led to an alteration of the proposed location, and the lock site and channel are now being constructed for a less sum than originally estimated, besides being in a more suitable position for navigation purposes.

The survey and Report of the lock on the Rousseau River, by Mr. Baillargé, for the Department of Public Works for the Dominion, are so very detailed and satisfactory, that the plans and specifications were adopted with some slight modifications, and the contract has been let for less than the estimate; the lock site, as marked out by Mr. Baillargé, being unaltered.

With respect to the improvement of the navigation between Cameron and Balsam Lakes, after an examination and survey of the locality by Mr. Molesworth, it was found that the difference of level between those lakes was three and a-half, instead of two feet, as stated in Mr. Rowan's Report to the Department of Public Works for Canada; the difference can be accounted for only upon the supposition that the levels were taken at different periods of the season, as the difference would be less in the spring, during floods, than in the summer, when the survey was made by Mr. Molesworth. The original recommendation in Mr. Rowan's Report, that of raising the water in Cameron Lake to the level of Balsam lake, and deepening the bed of the Balsam River, was abandoned, and Mr. Molesworth recommended that a wooden lock of five feet lift, and dam, as explained in the Report, should be constructed.

Notwithstanding that the contemplated works are of a more extensive character than originally estimated or intended, the contract for the improvements has been let within the appropriation.

I inspected the lock at Young's Point on the 1st September, when I found the works progressing satisfactorily, notwithstanding that the contractors had much difficulty in procuring the requisite number of labourers; several having left the works to engage in harvesting, the wages offered by farmers being much higher than the contractors were willing to give.

I inspected the works at the lock between Muskoka and Rousseau Lakes on the 19th of October. A large quantity of granite rock had been excavated, and but few men were employed at the time of the inspection. The contractor complained of the same difficulty about the employment of labourers which had been experienced at the works at Young's Point lock.

Mr. Molesworth was instructed to notify the contractor that the works must be completed by the time specified in the contract, and as the work of blasting can be continued during the winter, if proper exertions are made, there will be no difficulty in executing the work as specified.

Contracts have also been entered into with Mr. Whiteside for deepening the Muskoka and Rousseau Rivers at certain points.

The necessary machinery for the purpose was at Bracebridge when I was there on the 19th of October, but no work had been done at that time.

The cost of the necessary dredging is included in the appropriation, which will be enough for all purposes.

With ordinary exertions, the communication between Lakes Muskoka and Rousseau can be opened next summer.

Re-votes for the unexpended balances of the appropriations for these improvements will be required.

PROJECTED WORKS.

Lock at Lindsay.

Mr. Molesworth examined the condition of the wooden lock, at Lindsay, on the 14th of September, and made an estimate for repairing the same, and deepening the Scugog River; the cost would be $21,000.

This lock was turned into a timber slide in 1859, and would have to be re-constructed, the only portion available being the foundation. As the lock and dam are under the control of the Department of Public Works for the Dominion, application would have to be made to that Department for a transfer of the control before any expenditure is made.

By your instruction, I applied to the Secretary of the Department of Public Works for the Dominion, at Ottawa, for the plans of the lock and of Scugog River, which were promptly forwarded, to be returned when no longer required by this Department. I also applied for Mr. Hancock's plan and Report of Pigeon Creek, the former of which was forwarded, but the latter could not be found.

Channel to connect Lakes Joseph and Rousseau.

On the 18th of October, I examined the portage between Lakes Joseph and Rousseau, by your instructions, and assisted in making surveys and levels of the same, and also in the examination of the Joseph River. I agree with Mr. Molesworth in the opinion expressed in his Report, that the place known as the sandy portage is the most eligible site for opening a communication between Lakes Joseph and Rousseau. I have also examined the estimate for the same, and consider that the sum stated, $10,000, will be sufficient for this work.

When the lock on the Rousseau River, between Lakes Muskoka and Rousseau, is completed, and this channel between Lakes Joseph and Rousseau excavated, a large extent of the coast line of eight townships will be accessible to the steamers plying on those lakes. This will rapidly promote the settlement of this section of the Province, in which some of the best portions of the "Free Grant Lands" are situate.

By the construction of a road, two miles in length, from the head of Lake Joseph to the Parry Sound road, when the proposed channel is constructed, six miles of land travel would be saved between Gravenhurst and Parry Sound, as compared with the route by the head of Lake Rousseau, though the whole distance is estimated to be the same, namely, 60 miles.

The distance would be as follows:—

	Miles.
Gravenhurst to lock on Rousseau River	21
Lock on Rousseau River to the head of Lake Rousseau	15
From the head of Lake Rousseau to Parry Sound	24
Total	60

	Miles.
Gravenhurst to lock on Rousseau River	21
Lock on Rousseau River to the head of Lake Joseph	21
From the head of Lake Joseph to Parry Sound	18
Total	60

By the latter proposed route there would be six miles more of water communication and six miles less of land travel, as before stated.

The distance from Toronto to Parry Sound would be—

	Miles.
Toronto to Bell Ewart, by Northern Railway	54
Bell Ewart to Washago, by steamer across Lake Simcoe	32
Washago to Gravenhurst, Colonization Road	14
Gravenhurst to Parry Sound, as above stated	60
Total	160

From Toronto to Bracebridge, by the above route, would be..... 117
From Toronto to Lake Nipissing, by head of Lake Rousseau..... 200

By the construction of a road eight miles in length from a bay of Lake Joseph, on the 10th concession, at the western boundary of the Township of Medora, thirteen miles distant from the lock on Rousseau River, a communication could be opened with a branch of the Georgian Bay, which would be eighteen miles less than by way of Parry Sound, the distance from Gravenhurst to the branch of the Georgian Bay being forty-two miles.

Road from Washago to Gravenhurst.

This Colonization Road was made some years ago, under the direction of Crown Lands Department of the Province of Canada. Since the Union Act, it has been under the control of the Crown Lands Department of the Province of Ontario, and though much improved by the latter Department, it is still in a very bad state, and under the most favourable conditions, an ordinary passenger stage waggon, with a good team, takes three hours to perform the 14 miles; in fact, there are few places along the road where the horses can go beyond a walk, and the difficulties for heavy loaded waggons are still greater.

According to your directions, I took particular notice of the condition of this road, whilst passing on my way to Gravenhurst and returning, and I would recommend the construction of a plank road, 12 feet in width, as estimated by Mr. Molesworth, at $25,000.

A plank road, though not so durable as a macadamized or gravelled road, would be the most economical and expeditious way in which the communication between Lakes Couchiching and Muskoka can be improved.

New Map of the Province.

By your directions a new map of the Province of Ontario on a large scale, is in course of preparation, shewing the main lines of communication by means of railways, canals, &c.; on it the sites of the new works of improvement of inland waters will be marked, and also the position and extent of the marsh lands in the different portions of the Province.

Sectional maps will also be prepared as you directed, of the townships in the vicinity of the new and projected Public Works. In the preparation of these maps, accurate information was obtained from the Township maps in the Crown Lands' Department.

When the Department was organized, the want of such maps was a constant source of inconvenience; questions of public interest, connected with the general improvement of the means of communication in the Province, as to extent, distance, &c., were constantly asked, which were difficult to be answered, and not with sufficient accuracy.

When these maps are constructed, questions can be efficiently and promptly answered, the sites of Public Works and Buildings can be readily pointed out, and the extent and capabilities of the Province will be more clearly distinguished.

I have the honour to remain,
Your obedient servant,

KIVAS TULLY,
Architect and Engineer.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER IN CHARGE, ON WORKS IN PROGRESS.

Department of Public Works, Ontario,
Toronto, 15th November, 1869.

The Hon. John Carling,
Commissioner of Public Works.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the works in progress for the extension of navigation in some of the inland waters of this Province.

Lock at Young's Point.

This lock is for the purpose of extending the navigation of the Otonabee River from Lakefield, at the terminus of the Peterboro' branch of the Port Hope, Lindsay, and Beaverton Railway, to the head waters of Stony Lake. It is situated on the north side of the river at Young's Point, and consists of a lock with a channel connecting it with the river above the dam.

The entire length of the works will be 600 feet, of which the lock will occupy 185 feet. It will be constructed of stone, the chamber will be 133 feet long by 33 wide, the lift 6 feet, the depth of the water, over the mitre-sills, 5 feet, and the top of the walls 19 feet above the floor of the chamber.

The foundation, which is on a very compact clay, is formed of solid timbers filled in between with concrete and planked over.

The hollow quoins, recess and breast-walls, and stop checks are being constructed of ashlar masonry, the chambers and wing-walls of the best description of coursed rubble work laid in hydraulic cement mortar. The gates will be constructed of pine and oak timbers, bolted together in parallel courses forming solid leaves throughout, having a thickness of 16 inches at the quoin and 14 inches at the mitre. The valves will be made of cast iron and oak, 30 by 48 inches each, two in each leaf, worked by wrought iron levers attached to the balance beams.

The channel above the lock will be 60 feet wide at the water's surface, lined to that level with dry masonry, with piers of timber cribwork at the entrance to the river.

A swing-bridge will be constructed across the lock to give access to the mill property between the lock and the river.

On the 26th May the contract for the construction of these works was let to Messrs. McDonnell & McDonald for the sum of $25,050, and to the close of October the total value of work done and materials delivered amounts to $7375, on which certificates to the amount of $6328.75 have been given.

The cost of land, superintendence and contingencies for the same period amounts to $1,766.70, and a further sum to the close of December of $2,660 will be required, making a total expenditure of $10,755.45 for the current year. The work performed so far, consists of the excavation of the lock site and part of the channel; the construction of a cofferdam, with the necessary pumping; the laying of the foundation timbers, concrete, and part of the floor planking, and carrying up the chamber and breast walls to a height of 7 feet.

The materials delivered consist of stone quarried in the rough, cut stone, square timber, and planking.

The bottom of the excavation is composed of a compact gravelly clay, and forms an excellent foundation for the floor timbers; and the works, when finished, will be very solid and permanent throughout.

Lock and Works on Rosseau River, Muskoka.

When these works are finished there will be a continuous navigation from Gravenhurst and Bracebridge, on Lake Muskoka, to the head of Lake Rosseau.

The excavation for the lock is through a solid unstratified gneiss rock, which will form the sides of the chamber, masonry being used only for the wing and recess walls, and at the hollow quoins and breast wall. The sides of the chamber will be lined with fenders.

The dimensions of the chamber will be the same as that at Young's Point; but the lift will be four feet, and four feet of water on the sill.

The masonry will be of coursed rubble-work, built with the stone taken out of the excavation.

The hollow quoins will be of oak, bolted into the masonry, and the coping will be of timber.

The gates will be constructed in a manner similar to those at Young's Point.

On the 27th of May, the contract for the construction of this work was let to Mr. John Ginty for the sum of $19,500, and to the close of October the total value of work done and materials delivered amounts to $4,750, on which certificates to the amount of $4,037.50 have been given.

The cost of surveys, superintendence and contingencies for the same period amounts to $1,516.36, and to the close of December a further sum of $1,400 will be expended, making a total expenditure of $6,953.86 for the current year, on these works.

The work performed consists of rock excavation for the chamber, the construction of a pier of timber crib work at the lower entrance, the framing of timber for the gates and mitre-sill platforms, and the supply of timber for the foundations.

I regret to have to state that the progress of this work is not so advanced as it should be, but its character as far as it has been done, is quite satisfactory. The work will be continued during the winter, as it consists of blasting rock, and the work can be performed in the time specified.

Deepening Rosseau and Muskoka Rivers.

During the period of high water in the spring and early part of the summer, these rivers are navigable between Bracebridge and the lock site, but after the water sinks to low water mark, obstructions caused by boulders and sandy shoals in the bed of the Rosseau River prevent the steamer from getting up to the lock. And although the Muskoka River for the most part is a deep stream as far up as Bracebridge, yet outside the outlet into Lake Muskoka there is a large deposit of sandy clay, through which the channel must be deepened to be fully available at low water; at Bracebridge there are some shoals of a similar nature, but of small extent, which require removal.

These works form a part of those contemplated in the original appropriation of $35,000, and a contract was let on the 14th September to Mr. W. Whiteside, for dredging in both rivers to a depth of five feet below extreme low water, with channels having widths of 60 feet.

The contractor has constructed the necessary plant for carrying out the work, and a small quantity of the dredging will be accomplished before the close of navigation, and the work will be well advanced before the period of low water next year.

Balsam River Works.

These works are for the purpose of opening up the navigation through Cameron's Lake and Balsam River and Lake, from Fenelon Falls, at the head of the Sturgeon Lake navigation, to Coboconk, which is the proposed terminus of the Toronto and Nipissing Railway.

The contract for this work was let on the 14th September to Mr. W. Whiteside for the sum of $19,800, and preparations have been made by him for the commencement of the works.

An expenditure of $329.55 has been made on these works to date.

The contract includes the construction of a wooden lock and dam on the Balsam

River, about half-way between Balsam and Cameron Lakes. They are necessary for navigation, as the level of Balsam Lake is 3½ feet above that of Cameron Lake, and the river above the lock site is a shallow, rapid stream flowing over a rocky bed.

The dam will raise the water at the head of the lock five feet over its present level, and 1½ feet in Balsam Lake, and the lift of the lock will be the same. The lock chamber will be 100 feet long by 30 feet wide, and the side walls will rise 16 above the floor.

The foundation will be made of square timbers, filled with concrete, and planked over in a similar manner to that at Young's point.

The walls will be built of timber crib work, sheeted inside the chamber with a double lining of plank, and the crib work will be filled with stone.

The dam will be a frame structure 350 feet long, the foundation timbers of which will be bolted to the rock, and there will be an embankment at the south end faced with stone.

A swing bridge at Rosedale will be necessary on the completion of this work, and for this purpose one span of the Rosedale bridge will be rebuilt, and the necessary piers constructed.

All the timbers for this work will be taken out during the coming winter, and I hope to see the foundations of the lock put in before high water next spring.

PROJECTED WORKS.

Surveys have been made for re-building a lock at Lindsay, making a channel to connect lakes Joseph and Rosseau, and for the purpose of planking and improving that part of the Muskoka road between Washago and Gravenhurst, and I have to report as follows on these projected works :

Lock at Lindsay.

This projected work is for the purpose of extending the navigation from the chain of lakes north of Lindsay, through the Scugog river to Lake Scugog, from whence a connection is about to be formed with Lake Ontario at Whitby, by means of a railway from Port Perry.

There is at present at Lindsay a dam, which raises the water 8 feet, and the foundations of a wooden lock, which was commenced in 1837, and completed in 1844, and was converted into a slide in 1859.

The dimensions of the lock were 131 feet long inside the chamber, and 32½ feet wide, with 7.70 feet lift, 5 feet 4 inches of water on the lower mitre-sill, and 18 feet from the floor to the top of the side walls.

The projected lock will also be of wood, of the same dimensions as the old work, and built on the same foundations, the slide being removed for that purpose.

The plan of construction will be similar to that of the wooden lock now in progress at Balsam river.

One span of the Lindsay bridge north of the lock site will have to be removed and reconstructed as a swing bridge, with an opening of 49 feet, and a roadway 18 feet wide.

Dredging will be required under the bridge, and from that to the railway docks, about half a mile down stream ; and above the lock there are several points, at bends in the river, where fallen trees and other obstructions will require removal.

I estimate the cost of the works as follows :—

Dredging and improvement of the channel of the Scugog river	$5,000.00
Re-building a wooden lock	13,500.00
Construction of a swing bridge	2,500.00
Total	$21,000.00

Lake Scugog and the river Scugog are navigated by steamers drawing 4 feet water, from Port Perry, at the head of the lake, down to the Town of Lindsay, a distance of 28¾ miles, and the construction of these works will extend this navigation through Sturgeon, Pigeon, Chemung and Buckhorn lakes, connecting Port Perry with Lindsay, Fenelon

Falls, Bobcaygeon, Bridgenorth, Buckhorn, and other points of importance, for the manufacture of sawn lumber, and as being places from whence main lines of travel lead northwards to the new settlements.

Channel to Connect Lakes Joseph and Rosseau.

The construction of the lock now in progress on the Rosseau river will connect the navigation of the lakes Muskoka and Rosseau; but lake Joseph, of equal size, and to the west of lake Rosseau, is at present cut off from this navigation by obstructions in the channel of the river by which its waters empty into lake Rosseau.

These barriers consist of ledges of granite rock extending across the river, and at one point causing a rapid, or small pitch, with a descent of 1.60 feet, and by reason of which the water of Joseph is that height above the level of that of Rosseau lake.

In October a survey was made by me to ascertain the best means of connecting the two waters for purposes of navigation, and after an examination of the outlet from lake Joseph, as well as the place known as the sandy portage, I decided upon the latter as the most eligible site for the work, and finished the survey by sinking two test pits to the bottom of the proposed excavation, which I found to be sand throughout.

I have prepared a plan of the sandy portage, which is on lot 23, in the 5th concession of the Township of Medora, and the works which I recommend, and which are shewn thereon, are :—The excavation of a channel from lake to lake, with a depth, at low water, of 5 feet, and a width, at water surface, of 60 feet. The channel to be lined on each side with dry stone, two short piers of timber cribwork, filled with stone, to be built at the end entering into lake Rosseau, and to be backed with material taken out of the excavation; and two piers of the same kind, but much greater length, to extend on each side of the channel into lake Joseph; and in rear of these the material from the excavation to be deposited so as to form level ground, which can be used for wharfage. Snubbing posts to be placed at proper distances along the piers, and piling to be used where necessary.

The cost of this work I estimate as follows :—

12,000 cubic yards of excavation	$3,600.00
1,200 " dry stone lining	2,400.00
340 lineal feet of cribwork	2,720.00
Piling and contingencies	1,280.00
Total cost	$10,000.00

The construction of this work will give another and most important link to the chain of navigable waters of the Muskoka District, which, apart from their great value as a means of transit to the new and rapidly increasing settlements in the north, are destined to become frequented by the tourist for the great beauty of the scenery.

Road from Washago to Gravenhurst.

In accordance with your instructions of the 25th of October, I went to Washago, and made an instrumental survey from thence along that part of the Muskoka road between that place and the steamboat wharf at Gravenhurst, a distance of $13\frac{7}{8}$ miles.

This road forms the connection between the navigable chain of lakes in the heart of the Muskoka District, and the waters of lakes Simcoe and Couchouching; and during the season of navigation a large number of passengers and a great many tons of freight pass from the steamboats at Washago to the wharf at Gravenhurst, for distribution from thence, around the waters of the District, by the steamboat "Wenonah."

When the lock on the Rosseau river, and the channel between lakes Joseph and Rosseau are finished they will open a coast line of 150 miles in extent, everywhere accessible to navigation, surrounded by the Townships of Muskoka, Monck, Watt, Cardwell, Humphrey, Conger, Medora, and Wood, and within six miles of the Townships of Draper, Macaulay, Christie, and Monteith. These works will also be the means of connecting with the Muskoka, Nipissing and Parry Sound Colonization Roads, and thus of opening up communication through every part of the free grant lands.

At present and for many years to come the large influx of new settlers, as well as the extensive lumbering operations throughout the district, will ensure the consumption of the produce raised there, and the importation of large quantities of breadstuffs and pork, in addition to groceries, hardware, dry goods, furniture and other articles required for the settlements. Assuming Toronto as the point from which many of these articles will be sent, the route taken in transit will be as follows:—By Northern Railway from Toronto to Belle Ewart, by steamboat from Belle Ewart to Orillia and Washago, by waggons over the road from Washago to Gravenhurst, and by steamboat from Gravenhurst to Bracebridge, Port Carling, Muskoss Falls, Helmsley and the various landing places around lakes Muskoka, Rosseau and Joseph; the entire route being expeditious, safe, and easy of transit, excepting the $13\frac{7}{8}$ miles of waggon road, the unfavorable surface and condition of which are detrimental in every way to the passage of goods.

This road, with its steep grades and rocky pitches, and its deep holes cut by the heavy traffic in wet seasons, such as the late summer, causes injury to the inhabitants by damage and detention of much of the large quantities of freight which should pass over from lake to lake before the close of navigation; to this cause may be added the high rate of charges for the conveyance of freight, in consequence of the small loads which can be taken along.

The object of the survey was to ascertain what improvements could be effected in the road at a moderate cost and after having completed a traverse, and taken the levels throughout, I have to recommend that the following work be done thereon:—

1st. That the surface of the road throughout be formed, steep pitches and grades eased off and improved, drains cut, and the roadbed widened between the ditches where practicable.

2nd. That all bridges and culverts requiring repairs be put in good order.

3rd. That the road be planked with pine planking, having a width of 12 feet, and a thickness of 3 inches.

I estimate the cost of the work as follows:—

Grubbing	$500.00
Formation and ditching	6,000.00
Rock excavation	1,000.00
Bridge repairs	1,000.00
Pine planking	15,000.00
Contingencies	1,500.00
Total	$25,000.00

This work should be commenced early in the ensuing year, and be fully completed by the fall of 1870, and would make a very serviceable road for some years.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

T. N. Molesworth,
Assistant Engineer.

APPENDIX C.

REPORT OF THE ARCHITECT

OF THE

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE.

TORONTO, December 8th, 1869.

The Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works.

SIR,—In reply to your communication requesting a statement of the progress of the works at the Lieutenant-Governor's residence in this city, I have the honour to report that the building is now almost complete. There remains now only the laying of the encaustic tile floor in main hall, the finishing of painter's work, the stained-glass windows, and some minor fittings.

It was considered advisable to change somewhat the mode of heating the building, and hot water circulation has been substituted for low pressure steam.

The date of completion of contract is now past, the 31st of October being the limit; but as the building will not be occupied till the spring, the delay is rather favourable, as it ensures perfect dryness in the plaster, necessary for a perfect job of decoration.

The additional works connected with the building and grounds (not including the stable), ordered by the Department, and consisting of vinery, gate-lodge, alteration of gates and new approaches to gates, new fences and outbuildings connected with stables, are all in a fair state of advancement, so that there is good reason for believing that the various works will be finished by the 1st of February, 1870.

The stables contracted for since our last report, are now almost finished.

All the old buildings, with the exception of the wooden buildings now used as a dwelling house for the caretaker, have been removed from the premises.

The work of terracing and road-making about the grounds is fairly advanced.

The total value of work done and materials delivered, up to December 1st, the date of last certificate, is $62,276.30, on the works under Messrs. Grant and Yorke's contract for the main buildings and the works about the premises; and the total value of work done on the stables under Mr. John Greenlees' contract is $4,500.

I have to express satisfaction with the manner in which the work has been done by the various contractors.

The building is now in a fit state for the decoration of walls and ceilings of the various apartments.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

HENRY LANGLEY.
Late Gundry & Langley.
Architects.

APPENDIX D.

REPORT

OF

THE ENGINEER IN CHARGE,

ON

DRAINAGE OF SWAMP LANDS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ONTARIO,
Toronto, 15th November, 1869.

The Hon. JOHN CARLING,
Commissioner of Public Works.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report on "The Drainage of those Swamp Lands," which have been surveyed during the year, together with such information as I have been able to obtain concerning other swamp lands throughout the Province.

Before the spring thaws had commenced surveys were finished in the following places:—

Township of	Elma,	in the	County of	Perth.
"	Brooke,	"	"	Lambton.
"	Greenock,	"	"	Bruce.

After the spring set in the season was so wet that it became difficult to undertake any other surveys with accuracy.

I have however, been able to make a personal inspection of the swamp lands in the Counties of Carleton and Russell, as well as an examination of a part of the Severn River, for the purpose of devising means to relieve the low lands along that river, and around Sparrow Lake, from the injuries sustained by periodical floods. Estimates on both these districts are included in this report.

ELMA SWAMP, COUNTY OF PERTH.

In accordance with your letter of instructions, dated the 19th of January, "requesting me to make an examination and survey of the swamp or marsh land in the Township of Elma, in the County of Perth, and report to you on the best means of draining the same, the cost of the works, and the increased value to be given to the lands thereby," I made a preliminary examination of a part of the Township, accompanied by Mr. Rath, Provincial Land Surveyor, of Mitchell.

The most considerable and unbroken tract of swamp in the Township, is situate in the lands lying between the 9th Concession and the boundary of the Townships of Logan

and Ellice, and through a part of which a stream forming a branch of the Maitland River runs in a general north-westerly course to the westerly boundry of the Township. The lands forming this tract have very little undulation, their extreme flatness being the cause of the swampy nature of the surface, of which, however, only a small portion contiguous to the Maitland in Concessions 13 and 14, can properly be denominated "Marsh Lands."

The soil throughout is good, consisting of a dark loam, over clay, and in some instances gravel; and wants only drainage to make it available for agricultural purposes, and capable of raising as good crops as any of the surrounding settlements.

The timber is various, consisting of hemlock, pine, maple, black ash, tamarac, balsam, elm and cedar; the lowest lying lands being generally what are called "Black Ash Swales," intermixed with pine.

A survey was organized and completed during the month of February, and includes levels and soundings taken on the Stream forming a branch of the Maitland, and levels on the various routes indicated by dotted red lines on the accompanying plan; and with these amounting to 23¾ miles of survey, I find sufficient fall on the Maitland stream for the outfall, and enough fall on the surface of the swamp around and in the direction of the stream, to enable me to prepare a plan of drainage for these lands.

The fall on the Maitland, from Lot 24 at the 13th and 14th Concession line, to the Gravel Road, is 9 feet, but this is not uniform, and the stream is obstructed by shoals, fallen timber, and brush, and in order to give effect to that inclination it will require deepening and cleaning out, so as to bring the bottom to a uniform grade.

From the gravel road to the town line of Grey, the stream has a descent of 10 feet, and I do not propose any alterations of the natural surface there.

The whole area of wet lands capable of improvement by the drains proposed in this report, will be 14,800 acres, of which 9,500 acres are situate east of, and 5,300 acres west of the gravel road from Monckton to Listowell.

The drainage of the 9,500 acres east of the Gravel Road will be effected by the deepening and cleaning out of part of the Maitland, and by the construction of four main drains leading into that stream which is the natural and only outfall available for this drainage. The positions of these drains are indicated on the plan by continuous red lines, and they are numbered 1, 2, 3 and 4.

The Maitland Stream—the part of this Stream to be improved is 2½ miles long, and extends from the bridge at the Gravel Road to the west side of Lot 24 on the line between the 13th and 14th Concessions; it has a fall of 9 feet in that distance, and when improved will have a uniform inclination of 3.60 feet per mile; and besides receiving the waters from the four leading drains will effect the lowering and removal of a large quantity of water which now lies in a depression of the surface around what is known as the "Big Opening."

The material to be excavated in this work will consist of mud, hard clay, gravel, brushwood, logs and fallen timber, and the bed of the stream will be brought to an even inclination by the removal of the shoals and bars which now obstruct the flow of the water.

The drain No. 1 will be constructed along the allowance for road between Concessions 13 and 14, from the west side of Lot 24 to Lot 35, and will be 3 miles in length, with a total fall of 18 feet, and an even inclination of 6 feet in a mile; it will vary in depth from 4 to 6 feet, have a bottom width of 3 feet, with top width varying from 12 to 16 feet according to the depths of the drain. It will have an effective area of 22 square feet, a mean velocity of 247 feet per minute, and in freshets, a capacity of carrying off 44 millions of gallons in each 24 hours.

The drain No. 2 will be commenced at the Maitland, on the front of Lot 23 on the 14th Concession, and will pass through a very wet swale called the "Floating Battery," to the side road between Lots 25 and 26, at the front of the 15th Concession, thence along side-road 25 and 26 to the 18th Concession, and easterly along that road allowance to Lot 31. The drain will be over 4 miles in length, with a total fall of 17 feet and an inclination of 4.30 feet to a mile, having a bottom width of 3 feet, and depths varying from 4 to 8 feet, and top widths of 12 to 20 feet, its effective area will be 22 square feet, its mean velocity 202 feet per minute, and its capacity 40 millions of gallons in each 24 hours.

The depth of 8 feet in parts of this drain, as well as the varying depths in parts of the

others are caused by ridges having to be cut through, and these ridges though so slight as to be hardly perceptible, are the main causes of the water not flowing off the lands by the natural inclination of the surface.

This drain will be a very important one, and will carry off a large quantity of water from the surrounding tract, as well as from the district immediately to be improved by it.

The drain No. 3 will enter the Maitland at the front of the 13th Concession, and will be constructed along the allowance for side road 20 and 21, extending at its upper end as far as the 18th Concession, it will be 2½ miles in length, with a total fall of 12 feet, and an inclination of 4.80 feet to a mile, it will have a bottom width of 3 feet, and depths vary-from 4 to 8 feet, and top widths from 11 to 19 feet; its effective area will be 22 square feet, its mean velocity 227 feet per minute, and its capacity 44 millions of gallons per diem.

The drain No. 4 will enter the Maitland at the same point as No. 3, and will be on the same side road, extending as far as the front of the 12th Concession. Its length will be 1¼ miles, with a total fall of 8 feet, and an even inclination of 6.40 feet to a mile, its depths will vary from 4 to 6 feet, and its other dimensions will be the same as No. 3. It will pass through a very low, wet tract and be of great service in draining the swamp north of the stream.

These works are intended to act as main drains leading into the branch of the Maitland as an outfall, and the owners of the lands to be benefitted by them will have to construct branches leading through, and off their farms into the main drains.

After taking off the pine and other valuable timber found on these lands, their present value will not exceed $2 an acre, if so much, and I estimate their increased worth over that sum by these works to be from $2 to $4, an acre, according to position and distance from the main drains, and of the whole area of 9,500 acres to be improved by these works. I consider that 8,300 acres will be increased in value to an extent of $4 an acre, or $33,200, and 1,200 acres will be improved to an extent of $2 an acre, or $2,400. The whole improvement being valued at $35,600, while the cost of the works will amount to $15,441 25, or about 43 per cent. of the value of the improvement.

The following is a list of the lands which would be increased in value $4 an acre by these drains:—

On the	12th	Concession,	Lots	19 to 22	400 acres.
"	13	"	"	18 to 36	1,900 "
"	14	"	"	18 to 36	1,900 "
"	15	"	"	18 to 26	900 "
"	16	"	"	18 to 28	1,100 "
"	17	"	"	19 to 31	1,300 "
"	18	"	"	24 to 31	800 "
					8,300 acres.

And the undermentioned land would be increased in value $2 an acre by the same drainage:—

On the 12th Concession, Lots 23 to 34..... 1,200 acres.

The drainage of the 5,300 acres of swamp lands west of the gravel road will be effected by one main drain marked No. 5; the upper end of which will be at the allowance for road between Lots 5 and 6 on the front of the 16th Concession. It will follow the Concession road to the line between Lots 2 and 3, and taking that line northerly will pass through Concessions 15, 14, 13, 12, 11, 10 and 9, to the river, being 4¾ miles in length, having a total fall of 21 feet, and inclinations varying from 2.50 to 8 feet per mile, its bottom width will be 4 feet, and its depths will vary from 4 to 8 feet, its area will be 26 square feet, its mean velocity 190 feet per minute, and its effective discharge in freshets equal to 44 millions of gallons a day.

The surface along the line of road in front of Concessions 15 and 16 has a nearly even descent from the gravel road to the upper end of the proposed drain, with a fall of 5 feet in that distance. A drain opened from the east side of Lot 14, along that road

to the end of the proposed main drain, would carry off all the waters of the swamp lying to the west of the gravel road.

The value of the improvement to the lands by the construction of this main drain will be the same, and from the same causes as on the east of the gravel road. Of the whole area of 5,300 acres to be improved by this work, I consider that 3,800 acres will be increased in value to an extent of $4 an acre, or $15,200, and 1,500 acres will be improved to an extent of $2 an acre or $3,000, the whole improvement being valued at $18,200, and the cost of the work will amount to $6,737 $\frac{50}{100}$. being 37 per cent. of the value of the improvement.

The following is a list of the lands which would be increased in value $4 an acre by this drain :—

On the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th	Concessions,	Lots 1 to 4.....	1,600	acres.
" 14th	"	1 to 6.....	600	"
" 15th and 16th	"	1 to 8.....	1,600	"
			3,800	acres.

The undermentioned lands will be increased in value $2 an acre by the same drainage :—

On the 14th,	Concession,	Lots 5 and 6.....	200	acres.
" 15th and 16th	"	9 to 12.....	800	"
" 17th,	"	1 to 5.....	500	"
			1,500	acres.

The whole quantity of land capable of drainage by this plan amounts to 14,800 acres, the number of miles of drains to be opened, 18, and the entire cost of the works would be $22,178 $\frac{75}{100}$, while the total increase in value of lands caused by the drainage would amount to $53,800, or more than 140 per cent. in excess of the cost.

Brooke Swamp, County of Lambton.

In pursuance of your instructions of the 3rd of March, "relative to a survey of the marsh lands in the township of Brooke, in the County of Lambton," I went there early in that month, and after making a personal examination of the surface, prepared a plan of survey and organized a party who took 32 miles of levels through the part of the township covered by swamp. The work was performed while the snow was on the ground, which enabled the party to have easy access to the low and wet lands; but the levels, in all cases, were taken to the surface of the ground underneath the snow, and bench marks were established on trees in convenient places, for future reference.

The survey and levels taken, combined with personal observation, shew a tract of swamp extending over an area of nearly 30,000 acres, extending along the entire westerly side of the township, about 3 miles in width at the north, and over 7 miles wide near the south end of the township.

Levels were taken on every concession from the 2nd to the 11th, from the east to the west side of the swamp, and also along the lines for road between lots 6 and 7, and lots 12 and 13; and these shew the surface to be an inclined plane having two inclinations, one falling to the west, and the other to the south. The easterly limit of the swamp—an irregular line more or less parallel with the course of Bear Creek—being generally the highest part of the surface and forming a barrier, retaining the water and preventing its flow to that stream on the east.

The surface of the land is everywhere extremely level, the soil is very good, being a deep black mould, over clay, and if drained would make rich land for agricultural purposes. The timber is various, that prevailing over the largest surface being black ash, elm, soft maple, and birch, intermixed on the higher parts with beech, maple, cherry, basswood and oak. On concessions 4 to 8 there is an extensive tract of tamarac, and on concessions 8, 9, 10 and 11, near the boundary of Enniskillen, there is an extensive marsh covered with black alder and dogwood. The surface of this marsh is low and wet, but the bottom is good and it is capable of drainage like the rest.

The surface of the swamp is lower along the boundary of Enniskillen than on the eastern limit of the marsh, and there is generally an even inclination falling from east to west as well as from north to south. I made no examination of the surface in the township of Enniskillen, where, I understand, there is also a large quantity of wet land, but I am under the impression that the drainage of the eastern part of that township might be combined with that of the western portion of Brooke, with an advantage in economy to both as affecting the cost of the main drains,

The plan which I submit embraces the drainage of the wet lands of Brooke only, and consists of the construction of two main drains having a total length of 13¼ miles; these will cross the concession road lines at right angles, having outfalls towards the southern end of the township where they will discharge into streams leading into Bear Creek.

The inclination of the surface gives a fall on all the concession lines to the positions where these main drains will cross them, except near the boundary of Enniskillen, where the surface in some parts is slightly lower, but where the main drain will be sufficiently deep to remedy this defect; but in order to make the *main drains* effective, *branch drains* leading down each concession road line must be constructed with outfalls into the main drains.

The plan submitted to you shews the system of drainage proposed:—The area coloured green represents the land to be improved thereby. The broad red lines shew the main drains, and the narrow red lines the branch drains along the concession roads, and which are necessary to complete the system.

The red figures indicate the levels of various parts of the surface.

No. 1. Main Drain.

The chief main drain, numbered 1 on the plan, will be ten miles in length, with a total fall to its outlet at the stream on the 1st concession of 25 feet; but a general inclination from its head to the 2nd concession of 1.6 feet per mile, a bottom width of 5 feet, depths varying from 5 to 6 feet, top widths from 15 to 17 feet, an effective area of 50 square feet, a mean velocity of 150 feet per minute, and a discharging capacity of 67 millions of gallons in each 24 hours.

This will form the main drain for an area of 22,000 acres, and, taking the average rainfall to remove in any one month in spring at 2 inches in depth over the surface, the surplus water would amount to 998 millions of gallons, which, at the rate of 67 millions of gallons a day would be discharged in 15 days, and the water kept throughout at 3 feet below the surface by means of the branch drains.

The estimated quantities and cost of this drain, are—

Excavations, 100,000 cubic yards, costing	$12,500 00
Grubbing and clearing of ten miles	2,000 00
Contingencies	1,450 00
Total	$15,950 00

Or 10 miles of main drain, costing $1,595 per mile.

No 2. Main Drain.

The other main drain, numbered 2 on the plan, will be 3⅛ miles in length, with a total fall to its discharging point of 39 feet, but a general inclination from its head to the 2nd Concession of 3 feet per mile, a bottom width of 4 feet, depths varying from 4 to 6 feet, and top widths from 12 to 16 feet. An effective area of 26 square feet; a mean velocity of 180 feet per minute, and a discharging capacity of 40 millions of gallons per diem.

This will be the main drain for an area of 6,400 acres, and its capacity will be more than enough for the removal of the surplus rainfall.

The estimated quantities and cost of this drain, are—

Excavation, 27,000 cubic yards, costing	$3,375 00
Grubbing and clearing 3⅓ miles	670 00
Contingencies	404 00
Total	$4,449 00

Giving 3⅓ miles of main drain, costing $1,336 per mile.

The whole main drainage will be 13⅓ miles in length, costing $20,399, and draining an area of 28,400 acres.

I have stated that to give effect to the main drains, branch drains must be constructed, and these should be along the Concession roads where the inclination of the surface is favourable to the purpose ; they would amount to 22 miles in all, and should be 3 feet in depth, and 3 feet wide at bottom, and would cost an average price of $500 a mile, or in all $11,000, which, added to the cost of the main drains, would make the entire cost of the drainage of the wet lands, amount to $31,399, which, on an area of 28,400 acres, would be at the rate of $1.10½c. an acre.

The following is a list of the lands which would be improved by the construction of this system of drains :—

On the	2nd	Concession,	Lots	1	to	5	1,000 Acres
"	3rd	"	"	1	to	8	1,600 "
"	4th	"	"	1	to	19	3,800 "
"	5th	"	"	1	to	18	3,600 "
"	6th	"	"	1	to	16	3,200 "
"	7th	"	"	1	to	16	3,200 "
"	8th	"	"	1	to	13	2,600 "
"	9th	"	"	1	to	12	2,400 "
"	10th	"	"	1	to	11	2,200 "
"	11th	"	"	1	to	10	2,000 "
"	12th	"	"	1	to	8	1,600 "
"	13th	"	"	1	to	6	1,200 "
Total							28,400 Acres.

The value of the lands included in the swamp, after taking off the oak and other marketable timber is now very small, while the high lands surrounding this tract are well settled, and much sought after : so that any lots in the market find a ready sale at $10 an acre and upwards for unimproved lands. I consider the swamp lands to be worth $3 an acre in their present condition, exclusive of the value of the oak timber, which will probably soon be all taken out, and I believe, that they would be worth $8 an acre if drained, and would obtain a ready sale at that price, and this valuation would make the improvement effected by drainage worth $5 an acre over the present value of the lands, while the cost of the works would not exceed $1.10½ cents an acre.

The whole value of the improvement on the 28,400 acres would amount to $142,000, and the whole cost of the work to $31,399, leaving an excess of $110,601 in favour of having the drainage works carried out.

Counties of Carleton and Russell.

On the 21st September, I went to Ottawa, for the purpose of making an examination of the swamp and flooded lands in these Counties. After procuring the necessary plans, I left for Brown's wharf, on the Ottawa river, and went from thence to Curran, from which place I went and examined an obstruction on the Nation river, at Plantaganet Spring, in the Township of North Plantaganet. This is known as the "pitch off," and is a ledge of flat limestone rock, extending across the river, with a dip up-stream, forming a natural dam which raises the water two feet higher than it would be if the ledge were removed. At this place during the spring freshets, driftwood and logs accumulate, and increase the natural barrier, so as to dam the water back up stream to such an extent as to overflow and cause much damage to the level fertile lands on each side of the river, from the Springs as far up as Moose Creek Mills.

The river at the "pitch off" is about 300 feet wide, and the extent of the rocky barrier up and down stream is about the same, and I was informed that a survey was made about five years ago, with a view to its removal, when it was estimated that the cost would be about $6,000.

From Moose Creek Mills to Castleman's Mills at the "High Falls," the banks of the Nation are high. The river is deep and its surface much below the level of the swamps in the surrounding country, on both sides, and the Castor river and Bear brook, which flow into the Nation between those points, are swift streams with considerable descent in their course before they reach the Nation, and as they are the main arteries for the drainage of the Russell swamps, it is evident that the high water in the Nation cannot affect these lands. I did not examine the Nation any higher up than Castleman's Mills, but I am informed that large swamps and tracts of drowned lands are created about its head waters by other obstructions above the High Falls.

From Castleman's Mills I went to Embrun, and thence to Duncanville, where I met Mr. Craig, M. P. P., who accompanied me to several of the large swamps in the Townships of Russell, Cambridge, Cumberland, Gloucester and Osgoode. The largest of these is a swamp containing an area of nearly 40,000 acres, and extends into Russell, Cambridge, Cumberland and Clarence.. The Castor river runs nearly parallel to and about a mile from its southern limit, and Bear brook flows about the same distance from its northern side, while the Nation river flows in a northerly direction some distance on its eastern boundary.

The surface of the swamp is high above these streams, and the retention of the water on its area is caused by the surface being a depressed basin with slightly raised edges between it and the streams. These elevations can be cut through by main drains and branches with capacities proportioned to the area to be drained and the descents which can be attained, and there would be no difficulty in draining the whole at a cost not exceeding $1.35 per acre.

The land in this, and most of the other swamps, is of good quality, and if drained, would be amongst the best for agricultural purposes in the County, and I consider its value would be increased by such works, not less than $4 an acre over its present worth, which is not more than 50 cents an acre.

The swamp next in size contains about 24,000 acres, and extends into parts of the Townships of Gloucester, Osgoode, and Cumberland. On its southerly boundary it is capable of drainage into a branch of the Castor river, and on its northern limit it is parallel to the Bear brook, which by the removal of shoals and the clearing out of obstructions between the 4th and 9th Concessions of Cumberland, would become the main outfall for the northerly side of this swamp, as well as of the swamp called the "mer bleu," containing about 11,000 acres, which lies to the north of the Bear brook, in the townships of Gloucester and Cumberland.

The land in the larger of these two swamps is of a quality equal to that mentioned above, and I estimate the cost of drainage by main and branch drains at the same rate per acre, and also the same increase in value if the work is carried out; but in the "mer bleu" I understand that some of the surface consists of peat beds, while in other parts the swamp is of such a depth that I shall be doubtful as to its cost and value, until a careful survey is made.

There are several other swamps throughout the County, varying in size from a few hundred to over 8,000 acres. These added to those already mentioned, give a total area of swamp lands, in the united Counties, of 113,000 acres, the greater part of which will never be settled upon, or emerge out of its present state of wilderness, unless a system of drainage is carried out, by which what is now an unsightly drawback to the progress of the County will be rendered a fertile district, forming the chief source of its future prosperity, and a highly remunerative investment for the amount of capital expended in the works.

In the statement at the end of this report I give the area of swamp lands in these counties, which I consider capable of improvement by drainage as about 110,000 acres, but the cost per acre covers the cost of constructing the main and leading branch drains, and in order to render these effective, the owners of the various lots as they become settled must construct side drains leading from and through the lots into the main and branch drains.

The side drainage I estimate will cost $1.00 per acre when completed, but the labour required for this work will mostly be expended by the occupants themselves, in the seasons when they are not otherwise busily occupied, and the work will be carried on over a series of years, just as it may be requisite, and therefore it should not be included in, or mixed up with the work of constructing the main drains. These remarks will apply to all districts where main drainage is likely to be carried out.

Sparrow Lake Lands.

On the 20th of October I commenced an examination of the Severn River for the purpose of devising means for the more rapid passing off of the high waters caused by the spring freshets, which inundate the lands in the townships of North Orillia and Morrison in the counties of Victoria and Simcoe.

I found the lands affected to consist chiefly of flats formed by alluvial deposit, extending on each side of the Severn from above the bridge on the Muskoka road, to Sparrow Lake, and also around the shores of that water.

These lands are mostly cleared and settled upon, they possess a rich soil, and would be very productive but for the periodical spring floods which occur along this tract of the Severn and which are retarded in their passage by obstructions in the river about three miles west of Sparrow Lake.

The river, which is broad and deep at its outlet from the lake, contracts about three miles down to a width of 80 feet, and flowing over shoals and a ledge of rock enters a rocky gorge and forms a rapid which has a descent of 3.87 feet in its course to where it enters the wider channel below. On the south side, before entering this gorge, a small bay turns off south-westerly and extends behind a rocky hill to a point where its westerly end is only 130 feet from the edge of the channel of the river below the rapid, the surface between is low, and there is a portage across for boats and canoes passing up or down.

I consider it desirable to remove all the timber and earth off this low space so as to form an additional outlet for the flood water which accumulates more rapidly above than the capacity of the gorge admits of its escape.

About half a mile below these rapids the river enters a second gorge with a greater descent in its passage, but longer and much more contracted, so much so that the entire river at one point rushes through a passage only 24 feet wide. Here there is no second passage to be made available, and the water accumulates in flood time between this and the first gorge, so as to greatly retard the flow of the water in the river above.

The only means available to remedy this evil is to widen the passage at its upper end by removing a quantity of the rock, which is a granite, and must be taken out by blasting, but this will be required only from above the surface of low water.

The quantity of work to be done at both places I estimate as follows:—

Clearing and grubbing	$120 00
Rock excavation	1,650 00
Contingencies	230 00
Total	$2,000 00

This work would give very great relief to the inhabitants in lessening the spring floods, which now extend over an area of 2,600 acres of the best lands in the settlement and which I consider would be improved fully 5 dollars an acre by the carrying out of these works.

Survey of Greenock Swamp.

A separate report in detail, is given of this survey, which was made by Mr. Robert Gilmour, C. E., but on examination I found the estimated cost insufficient for the construction of the works specified, and I have accordingly prepared a revised estimate, which is annexed.

Luther Swamp.

This large tract of swamp land is in the Counties of Wellington and Grey. It covers the greater part of the Township of Luther, and extends into the Townships of Melancthon, Proton, Garafraxa and Arthur, and has an area of over 100,000 acres.

The head waters of the Saugeen, Maitland and Grand Rivers have their origin in these large marshes, and a number of smaller tributary streams take their rise from the same sources.

In the field notes of the survey of the Township of Luther, Mr. Philips, P. L. S., says:—

"Some of the swamps are of a retentive clay subsoil, and some of mud. There are so many beaver ponds on the little streams, that all the flat land is connected into swamps. All in the region of the west branch of the Grand River is a kind of marsh, covered with moss like a sponge, into which one sinks about a foot in walking, and the water flows up; underneath this there is a black mud, in some places ten feet deep.

"The water in the rivers and ponds in this Township is of a dark brown colour and very bitter, not fit to be used, and we had to dig for water at our camping grounds.

"The principal stream of the Grand River is, in general, rapid in its course through the Township, with stony or gravel bottom.

"The surface is level, comparatively speaking, with the exception of some small hills along the course of the Grand River, the other parts being too flat to allow of a proper drainage from the swamps and marshes, and there being so many beaver ponds in active operation, it is converted into a lake interspersed at intervals with islands of slightly elevated hard wood land; however, I have no doubt that, in time, when the beaver dams are broken down, and the streams cleared so as to let the water off, many of the swamps of Luther may be made productive."

This extract conveys a clear idea of the character of the surface throughout this great swamp, but since it was written the progress of settlement on the adjoining lands has caused the removal of some of the beaver dams and other obstructions, and tended to dry up portions of the adjoining marshes.

A profile of the surface along the south side of Luther shows the level of the Grand River to be much below that of the swamp, and this taken in conjunction with the rapid flow of the stream, satisfies me that there will be no difficulty in effecting the drainage of the whole at a moderate cost, not exceeding $1.35 per acre.

The increased value of the lands, when fitted for agricultural purposes by drainage, would amount to $4 an acre; but I think it likely that some of the swamps contain peat, in which case, though unfitted for agriculture, they would possess an equal value for the manufacture of fuel.

County of Middlesex.

In the Townships of Ekfrid and Mosa there are large swamps. I have not seen these lands, but from reliable information, I am able to state that the wet and swamp lands in the Township of Mosa cover an area of over 20,000 acres; and those in the Township of Ekfrid an area of 18,000 acres.

These lands are so situated with regard to streams that there can be no difficulty in draining them at a moderate cost, and the soil only wants that to make it productive.

The dry lands adjoining sell readily for $16 to $18 an acre. And the swamps when drained would, at a moderate valuation, be worth from $4 to $6 an acre more than their present value.

Other Swamps.

Considerable tracts of swamp, as well as drowned lands, caused by obstructions in rivers, occur in the following localities:—

County of Elgin.

There are swamps in Dunwich and Malahide. That in Dunwich is an open marsh of some extent, capable of drainage and possessing a rich soil.

County of Huron.

In the Townships of Grey and McKillop; that in Grey being similar to and adjoining Elma swamp.

County of Lambton.

In the Township of Bosanquet there is a marsh containing 12,000 acres, it belongs to the Canada Company, and is capable of drainage by a cut to the Aux Sable River.

County of Perth.

There are swamps in the Townships of Logan and Ellice. The lands belong to the Canada Company, and are similar in character to the swamps in Elma.

County of Simcoe.

Along the Nottawasaga River much injury is caused to fertile lands now periodically overflowed. By the removal of the drift timber and other obstructions, the value of these lands would be much increased.

County of Essex.

Contains swamps in Colchester similar in character to the wet lands in East and West Tilbury and Mersea, referred to in my report on drainage of lands in Kent and Essex.

County of Prescott.

There are peat and swamp lands in Caledonia, also lands subject to floods in consequence of obstructions in the Nation River in Plantagenet, also swamps in Alfred.

County of Dundas.

In the Township of Matilda there are several thousand acres of swamp caused by obstructions in the Nation River. There are also swamps in Mountain, Winchester and Williamsburgh, some of which are caused by the same river.

A survey of the Nation was made by Mr. Rubidge, C.E., in 1854 or 1855, but I have not seen a copy of his report.

Counties of Stormont and Glengarry.

There are swamps in the Townships of Roxboro', Kenyon and Charlottenburgh, but I am not acquainted with their extent or character.

In addition to the lands already mentioned, which are all "high level," and capable of drainage by gravitation, there are others similar in position to the plains in Kent and Essex, which can only be drained by means of embankments or dikes, and pumping.

The Holland marshes are of this class, they cover an area of 15,000 acres, of what, if drained, would become rich, productive lands; a great portion of which, also, are peat lands, and are valuable for the manufacture of fuel.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

The aggregate area of the swamps mentioned in this report, including only those where the number of acres is given, and where the drainage can be effected by gravitation, is as follows :—

Counties of Kent and Essex.....	48,000	Acres,	already surveyed.
" Lambton.....	28,400	"	do
" Perth.....	14,800	"	do
" Bruce.....	13,200	"	do
" Simcoe and Victoria.....	2,600	"	do

Counties of	Carleton and Russell.....	113,000 Acres,	to be surveyed.
"	Wellington and Grey.....	100,000 "	do
"	Middlesex.....	38,000 "	do
"	Lambton.....	12,000 "	do
	Total.....	370,000 acres.	

The areas of those mentioned without quantities being given, must together increase this to over 500,000 acres of unproductive swamps, situate in the midst of some of the wealthiest and most fertile sections of the Province, causing malaria and fevers, obstructing communications, dividing townships, and retarding the prosperity of the country wherever they are found.

The result of the surveys so far is, that these swamps can be drained by means of main and branch drains (leaving the side drainage from the lots to be done by the occupants), at a cost varying from 87 cents to $1.50 an acre, giving an increase in value in the lands drained varying from $4 to $6 an acre. These facts, taken in conjunction with the increased healthiness, facility of communication from and through these lands, and increase of population by their settlement, are evidence of the advantage to be derived by the Province from the execution of such works.

In Kent and Essex, and other Counties, drainage, to a considerable extent, is being carried out by the Township Municipalities, under the Act for that purpose, and much good is being effected where these works are being properly constructed ; but the drainage works proposed in this report are of so extensive a character, the drains required in some instances extending into different Townships, and even into different Counties, that I believe the only efficient means for their construction is that of having the drainage for each district carried out on a general plan, prepared by, and under the supervision of the Department of Public Works of the Province.

In order to provide means for the construction of these works, I consider that an appropriation of the sum of five hundred thousand dollars will be necessary. Of this amount an expenditure of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars can be made in drainage works during the year 1870, in the Counties of Kent, Essex, Lambton, Huron, Perth, Middlesex, Bruce, Wellington, Grey, Simcoe, Victoria, Carleton and Russell, Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry.

Annexed are statements of the cost of drainage in Perth and Bruce, with a summary of the whole results of the surveys to the close of the year.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
T. N. MOLESWORTH,
Assistant Engineer.

REPORT

OF

ROBERT GILMOUR, C. E.

ON

DRAINAGE OF SWAMP LANDS.

SOUTHAMPTON,
8th February, 1868.

To the Hon. the Commissioner of Public Works,
Province of Ontario.

SIR,—In accordance with your instructions, dated the 19th day of October, 1868, I have made a careful instrumental survey of the swamp lands in the township of Greenock, and am now able to report that the greater portion of these lands can be successfully drained at a cost comparatively trifling when their enhanced value, consequent upon the carrying out of the proposed scheme of drainage is taken into consideration. On the plan accompanying this report, I have drawn in red lines the drains proposed to be made, and have drawn in red figures the comparative heights of the swamp at numerous places on its surface so as to show at a glance the direction in which the land falls.

In making the survey, my first object was to ascertain the best, and, at the same time, the cheapest and most practicable outlet for the waters which, during a large portion of the year cover the swamp, and which are now slowly carried off either by evaporation or the present insufficient natural channels.

On examining, instrumentally, the two proposed outfalls by Hanahan's Lake and Plum Creek, I found so much excavation would be required that the cost would be too great to incur. I then ran a line of levels from Hanahan's Lake to the Teeswater below Phelan's mill-dam at Chepstow, and although in all these courses there is abundant fall to carry off the water rapidly, still, owing to the high land intervening between the lake and the river, the latter course is open to the same objection as the former, the great depth and expense of the excavation which would be required.

Upon an examination of the accompanying plan it will be seen by a comparison of the heights marked on it that the land in the swamp has an inclination from the north and west to the Teeswater, and although a considerable portion to the south-west is nearly level, yet that sufficient fall can be obtained there to carry off the surplus water to the points on the river where the proposed outfall drains are drawn. To thoroughly drain the whole of the low lands on both sides of the river, it would be necessary to excavate about 11,000 yards of the rock which lies in its bed; but as this could be accomplished only at an immense cost, wholly incommensurate with the quantity of land which would be benefited by such a large expenditure, and besides would involve the entire removal of the mill dam at Chepstow, and the consequent stoppage of the saw mill at that village, I cannot recommend that this should be carried out. In the plan of drainage hereafter proposed, I have excluded the lands lying to the south and east of the river, the extent of which is about 1,500 acres, and have confined myself entirely to the large body of the swamp which lies to the north and west of the Teeswater, as the drainage of the smaller portion can only be carried out by adopting the expensive method of cleaning out and lowering the bed of the river.

It would, however, be of immense advantage to the lands on both banks of the Tees-

water, and also tend greatly to improve the proposed schemes of drainage, if Phelan's mill-dam were lowered permanently to the extent of two feet, with flood gates two feet high on the portion left standing. At its present height the river overflows the lowest of the flat lands as far, and even beyond, the village of Riversdale, but the great body of the swamp before referred to, comprising 13,200 acres, can be drained without lowering the dam. A portion of it adjacent to the Teeswater, and extending for a short distance back from that stream will, however, be liable to be flooded during the Spring freshets for a few weeks; but the depth of the overflow, and the period of its continuance, may both be decreased to some extent by compelling the owner of the Chepstow mill-dam to build flood-gates in it four feet high, and the whole width of the river, so as to permit the main body of the stream to pass rapidly off during the freshets; and on no account whatever, at any times hereafter, must he be allowed to raise the water higher than it was when the levels were taken upon which the proposed drainage scheme is based.

For the purpose of draining the lands, before indicated, to the north and west of the Teeswater, it will be necessary to make a main drain from Hanahan's Lake, running in a westerly and southerly direction along the valley of the creek to the boundary line between lots 16 and 17 on the 7th Concession; thence along that line to the road allowance between Concessions 6 and 7, where it falls into the easterly discharge drain. This drain will be 580 rods in length, 3 feet deep and 3 feet wide at the bottom, and is marked as No. 1 on the plan. It will have a fall of 6 feet per mile.

There will be a branch drain falling into it from the north on side line between lots 15 and 16, which will be 280 rods long, 3 feet deep, and 2 feet wide at the bottom, and will have a fall of 6 feet in the mile.

The drain marked No. 2 on the plan will be made from the town line between Greenock and Kincardine, along the side road between lots 25 and 26, as far as the road allowance between the eighth and ninth concessions, thence easterly along the said road allowance to the side road between lots 20 and 21; thence southerly along the side road to the road allowance between concessions 6 and 7; thence easterly along the said concession road to the boundary between lots 16 and 17, where it falls into the easterly discharge drain. There will be two branch drains on the road allowance between concessions 10 and 11, which will connect with main drain No. 2.

This drain, with its branches, will be 2,600 rods in length, of an average depth of 3.5 feet, 3 feet wide at the bottom, and will have a fall of 2.4 feet per mile.

The *easterly discharge* drain extends from the allowance for road between the 6th and 7th concessions, to the Teeswater, and will be 232 rods long, 12 feet wide at the bottom, and will have a fall of 2.66 per mile.

Main drain, marked No. 3 on plan, commences on the road allowance between concessions eight and nine, at the boundary between lots twenty-eight and twenty-nine; thence easterly along the said road to the boundary between lots twenty-six and twenty-seven; thence in a south-easterly direction to Low Lake, on side road between lots twenty-five and twenty-six; thence southerly along the said side road to near the middle of the third concession, where it meets the westerly discharge drain. This drain is eleven hundred and eighty rods long, 3 feet deep, 3 feet wide at the bottom, and has a fall of 1.13 feet per mile.

Main drain No. 4 commences at the road allowance between concessions four and five on side road between lots 30 and 31; thence southerly along side road two hundred and eighty rods; thence north-easterly three hundred and twenty rods; thence south-easterly eighty-eight rods, where it falls into the westerly discharge drain. There will be two branch drains falling into number 4 from the south, one on the side road between lots 30 and 31, and the other from the Durham Road along the boundary line between lots fifteen and sixteen, in the first, and lots twenty-seven and twenty-eight in the second and third concessions. The main drain will be 688 rods in length, 3 feet deep, 4 feet wide in the bottom, and will have a fall of one foot per mile. The branches will be 544 rods in length, 2 feet wide at the bottom, and 3 feet deep, and will have a fall of one foot per mile.

The *westerly discharge* drain commences on the side road between lots 25 and 26, about the centre of the third concession, and falls into the Teeswater at the places indicated on the plan. It will be two hundred rods in length, 3 feet deep, 10 feet wide at

the bottom, and will have a fall of 2.66 feet per mile. The sides of all the drains will be made with a slope of one-and-a-half to one.

In carrying out the scheme of drainage above sketched out, it will be found that the whole of the swamp lying to the north of the sixth concession road will be most thoroughly and effectually drained, and will not be affected by backwater from the river, and of that lying to the south of the above concession, about three-fourths will be equally well drained without interfering with the present level of the Teeswater.

The result of the levels taken may be shortly summed up as follows:—That the swamp can only be drained by means of the Teeswater. That until the rock is lowered in the bed of the river, and the Chepstow mill dam removed (the cost of which would be excessive), part of the swamp will always be liable, more or less, to overflow from the river during Spring freshets. That by retaining the present head of water with flood gates 4 feet high on the dam, a large portion of the swamp lands can be so effectually drained as that only a small portion, and that for a short period in the Spring, will be subject to overflow from backwater, and that the permanent lowering of the mill dam two feet, with flood gates additional, will largely obviate even this.

On the whole, the method which most commends itself, and which I recommend to be carried out, is the permanent lowering of the dam to the extent named, as it combines the largest advantages with the smallest proportionable cost.

The total cost of the proposed works I estimate at $11,136, as per annexed Schedule; the cost per acre on the lands proposed to be drained will be 85 cents. These lands are at present wholly valueless for agricultural purposes, but if the scheme which is above recommended be carried out, they will have an average value of five dollars per acre, as they are well situated in the county, having the Durham gravel road on their southerly limit, and the Elora road, also gravelled, within five miles of their easterly boundary, while the soil throughout is of a fair quality. A large portion of the proposed drains will be made along the sides of the road allowances, so that the material taken from the ditches can be used in raising the bed of the roads, and good lines of communication will be at once established, affording ready access to most of the lots.

With respect to the pine timber on these lands, which is the only kind of any commercial value, I find it difficult to make a correct estimate of the quantity left. A good deal of the finest quality has already been removed, but I am of opinion there is still sufficient standing to make half a million of saw logs.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ROBERT GILMOUR,
Civil Engineer.

ESTIMATED QUANTITIES and cost of Drainage of the Swamp Lands in the Township of Greenock, in the County of Bruce.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAIN.	Length in rods.	Depth.	Top Width.	Bottom Width.	Cost per rod including grubbing.	Total Cost.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	$ c.	$ c.	
Main Drain, No. 1	580	3.0	12.0	3.0	1 50	870 00	
Branch Drain, No. 1	280	3.0	11.0	2.0	1 25	350 00	
Main Drain, No. 2	2040	3.5	13.5	3.0	1 63	3325 20	
Two Branch Drains, No. 2.	560	3.0	12.0	2.0	1 25	700 00	
Main Drain No. 3	1180	3.0	12.0	3.0	1 50	2770 00	
Main Drain, No. 4	688	3.0	13.0	4.0	1 75	1204 00	
Two Branches to No. 4	544	3.0	11.0	2.0	1 25	680 00	
Eastern Discharge Drain	232	3.0	21.0	12.0	3 00	696 00	
Western Discharge Drain	200	3.0	19.0	10.0	2 70	540 00	
Total Cost							$11.135 20

ESTIMATED QUANTITIES and cost of the Drainage of the Marsh Lands in the Township of Elma, County of Perth.

DESCRIPTION.	Length.	Depth.	Bottom Width.	Top Width.	Earth-works.	Estimated cost	
Drainage East of the Gravel Road.	Miles.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Cubic yds.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Improvement to the Maitland	2½				12,000	1,500 00	
Main Drain, No. 1	3	4 to 6	3	11 to 15	22,000	2,750 00	
Grubbing on do						600 00	
Main Drain, No. 2	4⅛	4 to 8	3	11 to 19	30,500	3,812 50	
Grubbing on do						800 00	
Main Drain, No. 3	2½	4 to 8	3	11 to 19	22,000	2,750 00	
Grubbing on do						500 00	
Main Drain, No. 4	1¼	4 to 6	3	11 to 15	9,000	1,125 00	
Grubbing on do						200 00	
						14,037 50	
Contingencies						1,403 75	
							15,441 25
Drainage West of the Gravel Road.							
Main Drain, No. 5	4¾	4 to 8	4	12 to 20	41,800	5,225 00	
Grubbing						900 00	
						6,125 00	
Contingencies						612 50	
Total length of drains	18⅛						6,737 50
Total estimated cost							22,178 75

TOWNSHIP OF GREENOCK, COUNTY OF BRUCE.

REVISED ESTIMATE.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAINS.	Length in Rods.	Depth.	Top Width.	Bottom Width.	Cost per Rod.	Cost.
					$ cts	$ cts
Main Drain, No. 1	580	3.0	12.0	3.0	2 25	1,305 00
Branch to do	280	3.0	11.0	2.0	2 00	560 00
Main Drain, No. 2	2040	3.5	13.5	3.0	2 75	5,610 00
Two branches to No. 2	560	3.0	12.0	2.0	2 00	1,120 00
Main Drain, No. 3	1180	3.0	12.0	3.0	2 25	2,655 00
Main Drain, No. 4	688	3 0	13.0	4.0	2 50	1,720 00
Two branches to No. 4	544	3.0	11.0	2.0	2 00	1,088 00
Eastern Discharge Drain	232	3.0	21.0	12.0	4 25	986 00
Western do do	200	3.0	19.0	10.0	4 00	800 00
Contingencies						1,584 00
Total						$17,428 00

Area of swamp, 13,200 acres.
Cost of main drains, $1.32 per acre.
Improved value of lands by drainage, $5.00 per acre.

DRAINAGE OF MARSH AND SWAMP LANDS.

ESTIMATED COST of Main Drainage, with the areas capable of improvement thereby, from Surveys and Examinations made in the years 1868 and 1869.

NAME OF COUNTY.	Areas of Swamps.	Estimated cost of Main and Branch Drains.	Estimated cost per acre.	Estimated increased value per acre.	REMARKS.
	Acres.	$ cts	$ cts	$ cts	
Kent and Essex ...	48,000	41,839 60	0 94	5 00	Parts of Mersea, Romney, Tilbury, &c.
Lambton	28,400	31,399 00	1 10½	5 00	Brooke Swamp.
Perth	14,800	22,178 75	1 50	4 00	Elma Swamp.
Bruce	13,200	17,428 00	1 32	5 00	Greenock Swamp.
Simcoe & Victoria.	2,600	2,000 00	0 77	5 00	Sparrow Lake.
Carleton & Russell.	110,000	148,500 00	1 35	4 00	
	217,000	$263,345 35			

The drainage of 217,000 acres, at an estimated cost of $263,345.35, gives an average cost per acre of under $1.25, but I have considered it advisable, in estimating for lands not yet surveyed, to assume the cost as $1.35 per acre.

T. N. MOLESWORTH,
Assistant Engineer.

APPENDIX E.—No. 1.

EXPENDITURE by the Department of Public Works, Ontario, during 1869, and total cost on construction to 31st December, 1869. (Capital Account.)

NAME OF WORK.	Outlay to 31st Dec., 1868.	Expenditure for 1869, up to 30th November.	Estimated Expenditure for Dec., 1869.	Total outlay to 31st December, 1869.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Government House, Toronto	27,709 64	34,355 87	4,964 56	67,030 07
Lunatic Asylum, London		66,161 08	8,633 00	74,794 08
Do Toronto, new wings, building	122,281 29	56,484 06	6,368 00	185,133 35
Do do do furnishing		817 25	2,197 75	3,015 00
Do do new pumping engine, lake shore		425 00	1,075 00	1,500 00
Do do house for caretaker		600 00		600 00
Deaf and Dumb Institution, Belleville	450 00	35,609 02	5,171 00	41,230 02
Lock on Rosseau River, Muskoka		5,553 86	1,400 00	6,953 86
Lock at Young's Point, County Peterboro'		8,095 45	2,660 00	10,755 45
Lock between Balsam and Cameron Lakes		329 55		329 55
Survey of Swamp Lands in Kent and Essex	578 90			578 90
Do Bruce, Township of Greenock		1,277 14		1,277 14
Do Lambton, do Brooke		506 35		506 35
Do Perth, do Elma		554 91		554 91
Do Carleton and Russell		123 75		123 75
Do Simcoe, Sparrow Lake		84 50		84 50
General expenses relating to surveys for Drainage		132 50	72 00	204 50
Total	151,019 83	211,110 29	32,541 31	394,671 43

EXPENDITURE for Repairs, &c. (Part of Maintenance Account.)

NAME OF WORK.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Lieutenant-Governor's residence, William Street, Toronto	1,916 91	583 09	2,500 00
Parliament and Departmental Buildings	10,708 09	765 23	11,473 32
Osgoode Hall	257 20		257 20
Lunatic Asylum, Toronto	1,846 99	153 01	2,000 00
Normal School, Toronto	875 67	512 33	1,388 00
Total	15,604 86	2,013 66	17,618 52

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
TORONTO, 30th November, 1869.

F. T. JONES,
Accountant.

No. 2.—Property Purchased by the Department, during 1869.

Date of Deed. 1869.	By whom sold.	To whom Sold.	Description of Property.	For what purpose used.	Area in Acres.	Price.
						$ cts.
April 30...	William H. Ponton	Her Majesty...	Parts of Lots 36 and 37, in the 1st and broken front Concessions of the Township of Sidney, in the County of Hastings, fronting on the Bay of Quinté.....	Deaf and Dumb Institution at Belleville...	86	4,900 00
May 8.....	John Hale and wife	do ...	Part of E. ½ of Lot 8, in the 1st Concession of the Township of London, in the County of Middlesex.....	Lunatic Asylum, London	75	3,500 00
" 11 ...	Joseph C. Hale and wife.	do ...	Part of W. ½ of same Lot	do ...	75	5,000 00
" " ...	Richard Juson..... Jane McLaren & Henry McLaren	do ...	Parts of E. and W. halves of same Lot]	do ...	50	3,000 00
Nov. 2 ...	James Briody and wife...	do ...	The E. ½ of Lot 9, in the 1st Concession of the Township of London, in the County of Middlesex.....	do ...	100	9,000 00
June 3 ...	Mark Burnham ..... Asa A. Burnham..... Patrick Young..... Matthew Young & wives	do ...	Part of Lot 37, in the 12th Concession of the Township of Smith, in the County of Peterborough; together with various rights, easements and privileges, and subject to certain reservations.	Lock at Young's Point, near Peterboro'	2	750 00
						26,150 00

N.B.—The above deeds have been prepared in duplicate, one copy being deposited in the proper Registry Office, and the other retained by the Department.

Department of Public Works,
Toronto, 30th November, 1869.

F. T. JONES.

No. 3.—CONTRACTS AND BONDS relating to the Public Works of Ontario, entered into with Her Majesty, during 1869.

DATE OF CONTRACT AND BOND. 1869.	WORK.	SUBJECT OF CONTRACT.	CONTRACTORS.	SURETIES IN BONDS.	AMOUNT.
					$ cts.
May 22 ...	Lunatic Asylum, London ...	Main Building.....	Hoyt & Strickland	Jackson Forde & C. H. Waterous.....	119,565 25
July 1.....	do ...	Roads and Bridge	Talbot & Cousins.....	E. A. Talbot & J. M. Cousins	685 00
Sep. 9.....	do ...	Kitchen, laundry, two workshops, bakery, store, two barns, stable, cow-house, two ash-pits and mortuary	Hugh H. Melville.....	John White & John Elliott.....	34,000 00
" 14 ...	do ...	Avenue and roads, airing yard walls and main drains	John Christie.....	C. P. Smith & A. P. Tuttle.....	19,000 00
" " ...	do ...	Medical Superintendent's residence, and			
" 18 ...		two entrance lodges	John Christie.....	do	9,844 00
	do ...	Coal and wood sheds, and fences	William J. Lucas.....	James Cowan & James Wright	13,860 00
May 22 ...	Deaf and Dumb Institution, Belleville.....	Main Building.....	C. W. & T. L. Kempster ...	J. E. O'Reilly, J. Bell & E. W. Bateman.	47,558 00
Sep. 10 ...	do ...	Barn, stable, woodshed, entrance lodge, main and branch drains, fences, avenue and roads	do ..	do ...	17,979 00
" " ...	do ...	Engine house and pumping engine.....	do ...		1,400 00
May 25 ...	Government House, Toronto	Carriage house and stables	John Greenlees	James Foster & A. V. Delaporte	4,500 00
Aug. 19 ...	do ...	Furniture	Jacques & Hay		15,000 00
Oct. 23 ...	do ...	do	do		360 00
May 25 ...	Lunatic Asylum, Toronto ...	Caretaker's house	John Harper	W. J. Harper.....	600 00
" 27 ...	do ...	Completing west wing	John Boxall	J. Greenlees, T. Armstrong & T. H. Bills.	28,125 00
" " ...	do ...	Warming apparatus	George Harding.....	Lewis Samuel	350 00
" " ...	do ...	Pumping engine on lake shore.....	Dickey, Neil, & Co	George Price & John Jackson.....	995 00
" 26 ...	Lock at Young's Point.....	Whole work	McDonell & McDonald	Donald Robertson & A. T. Wood.....	25,050 00
" 27 ...	" Rosseau River, Muskoka	do (except dredging river)	John Ginty.....	A. Manning, J. D. Merrick, & J. E. Smith	19,500 00
Sep. 14 ...	do ...	Dredging channel of rivers	William Whiteside	Truman P. White & John Lipsey, for $14000	pr cub yd 25
" "	Lock at Balsam River.....	Whole work	do	do ...	19,800 00
					378,171 25

N.B.—The above contracts and bonds have been prepared in duplicate, one copy being given to the Contractors, and the other retained by the Department. The penalty in the bond in each case, is double the amount of the contract.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
TORONTO, 30th November, 1869.

F. T. JONES.

DESCRIPTION

OF THE

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE,

TORONTO.

The view on the opposite page conveys a good idea of the appearance of the building. It is designed in the modern French style of architecture which has been adopted largely in American cities, and is rapidly getting into favour in England.

Red brick is the material used in the walls, relieved with Ohio cut stone dressings and galvanized iron strings and cornices painted and sanded to imitate stone. The main cornices are heavily bracketed with moulded brackets of the same material. This material is found to be much more suitable to our climate than stone, and at the same time is exceedingly economical.

Effect was sought to be obtained by grouping, by large simple treatment of the openings and by contrast of colour, rather than by elaborateness of detail.

The main building is three stories in height above the basement, the upper story is partially in the roof, which is constructed on the Mansard principle, the sloping sides are very steep, covered with Melbourne slate, and relieved by handsome segmental domes, lighting the third story apartments. The ridge is finished with a moulded cornice of galvanized iron, and the angles with moulded sides, and the deck is laid with the same material.

Towards Simcoe Street the frontage is about 80 feet, and in the centre of it rises a tower 70 feet high, finished with a handsome wrought iron railing. The roof of the tower is of the same description as that on the main building, but starts from a balustrade finished at corners with panelled pedestals and carved vases.

The frontage of main building towards King Street is about 88 feet, and the kitchen wing extends 100 feet more, making a total length of 188 feet. This wing is two stories in height, treated in a plainer but somewhat similar manner.

Covering the main entrance which is under the tower facing Simcoe Street, is a large handsome carriage porch supported on clusters of Corinthian columns resting on cut stone pedestals. From the capitals of columns spring arches supporting entablature with enriched balustrade, finishing at angles with panelled pedestals and carved vases. The verandah on the south front is treated in a similar manner. The main doorway is deeply recessed with massive cut stone arch and jambs and broad cut stone steps, and leads into the vestibule, 12 feet square, which is separated by an elaborate screen, filled in with stained and embossed glass, from an inner vestibule or loggia of the same dimensions. This again is separated from the main hall by an enriched arch springing from fluted Corinthian columns, with richly carved caps. The main hall is 65 × 21 feet laid with Minton's encaustic tiles of a rich design. The walls are panelled to the height of 3 feet 6 inches, and the doors leading to the different apartments are treated with enriched cornices supported by carved trusses. The official rooms consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor's Library or Office, 30 × 19 feet, his Secretary's and waiting rooms, gentlemen's dressing rooms, and state dining room, 40 × 23 feet, are all arranged in succession along the north side of the house, or to the right of the main hall. On the south or left side, and overlooking the grounds are placed in order and opening *en suite*, the ladies' morning room, 30 × 19 feet, principal drawing room, 40 × 22, with large square bay window, and windows opening to floor giving access to verandah; private dining room 19 × 25; this and the morning room have handsome octagon bay windows, large sliding doors open from this room into the con-

servatory, 76 feet long by 22 feet wide, with an octagon projection 28 feet wide, in the centre of which will be a fountain; and basin stands will be arranged in the centre and around the walls; wrought iron principals support the glass roof. At the end of the conservatory, and opening from it, is the vinery, 40 feet long by 22 feet wide.

Opening from the main hall by two large folding doors under main stair, is the ball room, 65 feet long by 28 feet wide, with a cored and panelled ceiling, 18 feet high, and with panelled wainscotting around walls. This room lies alongside the conservatory, and opens into it by five large glazed doors, thereby giving easy circulation to the company, on the occasion of balls, &c. An unbroken view of 160 feet can be obtained either from the front vestibule to the end of the ball room, or from the morning room to the end of the conservatory, and a promenade of $\frac{1}{10}$ of a mile is thus obtained.

To the north of the ball room is the kitchen wing, containing in succession the butler's pantry, scullery, kitchen, pantries, servants' hall, knife and boot room, ice pantry, and housekeeper's rooms, with an entrance from King Street. The passages in this part contain two distinct stairs, leading to the servants' sitting and bed rooms above. A commodious bath room, water closet and slop sink, are also provided for the female servants.

From the centre of the main hall rises the principal staircase, which extends in one flight 8 feet wide, to a broad mid-landing, and thence in two branch flights to the first floor, continuing in the same manner to the second floor. At the head of the stair on the north side is the billiard room, immediately over and the same size as the state dining room. A distinct stair leads from this room to the room above, which is to used as a smoking room. On the opposite side to the billiard room is the private sitting room opening *en suite* into the state bed-room and dressing room, all of which open on wide balconies, and afford a beautiful prospect of the grounds, and out over the lake. The rest of this floor is devoted to bed rooms and dressing rooms, bath rooms and water closets, Each bed room is fitted with handsome marble-topped washstands, supplied with hot and cold water. The baths and water closets are also fitted up in the best style.

The upper floor is laid out in a manner almost precisely similar. All the rooms throughout the main building, are fitted with marble mantelpieces and grates; some of the mantelpieces are very handsome, especially that in the principal drawing room, which is richly carved. A number of the marble mantelpieces, rescued from the burning of the old Government House, have, for the sake of economy, been re-used.

The building is heated on the principle adopted by Mr. Garth, of Montreal, being that of hot water circulation, by direct radiation on the ground floor from box coils, covered by rich metal screens with marble tops, and on the upper floors, by currents of air passed over coils in basement, and introduced into the rooms by means of registers in the walls. Two of Garth's boilers are placed in the basement to do the work.

Hot and cold water are supplied to every part of the building from large cast-iron tanks placed in upper part of tower, to which the water is pumped by a small steam pump in basement. Fire plugs are placed on each flat in main hall to provide against accident.

Every apartment throughout the building is lighted with gas, and in the main building the fittings are of crystal of the most chaste and elegant description.

The ceilings of the principal apartments are panelled and enriched in plaster, which will afford ample scope for the decorator, and the walls are to be papered in the most elegant manner.

The wood-work of the halls and of the official rooms will be grained in imitation of fine woods. The drawing-rooms, conservatory and ball-room, will be finished in the finest gloss of white, and the bedrooms in various shades of warm greys.

The staircase windows, which are formed into triplets on each landing, will be filled with exceedingly rich stained glass, from the establishment of Mr. Joseph McCausland of this city.

A large cooking range has been provided for the kitchen, and the wash-room and laundry will be fitted with steam boilers and drying closets. These apartments will be in the basement, which is thoroughly drained, and all the floors laid with cement.

A gate lodge is being built near the Simcoe Street gate, which will be in keeping with the style of the residence.

Commodious brick stables have been built on the site of the old stables. The walls

are of red and white brick, and the roof is of slate. The building contains a driving house 18 feet × 26 feet 6 inches; carriage house, 18 feet × 32 feet; stable, 18 × 32, and harness room, 13 feet × 14 feet. The stable is fitted up with six stalls, and the floor of it is laid with the Nicholson pavement. There is a large cellar under the stable for roots. A stair leads from the harness-room to a commodious bedroom for the grooms. The remainder of the upper floor is devoted to a hay and straw loft.

The grounds are being much altered and improved, and roads are being formed around the building. Some changes have been made in the entrances, and new approaches, of Nicholson pavement, put to them.

HENRY LANGLEY,
(Late Gundry & Langley),
Architect.

DESCRIPTION

OF THE

LUNATIC ASYLUM,

LONDON.

The site is about one and a half miles east of the City of London, on Dundas Street.

The Grand Trunk Railway from London to Saint Mary's runs through the south-eastern portion of the lot, which contains 196 acres.

One hundred acres, in addition to the above, have been purchased on the west side, on which it is proposed to erect cottages for the accommodation of working patients.

The main buildings now in progress of erection are situated in the centre of the lot, which affords an almost level space, but slightly inclining to the west and south, thus giving every facility for carrying off the surface water.

The total length when completed will be 610 feet, and 220 feet in depth, from the front of the centre building to the rear of the extreme wings.

The centre building, which will include apartments for the assistant physicians and attendants, is intended to be four storeys, or fifty feet in height to the eaves, and will be ninety feet in depth. The eastern and western portions of the centre building, which contain the principal wards, will be three storeys, or thirty-eight feet in height, and forty-two feet in depth, not including the projecting bow windows and staircases. The extreme length of the centre building will be about 350 feet in front, the next wing receding about 60 feet on each side. Both wings will be about 100 feet in front by forty-two feet in depth, and two storeys or twenty-six feet in height. Transverse wings, fronting east and west, about 120 feet in length, and 37 in width, two storeys in height, connect the wings with the refractory wards in the rear, which will be 94 feet total length, by 37 feet in width, also two storeys in height.

Airing yards, enclosing an area of 250 feet by 200 feet each, are contiguous to the refractory wards on the east and west sides, affording access at all times to and from the wings during the day. The walls will be of brick, 10 feet in height, sunk on the front and sides, so that the patients can overlook them and enjoy the landscape. On the north side sheds will be constructed for shelter in inclement weather.

Directly in the rear of the centre building, 50 feet distant, but connected by a covered passage, 10 feet in width, the kitchen and laundry, each 39 feet by 32 feet, with scullery and bake-room, 22 feet by 20 feet, and four stores, 20 feet by 18 feet, will be placed. The upper portion of this building will be arranged as a laundry department, consisting of a drying and an ironing room, each 39 feet by 32 feet, and two store rooms, 22 feet by 20 feet, with stairs to lower storey. Each storey will be 13 feet in height. Connecting the kitchen and laundry with the main building there will be a small tramway to two lifts, leading to the dining-rooms, and also near to the clothes rooms.

The plan adopted is what is termed the "Linear Plan," on which principle the more recent Asylums in the United States have been constructed, the great advantage being in having large windows at both ends of the central corridors for light and ventilation, besides giving a cheerful appearance to the wards.

The corridors will be twelve feet in width, and each storey will be eleven feet in height, except the upper storeys which are to be twelve feet.

This building, according to the number of beds marked on the plan, will accommodate 500 patients, the average cubic space to each patient being 800 feet, not including corridors, staircases and halls, the separate apartments affording 814 cubic feet to each patient.

Attached to each ward there will be a bath and wash-room, water-closet, dust and clothes shaft, also separate staircases and entrances.

Tile drains, 9 inches in diameter, will convey the soil from the water-closets, and the overflow from the baths, &c., to the main drain leading from the north-east corner of the building to the creek on the east side, which discharges into the South Thames, about two miles distant.

A vault will be constructed to receive the solid matter, which will be deodorized and used as manure.

The sunken portion of the fences of the airing yards will be drained into the main drain on the east side, and to a small creek on the west.

Two large dining-halls will be provided in the centre building, to be 82 feet by 42 feet, and an amusement hall of the same dimensions, and 18 feet in height.

The walls throughout will be of white brick, manufactured at London, and built hollow, the windows to have cut stone heads and sills, the stone to be procured from Guelph or Georgetown, and the foundations are specified to be built of St. Mary's limestone.

There will be no basement storey, the whole of the apartments being above the ground, thereby effecting a considerable saving in the construction of the drains, which will be only a sufficient depth below the surface to protect them from frost.

It is proposed to heat the building by means of steam boilers and iron pipes running round the exterior walls with coils in the corridors. It will require four boilers, twelve feet in length and about four feet in diameter, and twenty thousand feet of iron pipes, one inch in diameter.

The boiler houses will be built in the rear of the centre building, at the extreme ends, where the wings commence. In these positions they will be about midway between the centre and the refractory wards, which form the extreme wings.

The chimneys from each boiler house will be 70 feet in height, and eight feet square, into which the foul air from the buildings will be drawn through the hollow walls under the floor. The heat from the boiler flues acting as an exhausting power by the rarefaction of the foul air, which will be in immediate contact with the flues, the water-closet pipes being directly ventilated by these flues by means of tile pipes.

Each apartment will have a separate ventilator into the hollow spaces in the walls, which connect with chimneys under the floors.

The hollow spaces in the walls will also be connected with ventilators in the roofs and turrets.

By these means it is expected that the building will be thoroughly ventilated, a matter of much consequence as respects insane patients.

The fresh air will be admitted over heated coils in each corridor; this arrangement will be under the control of the attendants in each ward, who can vary the temperature to suit the patients under their charge.

The water supply is obtained from two large wells, 8 feet in diameter; the east well, 70 feet in depth, yielding 18,000 gallons daily; the west well, 47 feet in depth, yielding 4,000 gallons daily; and from a circular reservoir, 30 feet in depth and 8 feet in diameter, into which the springs from the upper portion of the land will empty through a tile pipe 9 inches in diameter. These springs yield 30,000 gallons per day, according to a recent measurement.

The water will be pumped from these wells into five iron tanks in the roofs, containing 10,000 gallons each, and into one in the laundry building, of the same size; in all 60,000 gal-

lons. Each water-closet also will be supplied with cisterns holding 100 gallons each, twenty in number, which will also supply the wash basin and baths.

The rain from the roofs will be saved, and stored in six brick cisterns to contain in all 60,000 gallons. The two large cisterns in the rear of the building to contain 12,000 gallons of water each, and into which water from the other cisterns will be emptied, are placed close to the boiler houses, in which there will be steam pumps to force the water from these cisterns to the tanks in the attics.

Full sized patterns of the windows, doors, architraves and skirtings, were prepared and exhibited as explanatory of the drawings. The style is Elizabethean, and there will be six bow windows on the front with projecting gables.

The eaves of the roof project from two to three feet beyond the walls, and with the ornamental brackets, will render the appearance of the building more pleasing to the eye than if the usual severe and expensive style was adopted. The whole of the roofs will be covered with slate to be procured from the Melbourne quarries. The roofs of the turrets will be of galvanized iron. With the exception of the metal as above described, and the necessary iron work, the whole of the material specified to be used in the construction of this building will be of Canadian manufacture, thereby affording every encouragement to our own mechanics and artisans.

A separate residence for the Medical Superintendent will be erected on the west side of the wing, close to the west airing yard wall, with a covered passage into the building.

The residence will contain twelve rooms, with kitchen, offices, and other conveniences, and separate yard in the rear.

The out-buildings will consist of two workshops, 60 feet by 30 feet, two storeys in height; two barns, 60 feet by 30 feet, 20 feet high; a bakery and receiving store, each 40 feet by 20 feet, one storey in height; two frame buildings for wood and coal sheds, each 80 feet by 20 feet; a cow-house, with stalls for 24 cows, granary, tool house, &c.; a stable for 8 horses, carriage house and store rooms; besides mortuary, hen house, piggery, ice house, &c.

The Avenue to the building will be 100 feet in width, planted with trees on either side, the drive being 40 feet wide, and gravelled sidewalk, 6 feet wide.

The drive and walks will be continued round the building, and connected with the side entrance from the gravel road, passing close to the Medical Superintendent's residence. At the entrances on Dundas Street, and at the gravel road, there will be lodges, with ornamented gate entrances.

With the exception of the coal and wood sheds, the whole of the buildings will be of white brick, roofed with slate. The kitchen and laundry to be flagged on the ground floor.

The main and out-buildings, with pleasure grounds, yards, &c., will occupy about 30 acres; the garden, orchard and drives, about 16 acres; so that 250 acres will be available for farming purposes, the whole to be enclosed with strong wooden fences, 8 feet in height. The block plan will explain the relative positions of the several buildings, pleasure grounds, &c.

The cost of the land and buildings all complete will be $250,000.

KIVAS TULLY,
Architect and Engineer.

REFERENCE TO PLAN.

Single apartments	A.A.	Lifts	L.L.
Associated dormitories	B.B.	Store rooms	M.M.
Clothes rooms	C.C.	Clothes room	N.
Attendants' apartments	D.D.	Boiler houses	O.O.
Dust shafts	E.E.	Store rooms	P.P.
Clothes shafts	F.F.	Smoke and ventilating shaft	Q.Q.
Stairs' shafts	G.G.	Scullery and bakery	R.R.
Wash rooms	H.H.	Dining rooms	D.R.
Store rooms	I.I.	Water closets	W.C.
Sitting rooms	K.K.	Engine rooms	E.R.

DESCRIPTION

OF THE

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTION,

BELLEVILLE.

This building, for the Deaf and Dumb Institution, is to be erected at Belleville, immediately west of the town, on the shores fronting the bay. The building is designed in the domestic style of Gothic architecture, modified to suit the requirements of the climate. The style is particularly well suited for an institution of the kind, being collegiate in appearance, and capable of being erected more economically than any other of the same dimensions. The main building is 208 feet long, with an average width of 50 feet. In the rear of the main building, but connected with it by a covered passage, is the dining-room, which is 60 feet long, and 30 feet wide; a kitchen 32 feet long, by 24 feet wide; also, a store-room, pantry, and cook-room; over the dining-room is the lecture room, having the seats raised at the rear, radiating from the teacher's platform, behind which are large slates built in the walls for writing on. Over the kitchen extension are the male and female sick ward, each having separate entrances, and supplied with baths and water-closets. There will be three entrances in the front, the principal one in the centre of the building being for the superintendents and visitors; the two side ones for the male and female students respectively.

The centre hall is twelve feet wide, and runs through and connects with the dining-room. In this hall are the principal stairs, at the first landing of which is a passage connecting with the lecture room.

The main corridors are six feet wide, run across the centre hall, and connect with the school-rooms at each of the building, each of which is sixty feet long by thirty-seven feet wide, with two class-rooms in the rear of each. There will be ten class-rooms in all, four in the centre portion of the first flour, and six on the ground floor. On the ground floor of the main building are also, the superintendent's apartments, reception room, and clerks' rooms.

The first floor is wholly occupied with dormitories, matron's and students' rooms, assistants' rooms, clothes rooms, and class rooms.

The second and attic floors are taken up with dormitories, which have ceilings fourteen fest high, and are thoroughly ventilated.

There will be accommodation for over 350 pupils of both sexes; particular care has been taken in arranging the building, to have the sexes completely isolated. The dining-room is entered by covered passages from the male and female halls.

There will be ample play yards on each side of the building, enclosed with high fences, for the males and females; also, large covered sheds for play in winter and wet weather.

The building will be heated with steam, the boiler room being away from the building, but so arranged as to connect with the fuel cellars, under the kitchen extension. The ventilating flues will connect with the boiler chimney stack in such a way as to secure perfect ventilation.

The buildings are to be erected with brick and stone, which can be procured in the neighbourhood, and will present a facade of over 200 feet in length, and about 50 feet high to the eaves. The roof will be of the Mansard construction, fitted up with dormer

windows and gallets, and is covered with slates and galvanized iron, and surrounded with handsome iron railings.

The front will be in five divisions, the ends and centre projecting six feet from the main wall; the lower windows will be arched, with brick buttresses between them; the upper windows will be grouped, or in pairs, with flat arches, and connected together with stone string mouldings.

The front entrance is under the tower, and is arched, with small arched windows on each side, and flanked with massive buttresses; over the central doorway are two grouped windows, and then a large Tracery window, and the whole is finished with a tower, with very steep roof and spire termination, with ornamental wrought-iron vane.

JAMES SMITH,
Architect.

OUTBUILDINGS.

The outbuildings of this institution will consist of a stable for four horses, cow-house with stalls for six cows, harness-room and carriage house in one building ninety feet by twenty-three feet, with hay loft. This building will be constructed of brick. Also a framed wood-shed eighty feet by twenty feet, and twelve feet high, and a brick barn sixty feet by thirty feet, and twenty feet in height.

These outbuildings will be placed about two hundred feet in the rear of the main building, and macadamized roads twenty feet in width will be constructed to the same from the front and side roads.

An avenue sixty feet in width will be constructed from the Trenton Road, to be planted on each side, and to have a gravelled side-walk; the length of the avenue will be six hundred feet.

A brick lodge and handsome gate entrance will be constructed at the Trenton Road, and the lot will be enclosed with a strong picket fence eight feet in height.

The water will be pumped from the bay, on the east side of the lot, through an iron pipe two inches in diameter, by means of a steam pump of five horse-power, to be enclosed in a brick engine house.

The main drain, 1,400 feet in length, will convey the surface water and the overflow from the farm-yard and main building to the bay on the west side of the lot.

The cost of land and buildings all complete will be $75,000.

KIVAS TULLY,
Architect and Engineer.

DESCRIPTION

OF THE

LUNATIC ASYLUM,

TORONTO.

The main building was erected according to the designs, and under the superintendence of J. G. Howard, Esq., architect of Toronto. It was commenced in 1845, and occupied in 1850. The site, consisting of 50 acres of land, was granted by Her Majesty's Board of Ordnance, and is near the western boundary, about three miles from the City Hall.

The material is of white brick, with cut stone dressings from the Thorold quarries, and the buildings are roofed with slate.

The total length of the building is 584 feet, including the circular verandahs at the end of each wing, 25 feet in diameter.

The building is four storeys in height, averaging 11½ feet each, the upper storey being under 10 feet. The centre building, 120 feet in front, five storeys in height, and about 90 feet in depth, is surmounted by a handsome dome 40 feet in diameter, the extreme point being about 120 feet above the ground.

The wings, extending to the east and west, are nearly two hundred and twenty feet in length each, not including the verandahs, 60 feet in width on the average, and 45 feet in height.

The basement storey, which is sunk about 4 feet below the level of the ground, contains the kitchens, bakery, dining-rooms for the attendants and working patients, bursar's office, store-rooms, surgery, two dormitories for patients, and vaulted rooms and flagged floors for furnaces for the heating apparatus, which consists of brick furnaces 17 in number, 5 feet square, and 4 feet in height, enclosing coils of inch iron pipe, 8 rows in height, in which the water is heated by means of authracite coal, and circulates through inch iron pipes recessed in the outer walls, the length of pipe to each coil being about 1200 feet on the average.

The corridors throughout are 14 feet in width, lighted by windows in the side, with occasional projections for apartments towards the rear.

The centre building contains apartments for the medical superintendent and assistant physicians, and matron; waiting-room for visitors, chapel, ball-room, and female attendants' dormitories.

The wings above the basement, three storeys each, are occupied solely by the patients, about 200 feet for each wing, the single dormitories being 12 feet 4 inches by 10 feet, and the associated dormitories and sitting-rooms 35 by 30, and 33 by 20. Bath-rooms, water-closets, wash-rooms, lifts, dust and clothes shafts are attached to each ward, with wide staircases.

The water is pumped from Lake Ontario, nearly a mile distant, through a 2¾ inch pipe, by means of a steam engine of 10 horses power and two large boilers, into an iron tank in the dome, which contains 12,000 gallons, the height above the level of the lake being about 100 feet. A second engine of the same power is now being erected.

The main drain is constructed of brick of an oval shape, 3 feet high by 2 feet in width, and discharges into the lake about a quarter of a mile east of the engine house.

The lot is enclosed by a brick wall 10 feet in height, with handsome iron railing in front of the main building on the north side, with neat brick entrance Lodges and gates.

There is a handsome iron fountain in the front, and two small fountains in the rear of the main building, and the grounds are planted with choice trees, and laid out with plank and gravel walks for the recreation of the patients.

The out-buildings consist of stables, cow houses, barn, carriage house, piggery and hen houses, carpenters shop and shed for lumber. The laundry building, 250 feet in the rear of the main building, is 52 feet by 42 feet, and two storeys in height, with flagged floors.

The additions consist of two wings, extending in a southerly direction from either extremity of the main building, thus forming three sides of a quadrangle, of which the fourth or southern side will be left open.

These wings will be 215 feet in length, with an extreme breadth of 60 feet, and four storeys in height, with an average height of 12 feet for each storey.

The wings will be connected with the main building by a passage way 30 feet in length and 9 feet in width, two storeys high. The upper storeys being open railed passages, connecting the wings and the main building for convenience of access to and from each building.

The passage ways will be insulated from fire occurring in either of the buildings, by means of two iron doors on the lower storeys.

The plan of the wings consists of central corridors, 12 feet in width, throughout the four storeys, with apartments and recesses on either side.

The basement of each wing contains a kitchen and lift, one associated dormitory,

vaulted and flagged rooms for hot water boiler, furnaces and store rooms, water-closet, staircases, &c.

The heating apparatus will be similar to the arrangement before explained for the main building, the furnaces will be nine in number for each wing, with an average of 1,200 feet in length for the circulating pipes.

The hot water boiler, as in the main building, will supply the baths and wash basins, &c.

The fuel is stored in brick vaulted rooms, near the furnace rooms, as in the main building, and will be brought from the coal sheds by means of a waggon and tramway to the various rooms.

There are two large iron tanks in the attics of each wing which will contain 8,000 gallons each, from which the baths, wash rooms and the water-closet cisterns, holding 100 gallons each, will be supplied.

The three upper storeys in each wing will consist of central corridors, 12 feet in width, with rows of dormitories on each side, 12 feet long by 6 feet wide, 24 in number. Four recesses with octagonal projecting windows, will extend from the corridors, each 10 feet in width, while the centre portion will be arranged for attendants room, washing and bath rooms and water-closets.

An associated dormitory, 21 feet square, and a sitting-room, are placed at the southern end. At the north end of each will the dining-rooms, 30 feet by 21 feet, with lifts from the kitchens.

The verandahs at the southern end of each wing will be 30 feet by 19 feet, of a square form, with iron pillars and bars.

Each dormitory will be ventilated by means of tile pipes 6 and 9 inches in diameter, built in the walls leading into a brick chamber in the attic, enclosing an ordinary stove for heating the air and inducing a current through the Griffith's ventilators in the roofs, 18 inches in diameter, 24 in number.

The soil pipes of the water-closets are ventilated by pipes leading into the hot water boiler flues.

The wings are built of white brick and Georgetown cut stone dressings to the windows and cornices.

Two Hospitals, each 60 feet by 35 feet, with additions in the rear of 27 feet by 22 feet, three storeys in height, have been erected on the east and west sides of the wings, 200 feet distant, and contain associated dormitories, attendants rooms, kitchen, bath and wash rooms and water-closets. They contain about 30 patients each.

The iron tanks in the Hospitals contain 3,000 gallons each, and supply the bath rooms, hot water boiler, water closets, &c.

This Asylum, when completed, will afford accommodation for about 650 patients altogether. The total cost of the buildings will be about $650,000.

KIVAS TULLY,
Architect and Engineer.

REFERENCE TO PLAN.

Clothes shafts.....A.A.	Bath rooms.....K.K.
Dust shafts.....B.B.	Stairs.....S.S.
Closets.....C.C.	Water closets.....W.C.
Single apartments.....D.D.	

REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Crown Lands

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FOR THE YEAR 1868.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO., 86 KING STREET WEST.
1869.

CONTENTS.

PAGE

Crown Lands v

Clergy Lands v

Common School Lands vi

Grammar School Lands vi

Free Grants vi

Woods and Forests vi

Receipts and Revenue vi

Colonization Roads vi

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1868.

To His Excellency the Honourable WILLIAM PEARCE HOWLAND, *Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

I have the honour, in conformity with the provisions of the Act respecting the sale and management of the Public Lands, to submit to Your Excellency the following report of the proceedings, transactions, and affairs of the Department of Crown Lands for the year ending 31st December, 1868:—

CROWN LANDS.

There were 3,403,873 acres of surveyed Crown Lands disposable at the commencement of the year, which, added to the 75,279 acres surveyed during the year, make a total of 3,479,152 acres; deducting therefrom the number of acres sold during the year (23,299), and 76,519 acres disposed of under the Free Grants and Homestead Act, leaves a total at the end of the year, for future disposal, of 3,402,633 acres. The sales during the year amount to $31,785, and the collections to $124,355.

CLERGY LANDS.

Of the Clergy Lands, 9,528 acres were sold during the year. The sales amount to $20,491, and the collections to $133,873.

COMMON SCHOOL LANDS.

There were sold, of the Common School Lands during the year, 4,322 acres. The sales amount to $4,960, and the collections to $115,457.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL LANDS.

There were sold, of Grammar School Lands during the year, 2835 acres. The sales amount to $3,413, and the collections to $8,252.

FREE GRANTS.

The lands in the following townships were opened during the year for location under the provisions of the Free Grants and Homestead Act of 1868, namely:—Anstruther, Cardwell, Cardiff, Foley, MacDougall, Macaulay, Monmouth, Watt, Brunel, Chandos, Draper, Humphrey, McLean, Muskoka and Stevenson, in which 511 locations of Free Grants were made, and 2120 acres of land were sold to Free Grant Locatees.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

The timber dues, ground rent and bonus, accrued during the year amount to $190,237. The total timber revenue collected on account of such accruals, and of the arrears of previous years, is $234,209. Of this amount the sum of $14,446 was received as bonus on the south half of the Township of Sherborne, sold in two timber berths by public auction, at Peterboro, on the 23rd December, 1868. Berth No. 1, covering an area of 20½ square miles (and which had previously suffered from fire and trespass,) was sold at a bonus of $249 per square mile. For Berth No. 2, covering an area of 18 square miles, a bonus was obtained of $519 per square mile, being by far the largest bonus ever received by the Crown, on the sale of timber limits in this Province.

RECEIPTS AND REVENUE.

The total receipts of the Crown Lands Department during the year, are $627,140, of which the sum of $369,293 is considered as revenue.

COLONIZATION ROADS.

The expenditure during the year for Colonization Roads, was $27,686, the particulars of which are set forth in the annexed Report (Appendix No. 18).

Respectfully submitted,

S. RICHARDS,
Commissioner.

Toronto, 31st December, 1868.

APPENDIX

TO THE

Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

CONTENTS OF APPENDICES.

Appendix.		Page.
1.	—Return of Officers and Clerks in the Department	1
2.	—Return of Crown Land Agents	3
3.	—Return of Crown Timber Agents	4
4.	—Return of land sold	5
5.	—Receipts and Payments on account of Clergy Reserves	6
6.	—Receipts and Payments on account of Common School Lands	7
7.	—Receipts and Payments on account of Grammar School Lands	8
8.	—Woods and Forests	9
9.	—Return of Gross Collections	10
10.	—Return of Receipts considered as Revenue	11
11.	—Return of Gross Disbursements	12
12.	—Return of Crown Land Surveys completed	13
13.	—Municipal Surveys	14
14.	—Municipal Surveys confirmed	15
15.	—Woods and Forests	16
16.	—Return of Free Grant Lands	18
17.	—Registered Letters	19
18.	—Colonization Roads	20

APPENDIX No. 1.

Return of Officers and Clerks in the Department of Crown Lands, for the year ending 31st December, 1868.

Branches.	Names.	Designations.	When Appointed.	Salary.	By Whom Appointed.	REMARKS.
	Hon. S. Richards	Commissioner	1867, July 1	3200 00		
	Andrew Russell	Assistant Commisssoner	1839, Nov. 22	2600 00	Lord Sydenham	
Surveys	Thomas Devine	Surveyor-in-Chief	1846, July 11	1800 00	Com. of Crown Lands.	
	Edward Fox	Surveyor and Draughtsman	1857, Sept. 28	1280 00	Governor in Council	
	G. B. Kirkpatrick	do	1866, June 30	730 00	Com. of Crown Lands	
	D. A. Grant	Clerk	1856, Aug. 1	1200 00	do	Transferred to Treasury Department, Mar. '68.
	A. J. Scott	do	1861, Oct. 24	900 00	do	Died 4 Aug., 1868.
Land Claims and Sales in Old Townships	Thomas Hector	Chief Clerk in charge	1839, June 17	1800 00	Sir George Arthur	
	F. A. Hall	Clerk	1847, Jan. 1	1400 00	Mr. Secretary Daly.	
	George E. Lindsay	do	1860, Feb. 4	1050 00	Com. of Crown Lands	
	C. W. Hurd	do	1867, Feb. 21	360 00	do	
Sale of Lands in New Townships.	J. C. Tarbutt	Chief Clerk in charge	1841, June 1	1800 00	Governor General	
	A. Kirkwood	Clerk	1854, March 21	1240 00	Com. of Crown Lands	
	A. J. Taylor	do	1854, Oct. 29	1200 00	do	
	J. M. Grant	do	1860, May 12	1020 00	do	
Letters Patent	H. J. Jones	Chief Clerk in charge	1840, Nov. 9	1100 00	Sir George Arthur	
	John Innis	Clerk	1848, Nov. 1	900 00	Com. of Crown Lands	
	R. H. Temple	do	1863, Sep. 4	730 00	do	
Woods and Forests	G. B. Cowper	Clerk	1857, Oct. 17	1240 00	do	
	J. C. Miller	do	1868, March 10	1200 00	Order in Council	
Accounts	William Ford	Accountant and Cashier	1852, April 10	1800 00	Com. of Crown Lands	
	Worsley Ebbs	Book-keeper	1862, April 3	1060 00	do	Transferred to Treasury Department, 8 Oct., 68.
	D. G. B. Ross	Clerk	1861, April 15	760 00	do	
	R. H. Browne	do	1862, May 14	760 00	do	
	J. Alley	Senior Clerk in charge of Agents' Returns	1848, Feb. 6	1460 00	do	
	J. Tolmie	Clerk	1853, Oct. 22	1400 00	do	
	F. Norton	do	1860, March 30	1060 00	do	
Registry	John Murphy	Registrar	1851, June 8	1400 00	do	

APPENDIX No. 1—*Continued.*

RETURN of Officers and Clerks in the Department of Crown Lands, for the year ending 31st December, 1868.

Branches.	Names.	Designations.	When Appointed.	Salary.	By Whom Appointed.	REMARKS.
Clerk Unattached	Thos. Hammond		1842, Jan. 24	700 00	Com. of Crown Lands	
	J. Bradshaw	Office-Keeper	1852, March 27	500 00	do	
	A. McDonald	Messenger	1864, Nov. 3	450 00	do	

S. RICHARDS.
Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant and Cashier.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 31st December, 1868.

LIST OF CROWN LANDS AGENTS, dates of their Appointments, Commission on Collections, or Salaries paid during the year 1868.

Name.	COUNTY.	Date of Appointment.	Salary.	Commission.	Remarks.
J. Alexander	Part of Simcoe	1843, April 8		506 08	Died 29th May '68.
W. Armstrong	Part of Peterborough	1868, June 13	540 00		
J. Carroll	Burleigh Road, &c	1863, Oct. 27		4 27	Dismissed 13th June, '68.
A. A. Campbell	Part of Hastings	1866, Nov. 20	$5 per diem as Gold Mining Inspector.	135 11	Services as Gold Mining Inspector dispensed with 30th April, '68.
J. Graham	Part of Victoria, &c	1865, March 31		214 00	
W. Harris	Part of Renfrew	1851, June		277 04	
H. S. Huber	Waterloo	1863, November		632 90	
C. F. Holterman	Part of Renfrew, &c	1865, June 22		56 26	
Wm. Jackson	Grey	1854, Nov. 3		1778 42	
C. W. Lount	Part of Muskoka District	1868, May 23	1000 00	52 15	
J. Macpherson	Lenox, parts of Frontenac and Addington	1860, Feb. 21		252 64	
J. P. Moffat	North part of Renfrew	1858, Nov, 26		76 56	
A. McNabb	Bruce	1851, April 29		1727 69	
J. R. Oliver	Parts of Simcoe and Victoria	1859, July 22		37 51	Dismissed 23rd May, '68.
E. Perry	Parts of Frontenac and Addington	1856, March 27		108 17	
G. M. Roche	Part of Victoria	1858, October 22		611 04	
James Ross	Wellington	1865, June 16		1389 93	
J. Sharman	Perth	1853, April 27		1380 16	
C. Widder	Huron	1857, January 15		1269 97	
J. Wilson	Part of Algoma District	1845, July 25		32 62	
N. P. Wakefield	North part of Simcoe	1866, Sept. 20		130 79	

EMOLUMENTS.
10 per cent. Commission on the first $1000 00.
5 do on the next $9000 00.
2½ do on any sum exceeding $10,000 00.

S. RICHARDS,
Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 31st Dec., 1868.

APPENDIX No. 3.

WOODS AND FORESTS: LIST OF CROWN TIMBER AGENTS, in the Province of Ontario, their Assistants, names of Territories, Residences, dates of Appointment, and Salary allowed to each for his services, during the year ending 31st December, 1868.

Names of Territories.	Names of Agents and Assistants.	Residences.	Dates of Appointment.	Salary per annum.	Remarks.
				$ cts.	
Upper Ottawa	A. J. Russell, Agent	Ottawa City	June, 1845	1840 00	The Crown Timber Office, Ottawa, acts for the Province of Ontario and Quebec, and also for the Dominion of Canada in the collection of slide dues; the proportion of Salaries, &c., to be borne by the Provincial Governments, and the General Government not yet determined.
	C. S. McNutt, Assistant	do	15th April, 1858	1200 00	
	J. Ritchie, Clerk	do	23rd June, 1854	700 00	
	L. A. Russell, Draughtsman	do	15th Nov., 1856	600 00	
	E. T. Smith, Clerk	do	23rd June, 1854	550 00	
*Lower Ottawa	Charles E. Belle, Agent	Montreal	6th May, 1854	1200 00	The Crown Timber Office at Montreal at present acts for the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, proportion of Salaries, &c. chargeable to each Province not yet determined.
	J. C. Coursolles, Clerk	do	1st May, 1858	700 00	
Ontario	Jos. F. Way, Agent	Belleville	6th May, 1854	1440 00	
	J. A. Macjimes, Clerk	do	26th Feb., 1859	800 00	
	J. A. G. Crozier, do	do	1st Dec., 1867	500 00	
Western Timber District.	J. R. Nash, Agent	Toronto	28th June, 1864	1400 00	
	F. W. Stayner, Assistant	do	8th August, 1854	800 00	
	J. F. Elliot, Sub-Agent	Windsor	9th Sep., 1865	200 00	
Collector at Quebec	McLean Stewart, Collector	Quebec	27th Sep., 1845	1800 00	The Remarks in connection with the Crown Timber Office at Ottawa, respecting Salaries, &c., apply to the Collector's Office at Quebec.
	Wm. O'Kane, Assistant	do	1st June, 1861	1200 00	
	John McKay, Clerk	do	27th May, 1864	800 00	

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant.

S. RICHARDS,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 31st December, 1868.

APPENDIX No. 4.

STATEMENT of the number of Acres Sold, amount of Sales, and amount of Collections, for the year 1868.

SERVICE.	Acres Sold.	Amount of Sales.	Amount of Collections.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Crown Lands	22239	31785 95	124355 59
Clergy Lands	9528½	29491 45	133873 00
Common School Lands	4322½	14960 47	115457 73
Grammar School Lands	2835¾	3413 65	8252 84
	39985¾	70650 92	381939 16

S. RICHARDS,
Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 31st December, 1868.

APPENDIX No. 5.

Receipts and Payments of Clergy Reserves for the year 1868.

LAND SOLD.			RECEIPTS.						PAYMENTS.						
Date.	Acres.	Amount of Sales.	Principal.	Interest.	Rent.	Inspection.	Timber Duties.	Ground Rent.	Principal	Interest.	Inspection.	Timber Duties.	Ground Rent.	Rent.	Disbursements.
1868.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
December 31...	9528½	20491 45	81469 69	51910 24	109 55	51 00	328 52	4 00	81469 69	51910 24	51 00	328 52	4 00	109 55	578 31

RECAPITULATION.

RECEIPTS.	Amount.	PAYMENTS.	Amount.
	$ cts.		$ cts.
Principal, 18 Vic., cap. 2	81469 69	Principal, 18 Vic., cap. 2	81469 69
Interest, do	51910 24	Interest, do	51910 24
Rent, do	109 55	Rent, do	109 55
Inspection do	51 00	Inspection, do	51 00
Timber Duties	328 52	Timber Duties	328 52
Ground Rent	4 00	Ground Rent	4 00
		Disbursements	$578 31
	133873 00		133873 00

William Ford,
Accountant.

S. Richards,
Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, 31st December, 1868.

APPENDIX No. 6.

RETURN of Receipts and Payments on account of Common School Lands, for the year 1868.

LAND SOLD.			RECEIPTS.		PAYMENTS.	
Date.	Acres.	Amount.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
1868.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
December 31.....	4322½	14960 47	69552 70	45905 03	69552 70	45905 03

RECAPITULATION.

RECEIPTS.	Amount.	PAYMENTS.	Amount.
	$ cts.		$ cts.
Principal.....	69552 70	Principal.....	69552 70
Interest	45905 03	Interest	45905 03
		Disbursements $182 10	
	$115457 73		$115457 73

S. RICHARDS,
Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 31st December, 1868.

APPENDIX No. 7.

RETURN of Receipts and Payments on account of Grammar School Lands for the year 1868.

LAND SOLD.			RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.		
Date.	Acres.	Amount.	Principal.	Interest.	Timber Dues.	Principal.	Interest.	Timber Dues.
1868.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
December 31	2835¾	3413 05	5348 66	2483 95	420 23	5348 66	2483 95	420 23

RECAPITULATION.

RECEIPTS.	Amount.	PAYMENTS.	Amount.
	$ cts.		$ cts.
Principal	5348 66	Principal	5348 66
Interest	2483 95	Interest	2483 95
Timber Dues	420 23	Timber Dues	420 23
		Disbursements..... $81 20	
	$8252 84		$8252 84

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant.

S. RICHARDS,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 31st December, 1868.

APPENDIX No. 8.

Woods and Forests.

Statement of Revenue Collected during the year ending 31st December 1868

	$ c.	$ c.
Amount of Upper Ottawa Territory collections, by A. J. Russell	54,758 76	
do do do do by McLean Stewart, Quebec.	61,553 17	
		116,311 93
Amount of Ontario Territory collections by Joseph F. Way	75,841 72	
do do do by McLean Stewart, Quebec	8,236 90	
		84,078 62
Amount of Western Timber District collections, by J. R. Nash	25,236 39	
do do do do by McLean Stewart, Quebec	7,887 05	
		33,123 44
Amount of Lower Ottawa Territory collections, by Charles E. Belle	567 19	
do do do do by McLean Stewart, Quebec	128 67	
		695 86
Total Timber Dues and Ground Rent and Bonuses		$234,209 85

S. RICHARDS,
Commissioner.

William Ford,
Accountant.

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, 31st December, 1868.

APPENDIX No. 9.

STATEMENT of the GROSS COLLECTIONS of the Department of Crown Lands, for the year 1868.

	$ c.
Crown Lands	124,355 59
Clergy Lands	133,873 00
Common School Lands	115,457 73
Grammar School Lands	8,252 84
Woods and Forests	234,209 85
Casual Fees	380 10
Location Fees	140 00
Mines	4,070 00
Huron Land Claims	100 00
Colonization Roads refund	600 00
Refunds by Receiver General, of amounts paid on account of "Province of Canada"	4,816 67
Clergy Lands refund by Receiver General	127 55
Common School refund by do do	60 00
Indian Timber dues	75 61
Charges on Settlers' Timber	471 21
Surveyors' Fee Fund	150 00
	$627,140 15

S. RICHARDS,
Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 31st December, 1868.

APPENDIX No. 10.

STATEMENT of the Receipts of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1868' which are considered as Revenue.

	$ cts.
Crown Lands	124355 59
Woods and forests	234209 85
Casual fees	380 10
Location fees	140 00
Mines	4070 00
Huron land claims	100 00
Colonization roads, refund	600 00
Refunds, of amounts paid on account of Province of Canada	4816 67
Charges on settlers' timber	471 21
Surveyors fee fund	150 00
	$369293 42

S. RICHARDS,
Commissioner.

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 31st December, 1868.

APPENDIX No. 11.

STATEMENT of Gross Disbursements of the Department of Crown Lands for the year 1868, exclusive of Contingencies, paid by other Departments on account of the Crown Lands Department.

	$ cts.
Discount on Silver	90 15
Gratuity to R. Nettle, O.C., 2nd Jan., 1868	400 00
do to J. Murphy, O.C., 11th Jan., 1868	182 50
do to E. Dobbs, do do	41 68
Canadian Land and Emigration Co.	4504 96
Woods and Forests	7979 02
Gold Mines	1564 88
Postage of Agencies	89 12
Colonization Roads	25923 72
Commission to Agents	10673 31
Surveys	6406 59
Advertising	93 90
Ontario and Quebec Suspense Account	441 50
Compensation Land Scrip, redeemed	835 00
Province of Canada	16855 75
Board of Examiners, P.L.S	189 35
Refunds	1346 18
Red River Colonization Roads	1862 86
Old Ledger Account	888 55
Charges on Settlers' Timber, refund	28 66
Registry Office, Bracebridge	768 05
Clergy Lands, refunds	578 31
Travelling Agents	732 77
Dominion of Canada, refund to R. G. C	82 61
Common School Lands, refund	182 10
Paid for Jail, Bracebridge	200 00
Grammar School Lands, refund	81 20
Agents' Salaries	540 00
Contingencies	1876 95
	$85529 67

S. RICHARDS,
Commissioner

WILLIAM FORD,
Accountant,

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 31st December, 1868.

APPENDIX No. 12.

Statement of Crown Land Surveys completed and closed during the year ending 31st December, 1868.

No.	Date of Instructions.	Surveyor.	SURVEY.	Cost of Survey.	Area Surveyed.	REMARKS.
				$ cts.	Acres.	
1	22nd Feb., 1867	Wm. Murdoch	Township of Grimsthorpe	4473 32	69028	
2	24th August, 1868.	Hugh Wilson	Part of the Township of Rutherford	323 68	6179	
3	" "	do	Town plot of Killarney	209 59	122	
				5006 59	75329	

PAYMENTS MADE DURING THE YEAR.

Balance on Crown Surveys, completed as above	$4606 59
Advances on Surveys in progress	1800 00
Total	$6406 59

RECAPITULATION.

Acres.
75207 acres subdivided into farm lots of 100 acres each, and at Lake Huron, ¼ sections of 160 acres each, at 6 4-10 cents per acre.
122 acres subdivided into building lots of half an acre each, and park lots of 5 acres each, at $1.72 per acre.

Total..... 75329

S. RICHARDS,
Commissioner.

Thos. Devine,
Surveyor-in-Chief.

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, 31st December, 1868.

APPENDIX No. 13.

STATEMENT OF MUNICIPAL SURVEYS for which instructions were issued during the year ending 31st December, 1868.

No.	Surveyor.	No. and Date of Instruction.		SURVEY.	REMARKS.
			1868		
1	John Shier	258	5th March	Lots Nos. 22, 23 and 24, in the 9th concession of Pickering	Confirmed 6th June, 1868.
2	Henry Little	259	26th February	" No. 5 inclusive, to the westerly boundary in the broken front and 1st concession of the front of Escott	
3	C. G. Haming	260	20th May	" Nos. 28 to 32, in the 7th concession of Darlington	Confirmed 22nd June, 1868.
4	Wm. Murdoch	261	13th July	" Nos. 1 to 7, in the 2nd, and 17 and 18 in the 4th concession of Darlington	
5	John Shier	262	20th July	" No. 30, in the 9th concession of Whitby	Confirmed 13th August, 1868.
6	John Shier	263	20th July	" No. 13, in the 4th concession of Pickering	
7	W. E. Yarnold	264	20th July	" No. 16, in the 6th concession of Reach	
8	John McIntosh	265	24th July	The boundary line between Nelson and Nassagaweya, and to plant durable monuments at the front of each of the seven concessions in Nassagaweya	Confirmed 5th November, 1868.
9	Robert Sparks	266	1st August	Lots Nos. 28 to 32, in cons. A and B, Rideau Front, Nepean	
10	Charles Unwin	267	24th July	" Nos. 6 to 15, in 1st and 2nd meridian concessions, 1 to 5 in 1st southern division, and 1 to 5 in broken front, Etobicoke	
11	John Shier	268	17th August	Line in front of the 8th concession of Scott	
12	Peter Burnet	269	17th August	Line between concessions A and B, Mara, from monuments between 13 and 14, westward to Lake Simcoe	
13	W. E. Yarnold	270	24th August	Lot No. 6, in the 9th concession, and lot No. 13, in the 10th concession of Reach	
14	John Shier	271	24th August	Lots Nos. 14, 15 and 16, in the 2nd concession of East Whitby	Confirmed 3rd December, 1868.
15	W. G. Wonham	272	3rd October	The 5th and 6th concessions of West Oxford	
16	Henry Creswick	273	9th October	Part of the 14th and 15th concessions of W. Gwillimbury, from lots Nos. 3 to 12, inclusive	
17	John Shier	274	5th November	Lots Nos. 19 and 20, in the 4th concession of Whitby	
18	F. C. Brownjohn	275	17th November	Part line between 4th and 5th concessions, and lots 8 and 9, in the 4th and 5th concessions of Clinton	
19	John Shier	276	30th November	Lots Nos. 20, 21, 22 and 23, in the 6th concession of Darlington	
20	A. C. Webb	277	21st December	Lots Nos. 5 to 10, in the 3rd concession of Brighton	

S. RICHARDS,
Commissioner.

THOS. DEVINE,
Surveyor-in-Chief.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1868.

APPENDIX No. 14.

STATEMENT of Municipal Surveys Confirmed during the year ending 31st December, 1868.

No.	Surveyor.	No. and Date of Instruction.		SURVEY.	Date when Confirmed.
			1867.		1868.
1	John Shier	251	10th April	Lots Nos. 21 and 22, in the 3rd range of the broken front of Pickering	31st March.
2	David Williams	252	10th May	Lots Nos. 15 west to No. 3, 1st concession of Percy	11th June.
3	John Shier	254	21st June	North westerly and south westerly angles of Lot No. 19, and the north easterly and south easterly angles of Lot 20, 5th concession, Pickering	1st April.
4	E. C. Caddy	255	27th June	Lots Nos. 2 to 10, in 6th concession, Brighton	25th November.
5	Alex. Niven	256	25th October	The planting of monuments at certain angles of Blanshard (as per schedule)	8th May.
6	do	257	4th November	Lots 18 to 23 south boundary, and Lots 37 to 42 Thames concession of Blanshard	8th May.
			1868.		
7	John Shier	258	5th March	Lots 22 to 24, in the 9th concession of Pickering	6th June.
8	C. G. Hanning	260	20th May	Lots 28 to 32, in the 7th concession of Darlington	22nd June.
9	John Shier	262	20th July	Lot No. 30, in the 9th concession of Whitby	19th August.
10	John McIntosh	265	24th July	The boundary line between Nelson and Nassagaweya	5th November.
11	John Shier	271	24th August	Lots 14, 15 and 16, in 2nd concession of East Whitby	3rd December.

S. RICHARDS,
Commissioner.

THOS. DEVINE,
Surveyor-in-Chief.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 31st December, 1868.

APPENDIX

WOODS AND

GENERAL STATEMENT of Timber, &c., and amounts accrued from Timber

QUANTITIES AND DESCRIP

NAMES OF AGENTS AND AGENCIES.	Area under License.	Saw Logs.		White Pine.		Red Pine.		Oak.	
	Square miles	White Pine.	Other.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.
A. J. Russell, Agent, Upper Ottawa Territory	7678	366969	.....	74952	4568636	18546	774877	23	473
Jos. F. Way, Agent, Ontario Territory	1889¾	409083	.....	7300	511192	182	9126	24	720
J. R. Nash, Agent, Western Timber District	2015½	103679	2219	2598	184477	94	4582	954	64241
Chas. E. Belle, Agent, Lower Ottawa Territory	¾	345	.....	363	13481	.....	.....	1	23
Total	11584	885076	2219	85213	5277786	18822	788535	1002	65457

GENERAL STATEMENT

QUANTITIES AND DESCRIP

NAMES OF AGENTS AND AGENCIES.	Spruce and Hemlock.		Boom Timber, Binders and Floats.	Railway Ties.	Cedar Rails.	Shingle and Stave Bolts.	Shingles	Cordwood.	
	Pieces.	Feet.						Soft.	Hard.
						Cords.			
A. J. Russell, Agent, Upper Ottawa Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jos. F. Way, Agent, Ontario Territory	.....	.....	1487	303881	2000	1123	....	845	.....
J. R. Nash, Agent, Western Timber District	.....	.....	.....	1687	9700	15	372000	79	68
Chas. E. Belle, Agent, Lower Ottawa Territory	1	29	.....	513	....	.....	.....	355	64
Total	1	29	1487	309081	11700	1138	372000	1279	132

G. B. COWPER.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 31st December, 1868.

No. 15.

FORESTS.

Dues, Ground Rent and Bonuses, during the year ending 31st December, 1868.

TION OF TIMBER, &c.

Elm.		Ash.		Tamarac.		Birch.		Butternut.		Hickory and Maple.		Basswood.	
Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.	Pieces.	Feet.
3	89	69	3293	171	6431	7	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	221
197	5808	53	2503	50	1895	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	466
663	27586	12	560	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	3222
28	831	9	420	15	415	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	127	58	2532
891	34314	143	6776	236	8741	7	210	.....	.....	3	127	139	6441

OF TIMBER, &c.—*Continued.*

TION OF TIMBER, &c.

Staves.		Miscellaneous.	AMOUNTS ACCRUED.					
West India.	Standards.		Trespass, &c.	Fractions.	Timber Dues.	Ground Rent.	Bonus.	Total.
			$ cts.	cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
.....	.....	.....	483 09	14	75406 35	9574 13	.....	85463 71
4035	.....	400 Oak Hubs... 1500 Hop Poles..	4417 00	04	46388 87	3664 96	14446 75	68917 62
202692	1078	.....	8694 54	05	22236 75	3805 13	428 00	35164 47
.....	225	469 Ship Knees. 25 prs. Oars....	370 02	.....	309 84	12 00	.....	691 86
206727	1303	.....	13964 65	23	144341 81	17056 22	14874 75	190237 66

S. RICHARDS,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX No. 16.

STATEMENT of the number of persons located for Free Grants, the number of purchasers, and number of acres sold to locatees, under the Free Grants and Homestead Act of 1868, during the year 1868,

TOWNSHIPS.	DISTRICT OR COUNTY.	Number of persons located.	Number of purchasers.	Number of acres sold.
Brunel	District of Muskoka	31	3	178
Draper	" "	55	13	145
McLean	" "	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Macaulay	" "	57	11	224
Muskoka	" "	13	4	40
Stephenson	" "	112	17	160
Watt	" "	89	12	479
Cardwell	" "	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Foley	County of Simcoe	9	1	7
Humphrey	District of Muskoka	50	9	422
McDougall	County of Simcoe	59	11	453
Anstruther	" Peterboro'	12	Nil.	Nil.
Chandos	" "	2		
Cardiff	" "	18	1	12
Monmouth	" "	4	Nil.	Nil.
		511	82	2120

S. RICHARDS,
Commissioner.

J. C. TARBUTT,
Chief Clerk in Charge.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS,
Toronto, 31st December, 1868.

APPENDIX No. 17.

STATEMENT of Letters Registered during the year ending 31st December, 1868.

Sales Branch—Mr. Tarbutt.	Late Surveyor-General's—Mr. Hector.	Accountant's—Mr. Ford.	Woods and Forests—Mr. Cowper.	Surveyors'—Mr. Devine.	Colonization Roads—Mr. Bridgland.	Commissioners on Miscellaneous Matters.	Transferred to other Departments.	Total.	Names Indexed.	Enclosures.	Orders in Council.	Returned Letters uncalled for at their address.	REMARKS.
5570	2004	2100	1196	644	*232	57	97	11900	16000	22000	51	92	* Roads Branch transferred from Department of Public Works, June 7, 1868.

JOHN MORPHY,
Registrar.

Toronto, 31st December, 1868.

APPENDIX No. 18.

TORONTO, 31st December, 1868.

To the Hon. S. RICHARDS,
Commissioner of Crown Lands, Ontario.

SIR,—I have the honour to report upon the operations of the Colonization Roads Branch of your Department during the year 1868.

The Colonization Road Works of this season have been distributed over a great portion of the entire limits of the Province, and have consisted of:—

1st. The extension of already located roads;
2nd. The survey and formation of entirely new lines; and
3rd. The repair and improvement of roads formerly made.

With regard to the first-class, the following are those which have been extended, in order to open up new tracts for settlement, viz.:—

The Northern;
" Monck;
" Burleigh;
" Frontenac;
" Lavant and Canonto;
" Mississippi; and
" Pembroke and Mattawa.

1ST.—THE NORTHERN ROAD.

The construction of eight miles of this line, in continuation of the ten miles built last year, was let by contract to J. H. Beatty, of Thorold, at the rate of $500 per mile.

This contract was not executed until the month of September last, and the frost and snow falling early in the month of November prevented the entire completion of the road.

So nearly, however, was the work done before operations were necessarily closed, that only the grading of about two miles remains to finish the whole eight miles of the contract. $1000 are reserved from the payment of the work until it shall have been finished, examined, and approved.

There has been paid upon the contract $3000.

2ND.—THE MONCK ROAD.

The renewal of works upon this road (which were last closed in the fall of 1866) was commenced at the beginning of September last, under the management of Mr. Westley, a gentleman of some considerable experience under the Directors of the Grand Trunk Railway. Mr. Westley experienced considerable difficulty in the locality wherein he operated in procuring competent men.

The season proving wet and unfavourable, and the line being at that point extremely low and swampy, Mr. Westley did not continue his work later than about the middle of October.

Owing to these circumstances, only about two miles of new road were completed.

The total expenditure for the season is $1069.90.

3RD.—THE BURLEIGH ROAD.

Operations commenced on this line about the same time as upon the Monck, and were vigorously pushed forward, under the able management of Mr. Graham, until the beginning of this month, when they were closed with the following results:—

The Burleigh Road is now completed to its intersection with the Monck Road, in the township of Cardiff.

The portion constructed this year consists of about four and a half miles. This road

may be considered a tolerably good colonization road, with the exception of a portion of it where certain crossways require surface adzing.

This section was neglected to be finished during the season of 1866. Mr. Graham received instructions to complete the work this fall, but a heavy fall of snow suddenly coming prevented its accomplishment.

The "Burleigh Rocks" section, also spoken of in a former report, will need special attention another year, unless the road is changed from that locality, which course I have formerly recommended.

Besides the completion of the Burleigh Road as above described, Mr. Graham has opened about four miles and a half of the Monck Road to right and left of the intersection above spoken of, and about forty chains further upon the west side is chopped, logged, and grubbed. Average cost of road per mile, $430. Total expenditure, $3869.69.

4th.—The Pembroke and Matawa Road.

Nothing had been done on this road since the completion of the twenty mile section, commencing at the Petewawa Bridge, and terminating near Point Alexander on the Ottawa River.

Two thousand dollars were appropriated for this road, and Mr. Johnson was instructed to proceed with the expenditure. He commenced operations at the termination of the last improvement near Point Alexander, and continued the road westward about five miles at a total cost of $1937.68.

5th.—The Frontenac Road.

The works on this road last season were advanced as far as lot 27, in the township of Miller, beyond which also some chopping had been done.

This season, five miles more have been completed at a cost of nearly $600 per mile.

There remain of this road yet to be constructed about four miles and three-quarters, extending to the intersection of the Madawaska River.

Total expenditure of this season, $2913.19.

6th.—The Lavant Road.

This road has been at length completed this season.

In connection therewith, also, a short cheap line has been built, uniting a settlement in the township of Canonto with the Lavant Road, called the Canonto Branch.

The Lavant Road extends from the 2nd Concession of the township of Darling, through the township of Lavant and a part of Palmerston, joining the Mississippi Road on Lot 27, in the 8th Concession of the latter township.

This road is seventeen miles long.

The Canonto branch is about three and a quarter miles in length.

The expenditure upon the Lavant this season is $2442.78. Distance constructed, five miles.

Expenditure upon the Canonto, $998.32.

7th.—The Mississippi Road.

This road has been carried eastward four miles further this season, and reaches now in that direction to within about two miles of the easterly boundary of the township of Mayo.

Besides this distance of new road, a substantial bridge, begun last year, has been this season completed.

The township of Mayo contains a large percentage of good land, and the same is now rendered accessible from the Hastings Colonization Road through the present improvement.

Instructions have been issued for the survey of the above township, and there is every prospect for a speedy and thriving settlement in the locality. Indeed, Mr. Aylesworth, the overseer of the road works, reports that since the opening of this part of the

line, active improvements in this respect are daily taking place; much of the land here, and extensively to the north, being of first-class quality.

About fourteen miles of this line now remain to complete the connection of this western portion with the eastern section of the road, which now extends to a point some three miles west of the Addington Road.

The total expenditure of this season is $1995.15.

Of the second class of works, named "The survey and formation of entirely new lines," there are three, viz.:—

1. The McLean Road.
2. The Brunel Road.
3. The Lake Joseph Road.

These are all situated in the Muskoka District, and are being opened upon a cheap form of specification, calculated not to exceed in cost $200 per mile.

They are all based upon, or branching from the Muskoka Colonization Road, and designed to give more liberal access to the available lands of the district.

1st.—The McLean Road.

The line of this road leads from a point on the Muskoka Road, where the latter intersects the Concession Road between the Sixth and Seventh Concessions of Macauley, and runs eastward across the latter township, and the township of McLean, to the east boundary of McLean.

Instructions were issued for the survey of this road, together with those of Brunel and Lake Joseph, in the month of July last.

Contracts were let on all three of these lines for the completion of the road work, according to the above cheap specification, but owing to some delay in the work of locating the road, they were not executed until late in the fall, and a comparatively small portion of the work has been done in consequence.

On this road, about six miles have been chopped, cleared crosswayed, and partially grubbed and graded, and about three miles more have been chopped.

The contractor has been paid, on Estimate No. 1, $451.80.

2nd.—Brunel Road.

On this road, three miles and ten chains have been chopped and cleared, and one-half mile further has been only chopped.

The contractor has been paid, on Estimate No. 1, $72.90.

This road commences at the point where the Muskoka Road intersects the concession line between the Sixth and Seventh Concessions of Stephenson, and runs eastward through the said township and the township of Brunel.

3rd.—Lake Joseph Road.

Three contracts were let late in the fall, on this line, amounting collectively to seventeen miles, the whole present surveyed length of the road line.

On contract No. 1, for the first five miles, the whole distance has been chopped and cleared. No further work is reported as having been done.

On contract No. 2, for the second five miles, two-and-a-quarter miles are chopped and cleared, and on contract No. 3, for the remaining seven miles, three miles are estimated as chopped and cleared. Nothing thus far has been paid on the above contracts, only estimates have been made of the work as cited above, and payment thereof recommended.

The last class of works mentioned, viz. :—

"The repair and improvement of roads already built," embraces the following :—

1. The Addington.
2. The Hastings.
3. The Muskoka South.
4. The Muskoka North.
5. The Parry Sound.
6. The Victoria.

1st.—The Addington Road.

This is an exceedingly difficult and expensive road to repair.

Through the expenditures of former years, however, it had been made tolerably good as far as the Bald Mountains; from this point northward the improvements were of a more superficial character.

The original crossways were found last summer to be completely rotted down, and the road in other respects so entirely dilapidated that careful repairs were absolutely necessary in order to maintain the traffic.

Careful but economical repairs have been extended from the southern slope of the Bald Mountains northward as far as Clarke's tavern, a distance of fifteen miles. The crossways have all been renewed, the loose rocks and stones removed from the road bed, culverts supplied where needed, and some bad hills avoided by minor changes in the direction of the road.

Nearly the whole distance, also, has been graded.

I consider Mr. Stewart's operations this season, as overseer of the works on this road, have been very satisfactory. Much work has been done for the outlay.

In a portion of the working season, and that not the most favorable for road work, he has thoroughly improved 15 miles of road at the moderate cost of $1950.36.

2nd.—The Hastings Road.

Some necessary repairs have been effected on this line.

The bridge over York River, in the township of Farady, has been partly rebuilt.

The south-westerly abutment had been undermined by the current.

The bridge had declined and become dangerous, and almost impassable.

This defect has been remedied, and the bridge in other respects put in a safe condition.

Repairs of the road generally have also been made from the intersection of the Mississippi road line, southward, as far as the Jordan river, in the township of Tudor.

Some further important improvements have also been made at the northerly end of the road.

The bridge crossing Papineau Creek, in the township of Wicklow, 140 feet long, has been renewed.

The passage over a hill, three and a half miles south of the intersection of the Peterson road, has been improved by a change of the location, converting a difficult and heavy portion of the road into one of comparatively easy grade.

These improvements have all been made for an expenditure of $1031.51, under the energetic and faithful management of Mr. C. F. Aylesworth as overseer of works, in connection with his superintendence of the extension of the Mississippi road.

3rd.—Muskoka Road, North.

$1400 were appropriated for general repairs upon this road, through the township of Stephenson.

This part of the Muskoka road had been constructed in a very rude and imperfect way in the beginning, and had never received any attention from the Government with reference to repairs further than the renewal of one crossway in the year 1865, costing $12.

The above appropriation of $1,400 was made at the rate of $100 per mile for the section described.

It has been expended to within $78, under the oversight of Mr. David Hugaboam, a settler residing in the Township.

Total outlay, $1322.

4th.—Muskoka Road, South.

This section embraces that portion of the road lying between Washago Mills, at the foot of Lake Couchiching, and the Muskoka Bay, about 14 miles.

Estimates were made for the repair, of this entire distance, and $3,000 were appropriated for the work.

It was at first decided to let these repairs by contract, but owing to the advanced state of the season when the work was advertised, no tenders were received for the earth-work and crossways.

Several tenders were however sent in for the trestle-work on Grant's Hill, a difficult point on this road where it crosses a branch of the Kahshesheboganog River.

A contract for the above work was entered into with Thomas Bagley for the sum of $685, the work to be completed on the 1st January, 1869.

Some progress has been made in getting out the frame timber, and the trestle-work is to a considerable extent prepared for erection; but the contractor has failed to comply with his engagement, owing, I understand, to the difficulty of procuring plank for the roadway.

This is a very important improvement, and, owing to the depth, abruptness, and rocky character of the ravine crossed by it, affording no other passage but the one in question, there are special difficulties presented in the way of its accomplishment.

It was projected that every part of the timber frame-work should be first prepared and drawn to the most convenient position. That the plank covering should also be upon the ground, and then that with a sufficient force the whole structure could be erected in one day, so as not to impede the travel more than that length of time.

That part of this section of the Muskoka road which crosses Orillia Island, and also some distance of it to the north of the Severn River have been repaired under the careful management of Mr. P. C. Campbell.

The travel upon the road was unusually great, owing to the influx of settlers into the newly organized Free Grant District of Muskoka, and the very large supplies which were being teamed in for the winter operations of several large lumber firms in the Parry Sound and Maganetewan country.

Such continuous traffic rendered it difficult to protect the work from destruction, so that it should not be displaced as fast as it was built up.

Mr. Campbell, however, persevered, and finally succeeded in finishing the repairs as far as estimated in a substantial and satisfactory manner.

Connected also with the above work, repairs were done upon two bridges on this same section of the line.

The one spanning the west branch of the Severn River, and the other crossing the main stream which forms the southern boundary of the Township of Morrison.

On examining the latter bridge it was found that both the frame-work and the covering were in an advanced state of decay.

Considerable repairs were necessarily made to it in order to meet the necessities of the present travel, but a new bridge will soon be required at this point.

The expenditure this season on this part of the road has been $1,120.29.

5th.—The Parry Sound Road.

Some crossways having been destroyed by fires upon an unsettled portion of this road, $100 were appropriated for their renewal, which sum was placed in the hands of the Crown Lands Agent, Mr. Wakefield, at Parry Sound, for expenditure to effect the purpose alluded to.

These crossways are reported by Mr. Wakefield as having been replaced for the amount transmitted as above.

Expenditure $100.

6th.—The Victoria Road.

$300 were also appropriated to be expended for a similar purpose to that mentioned above on this road.

The amount was transmitted to the Warden of the County, Joseph Staples, Esq., for the above object.

No report from the Warden has thus far been received.

Expenditure $300.

SUMMARY OF THE ROAD WORKS OF 1868.

	Miles.
Distance of new road built during the season of 1868	47.50
Distance of new road partially completed	17.75
Distance of old road repaired	50.00

The following is a condensed statement of the total expenditure of the year 1868, from the Colonization Roads Fund:—

Paid on account of balances due in 1867	$779 25
Paid on account of Dog Lake Road	1,862 86
	$2,642 11

Paid on account of works of this season as follows:—

Addington Road	$1,950 36
Brunel do	72 90
Burleigh do	17,10 26
Canonto do	900 00
Frontenac do	2,700 00
Hastings do	1,031 57
Lavant do	2,442 78
Lake Joseph do	Nil.
McLean do	451 80
Mississippi do	1,995 15
Monck do	3,228 92
Muskoka S. do	1,120 29
Muskoka N. do	1,322 00
Northern do	3,000 00
Pembroke do	1,700 00
Parry Sound do	100 00
Victoria do	300 00
Paid on account of surveys	879 19
Paid on account of inspection	139 25
Total	$27,686 58

The above is respectfully submitted by your obedient, humble servant,

JAMES W. BRIDGLAND,
Supt. of Col. Roads, Ontario.

(No. 8.)

ANNUAL REPORT and List of Stockholders of the Beaver Mutual Fire Insurance Association for the year 1868.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Printing, the above Report is not printed.*]

(No. 9.)

ANNUAL REPORT and List of Stockholders of the Toronto Mutual Fire Insurance Company for the year 1868.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Printing, the above Report is not printed.*]

(No. 10.)

RETURN of the Number of patients and inmates aided by the several Hospitals and Charities receiving Government Grants from the year 1862 to 1868 inclusive, and the length of time each of such patients or inmates has been in receipt of such aid; Also, the religion and country of each, and the last place of residence of the said several patients or inmates prior to their admission to the said Institutions.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Printing, the above Return is not Printed.*]

(No. 11.)

STATEMENT shewing in detail all moneys that have been paid into the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas since the institution of the said Courts respectively, and the commission and other fees charged in respect of each of such payments; Also, shewing in detail all moneys that have been paid out of said Courts respectively, and the commission or other fees charged in respect of each of such payments, specifying with respect to each sum received or paid out, the date of such payment, and by what officer of the Court each sum paid into Court was received; Also, shewing to whose credit such sum was paid, and into what, if any, Bank or Banks, what interest has been received from any Bank or Banks on account of such moneys, and to what credit or account the same have been applied, with a statement from such Bank or Banks respecting the same; Also, shewing with like details and particulars, what moneys are now remaining in such said Courts respectively, in what Bank or Banks, upon what terms, and to whose credit the same are deposited, and upon whose cheque the same are payable.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.*]

RETURN

To an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid on the table of the House, a Statement shewing the number of Grand and Petit Jurors selected and subpœnaed during the year 1868, in the Province of Ontario; also the expense of selecting, subpœnaing, and paying such Jurors.

By Command.

M. C. CAMERON,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 4th November, 1869.

RETURN of Jurors and Expenses connected with their selection, subpœnaing, &c., for the Province of Ontario, for the year 1868.

COUNTY OR DISTRICT.	Number Selected.	Number Subpœnaed.	Expenses of Selecting.	Expenses of Subpœnaing.	Expenses of Paying.	Total Expenses.
			$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
District of Algoma	1,063	222	12 00	108 32	443 72	564 04
Brant	577	432	249 00	371 80	1,972 90	2,593 70
Bruce	414	318	112 00	350 34	1,556 90	2,019 24
Carleton	454	460	136 00	348 50	2,830 45	3,314 95
Elgin	572	428	140 00	300 09	1,761 20	2,201 29
Essex	360	360	100 00	537 97	1,659 99	2,297 86
Frontenac	576	432	324 00	" "	2,446 50	2,770 50
Grey	576	423	192 00	402 92	2,339 80	2,934 72
Haldimand	576	432	92 00	247 88	" "	1,508 22
Halton	576	432	262 05	284 20	887 60	1,433 85
Hastings	432	432	48 00	520 32	2,465 70	3,034 62
Huron	576	432	491 50	581 21	2,518 80	3,591 51
Kent	576	418	149 00	345 27	1,657 60	2,251 87
Lambton	432	432	86 00	515 67	1,720 60	2,322 27
Lanark	576	432	240 00	426 31	1,471 40	2,349 78
Leeds and Grenville	576	432	192 00	338 00	2,614 40	3,144 40
Lennox and Addington	576	432	140 00	345 10	1,688 00	2,172 50
Lincoln	576	432	48 00	108 00	1,607 30	1,763 30
Middlesex	606	432	136 00	675 80	3,532 30	4,344 10
Norfolk	576	576	48 00	486 16	1,817 70	2,351 86
Northumberland and Durham	504	432	68 00	720 00	2,057 90	2,845 90
Ontario	576	576	220 00	422 51	1,255 70	1,898 21
Oxford	576	391	130 50	245 84	1,337 20	1,713 54
Peel	576	436	106 50	232 32	1,779 40	1,918 22
Perth	576	432	360 00	456 00	2,025 20	2,481 20
Peterborough	432	432	73 00	552 04	1,704 90	2,329 94
Prescott and Russell	342	324	64 00	317 83	839 48	1,221 31
Prince Edward	576	344	148 00	215 68	986 40	1,153 08
Renfrew	576	432	224 00	453 11	1,527 40	2,204 51
Simcoe	576	384	106 00	179 36	1,669 60	1,954 96
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	576	432	488 26	899 30	1,599 90	2,987 46
Victoria	576	432	406 00	457 96	1,815 10	2,679 06
Waterloo	575	432	264 00	295 92	1,224 50	1,784 42
Welland	576	384	69 00	575 00	1,231 55	1,875 55
Wellington	432	432	64 00	374 62	2,279 90	2,718 52
Wentworth	456	336	379 00	619 88	2,870 35	3,869 23
York	624	504	93 00	754 00	81 00	928 00
Total	20,371	15,524	$6,400 81	$14,768 23	$63,278 34	$85,527 70

(No. 13.)

RETURN of all dues received for timber or saw logs cut in the Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, on Crown and Clergy Lands, during the years 1865-6 and 7 respectively, specifying the limits on which the same were cut, the quantity on each lot, and the names of parties who paid said dues; Also, return of all timber or saw logs cut on private lands in said Counties for the same years, specifying Townships, Concessions and Lots, and names of parties cutting the same.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.*]

(No. 14.)

COPIES of all letters, certificates and reports relating to the completion of settlement duties, or otherwise necessary for the issue of the Crown Patent for Lots 18 and 19 in the 10th Concession, 18 and 19 in the 11th Concession, and 16 and 17 in the 14th Concession of the Township of Chandos.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.*]

(No. 15.)

COPIES of all papers, affidavits, correspondence, applications and reports in the Crown Lands Department touching Lots 8 and 9 in the 9th Concession of Marmora.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.*]

RETURN

To an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House, copies of all Correspondence between the Governments of Canada and Ontario (not already brought down) touching any Acts of the Legislature of the Goverment of Ontario, and specially touching any concerning the privileges of the Legislative Assembly, the Act to amend the County Courts Act, and the granting the supplies of 1869.

By Command,

M. C. CAMERON,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 8th November. 1869.

No.	DATE.	DOCUMENT.
1	26th Feb., 1869...	Letter from Under-Secretary of State for the Provinces.
2	22nd " " ...	Copy, Order in Council, (Dominion).
3	.....	Schedule of Acts left to their operation.
4	22nd July " ...	Letters from Under-Secretary of State for the Provinces.
5	17th " " ...	Copy, Order in Council, (Dominion).
6	8th May, " ...	Extract from Despatch from Secretary of State (Colonies).
7	24th July, " ...	Letter from Under-Secretary of State for the Provinces.
8	17th " " ...	Copy, Order in Council (Dominion) leaving other Acts to their operation.
9	24th " " ...	Letter from Under-Secretary of State for the Provinces.
10	17th " " ...	Copy, Order in Council, (Dominion).
11	14th " " ...	Report, Minister of Justice, reference to three Acts objected to.
12	8th May, " ...	Letter from Secretary of State, (Colonies).
13	27th April, " ...	Letter from Under-Secretary of State, (Colonies).
14	4th May, " ...	Report, Law Officers of the Crown, (England).
15	27th Sept., " ...	Letter from Assistant Secretary, (Ontario).
16	21st " " ...	Copy, Minute of Council, (Ontario).
17	27th " " ...	Copy, Report Attorney-General, (Ontario).
18	29th " " ...	Letter from Under-Secretary of State for the Provinces.
19	26th Oct., " ..	Letter from Secretary of State for Canada.
20	23rd " " ...	Copy, Order in Council, (Dominion).
21	22nd " " ...	Report of Minister of Justice
22	3rd Nov., " ...	Letter from Secretary of State for Canada.
23	30th Oct., " ...	Copy, Order in Council, (Dominion).

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE PROVINCES,
OTTAWA, 26th Eebruary, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you herewith, for the information of the Goverment of the Province of Ontario, a copy of an order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, together with a copy of the schedule therein referred to, directing

that the Acts mentioned in the said schedule, passed by the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, during its recent Session, be left to their operation.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) E. A. MEREDITH,
Under-Secretary of State.

The Honourable W. P. Howland, C. B.,
Lieutenant-Governor, Toronto.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, on the 22nd February, 1869.

On a memorandum dated 19th February, 1869, from the Honourable the Minister of Justice, stating, with reference to the Imperial "British North America Act, 1867," and to the Order in Council of the 9th June, 1868, on his memorandum relative to the course to be pursued with respect to the Acts passed by the Provincial Legislatures, that he considers the Acts mentioned in the annexed Schedule, passed by the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, in the Second Session thereof, to be free from objection of any kind.

He therefore recommends that the same be respectively left to their operation.

The Committee submit the above recommendation for your Excellency's approval.

Certified.

(Signed,) W. A. HIMSWORTH,
Assistant-Clerk Privy Council.

To the Honourable the Secretary of State for the Provinces,
&c., &c., &c.

SCHEDULE.

An Act for continuing the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, in case of the demise of the Crown.

An Act to provide for Oaths to Witnesses being administered in certain cases for the purposes of the Legislative Assembly.

An Act to alter the Law of Dower, and to regulate proceedings in actions for the recovery of Dower, in Upper Canada.

An Act to explain the 36th Section of the Hamilton Debentures Act of 1864, and to legalize, if necessary, the applications of the rates levied by the City of Hamilton, under the By-Laws referred to in that Section.

An Act to divide the Township of Garafraxa into two Municipalities.

An Act to authorize and empower the Corporation of the City of Kingston to sell and convey certain of their lands.

An Act to amend the Law as to Wills.

An Act to secure the Independence of the Legislative Assembly.

An Act to make better provision for the dealing by Executors and Administrators with Mortgages.

An Act to amend Cap. 12, of the Statutes of Ontario, entitled "An Act for the better protection of Game in the Province of Ontario."

An Act to legalize and confirm the survey made by Alexander Campbell, Provincial Land Surveyor, of that part of the Township of Seymour, lying North-east of the River Trent, and North-west of Crow River.

An Act to amend the Registry Act, and to further provide as to the Certificates of Married Women, touching their consent as to the execution of Deeds of Conveyance.

An Act for Incorporating the Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company.

An Act to amend Cap. 119 of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, so far as it relates to fees to Sheriffs.

An Act to amend the Law as to Costs in suits for Alimony.
An Act further to amend the Act, Cap. 35, of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, entitled, "An Act respecting Attorneys-at-Law."
An Act to exempt certain articles from Toll.
An Act to incorporate the Ottawa Unity Protestant Benefit Society.
An Act to amend the Act Cap. 40, of 29 Victoria, entitled, "An Act to prevent the spreading of Canada Thistles in Upper Canada."
An Act to incorporate the St. Andrew's Society of the City of Ottawa.
An Act to amend "The Free Grants and Homestead Act of 1868."
An Act to authorize the Law Society of Ontario to admit Frederick George Allenby as a Barrister-at-Law.
An Act to amend the Act 26 Vic., Cap. 31, entitled, "An Act to Incorporate Huron College."
An Act to amend the Municipal Institutions Act of Upper Canada.
An Act to authorize the Law Society of Upper Canada to admit Charles Gamon, as a Barrister-at-Law.
An Act to authorize the Law Society of Upper Canada to admit William Darley Pollard, as a Barrister-at-Law.
An Act to amend and confirm the charter of "The Ottawa and Gloucester Road Company."
An Act respecting Titles to Union Houses of Religious Worship.
An Act amending the "Act to incorporate the Port Whitby and Port Perry Railway Company.
An Act to constitute and enable the Trustees of the Estate of Alexander Wright, deceased, to sell and dispose of his real estate, and vest its proceeds for the support and education of his family.
An Act to grant certain powers to the Ontario Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company.
An Act respecting the Court of Error and Appeal in the Province of Ontario.
An Act to amend the Act of the late Province of Canada, 25 Vic., Cap. 72, by declaring the intention of the same, and confirming conveyances made by the Trust and Loan Company thereunder.
An Act to vest certain Real Estate in the Trustees of the Adelaide Street Wesleyan Methodist Church, Toronto, with power to sell and convey the same, and to apply the proceeds in the erection of a new Church.
An Act to Incorporate the Ontario Trust and Investment Company.
An Act to legalize the granting to and holding by the Municipal Corporation of the Township of St. Vincent, in the County of Grey, in the Province of Ontario, of certain lands,
An Act to amend the Act passed in the 27 and 28 Vic., Cap. 28, entitled "An Act respecting the office of Sheriff, and to make further provision respecting the said office."
An Act to enable the Council of the Corporation of Port Hope to aid by way of bonus, the extension and completion of the Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway to Beaverton, and for other purposes.
An Act to Incorporate the Synod of the Diocese of Toronto, and to unite the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto therewith.
An Act to provide for the succession of Trustees of the Church and Glebe property belonging to St. Andrew's Church, Peterboro', and to authorize the Trustees of the said property to mortgage the said property, or part thereof,
An Act to repeal and amend certain Acts and enactments herein mentioned.
An Act relative to certain Streets in the City of London, in this Province.
An Act to erect the Township of Monck, in the District of Muskoka, into a Municipality.
An Act to grant relief to Lady Smith, and to enable her to manage the estate of her late husband, Sir Henry Smith.
An Act to Incorporate the Hellmuth Ladies' College.
An Act to amend the Act 31 Vic., Cap. 29, entitled, "An Act for the encouragement of Agriculture, Horticulture, Arts and Manufactures."
An Act to Incorporate the Hamilton Mutual Fire Insurance Society.

An Act respecting the Public Works of Ontario.
An Act respecting the security to be given by officers of Ontario.
An Act to relieve the Trustees of the Hon. John Elmsley, late of Toronto, from the Trusts in a certain Indenture mentioned, and to vest the property therein mentioned in Charlotte Elmsley.
An Act to erect the Township of Watt, Cardwell, Humphrey, Christie, Medora and Wood, in the District of Muskoka, into a Municipality.
An Act to Amend the Act respecting Common Schools in Upper Canada.
An Act for the relief of William Houghton Bell and others, interested in the estate of the late Thomas Bell.
An Act to amend Cap. 57, of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, entitled, "An Act respecting Line Fences and Water Courses."
An Act for the relief of the Toronto Street Railway Company, and to provide for the sale of their Railway, and for other purposes.
An Act to amend the Act imposing a Tax on Dogs, and for the protection of Sheep.
An Act to make further provisions relating to the Territorial District of Muskoka.
An Act respecting lands sold for Arrears of Taxes.
An Act to amend the Act 31 Vic., Cap. 40, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company."
An Act to amend the Act 31 Vic., Cap 41, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Toronto and Nipissing Railway Company."
An Act to confer certain powers on Trustees and Executors.
An Act to amend the Act entitled "An Act respecting the survey of lands in Upper Canada, now the Province of Ontario."

(Signed.) JOHN A. MACDONALD.

OTTAWA, 22nd July, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information and guidance, a copy of an Order of His Excellency in Council, under date the 17th instant, together with a copy of the extract referred to in the Order in Council of the despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency, dated the 8th May last, and a copy of the 7th paragraph of the Royal Instructions.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed.) E. A. MEREDITH,
Under-Secretary of State.

The Honourable W. P. Howland, C.B.,
Lieutenant-Governor, Toronto.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, on the 17th July, 1869.

On the recommendation dated the 12th July, 1869, from the Honourable the Minister of Justice, the Committee advise that so much of the despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to your Excellency, dated the 8th May last, as refers to Acts of the Provincial Legislatures, which might relate to any of the classes of subjects mentioned in the 7th paragraph of the Royal Instructions, or which might, in your Excellency's opinion, be unconstitutional, or in excess of the power of the Local Body, be transmitted to the Lieutenant-Governors of the several Provinces for their information and guidance, and also, that a copy of the said 7th paragraph be forwarded therewith.

Certified. (Signed.) W. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

Extract from the Despatch of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated Downing Street, 8th May, 1869.

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, No. 23, of the 11th March, asking for instructions as to the course which you should pursue with regard to any Act of the Provincial Legislatures, which might relate to any of the classes of subjects mentioned in the 7th paragraph of the Royal Instructions, or which might, in your opinion, be unconstitutional, or in excess of the power of the Local Body."

"The Prohibitions in the 7th paragraph of the Royal Instructions, with one qualification, rest on grounds of Imperial Policy, and therefore, the Governor-General of the Dominion is not at liberty, even with the advice of his Ministers, to sanction or assent to any Provincial Law, in violation of them. He would, indeed, be bound to instruct the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province not to give such assent."

"The qualification to which I have above referred is this, that while the Governor-General is not at liberty to sanction the passing of a law making any donation or gratuity to himself, it would be for his Ministers to consider whether they should advise him to consent to a donation by the Province to the Lieutenant-Governor, and he would be at liberty to follow that advice."

"With regard to the second point, if the Governor-General were advised by his Ministry to disallow any Provincial Act as illegal or unconstitutional, it would, in general, be his duty to follow that advice, whether or not he concurred in that opinion. If he were advised by his Ministry to sanction any Act which appeared to him illegal, it would be his duty to withhold his sanction and refer the question to the Secretary of State for instructions."

"The same course might be taken if the Act recommended for his sanction by his Ministers appeared gravely unconstitutional, but it is impossible to relieve the Governor-General from the duty of judging with respect to each particular case, whether the objection to an Act not of doubtful legality is sufficiently grave as under all circumstances to warrant a refusal to act at once on the advice tendered to him."

Copy of the 7th Section of Royal Instructions, referred to.

VII. And for the execution of so much of the powers vested in you by virtue of the "British North America Act, 1867," as relates to the declaring either that you assent in Our name to Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament, or that you withhold Our assent therefrom, or that you reserve such Bills for the signification of Our pleasure thereon, it is Our will and pleasure that when any Bill is presented to you for Our assent of either of the classes hereinafter specified, you shall (unless you shall think proper to withhold Our assent from the same,) reserve the same for the signification of Our pleasure thereon; subject, nevertheless, to your dissention in case you should be of opinion that an urgent necessity exists requiring that such Bill be brought into immediate operation, in which case you are authorized to assent to such Bills in Our name, transmitting to us by the earliest opportunity the Bill so assented to, together with your reasons for assenting thereto, that is to say:

1. Any Bill for the divorce of persons joined together in holy matrimony.
2. Any Bill whereby any grant of land or money, or other donation or gratuity may be made to yourself.
3. Any Bill whereby any paper or other currency may be made a legal tender, except the coin of the realm, or other gold or silver coin.
4. Any Bill imposing differential duties.
5. Any Bill, the provisions of which shall appear inconsistent with obligations imposed upon us by Treaty.
6. Any Bill interposing with the discipline or control of Our Forces in Our said Dominion, by land and sea.
7. Any Bill of an extraordinary nature and importance, whereby Our prerogative, or the rights and property of Our subjects not residing in our said Dominion, or the trade and shipping of the United Kingdom and its dependencies may be prejudiced.
8. Any Bill containing provisions to which Our assent has been once refused, or which has been disallowed by us.

(Copy.) OTTAWA, 24TH, JULY, 1869.

SIR,—I am directed to transmit to you, herewith, for the information of your Government, a copy of an Order of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, in reference to certain Acts therein mentioned, passed by the Legislature of the Province of Ontario at its recent Session. (32 Victoria.)

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) E. A. MEREDITH,
Under-Secretary of State.

The Honourable W. P. Howland, C.B.,
Lieutenant-Governor, Toronto.

(Copy.)

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, dated 17th July, 1869.

On a Report 12th July, 1869, from the Honourable the Minister of Justice, stating that after full consideration, he is of opinion that the following Acts, passed by the Legislature of the Province of Ontario at its second Session (32nd Victoria), should in addition to those mentioned in his Report of the 19th February last, be left to their operations, viz. :—

Chapter 23.—An Act to amend the Act respecting Division Courts.
Chapter 32.—An Act respecting Tavern and Shop Licenses.
Chapter 33.—An Act respecting the partition of Real Estate in Ontario.
Chapter 39.—An Act to amend the Act passed in the 27th and 28th years of Her Majesty's Reign, respecting the granting of Charters of Incorporation to Manufacturing, Mining and other Companies.
Chapter 42.—An Act to amend the Act of the late Province of Canada, entitled "An Act for the Collection, by means of Stamps, of fees of office, dues and duties, payable to the Crown upon Law Proceedings and Registration.
Chapter 45.—An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts relating to the Profession of Medicine and Surgery.
Chapter 48.—An Act to make provision for the selection of Jurors for the County of York for the year 1869, and for other purposes.
Chapter 58.—An Act to incorporate the Norfolk Railway Company.
Chapter 61.—An Act to incorporate the Peterborough and Haliburton Railway Company.
Chapter 62.—An Act respecting the Colonial Securities Company (limited) to facilitate proof of its incorporation, for the execution of instruments and for other purposes.
Chapter 66.—An Act to incorporate the Kingston and Frontenac Railway Company.
Chapter 70.—An Act to incorporate the Presque Isle and Belmont Railway Company.
Chapter 76.—An Act to incorporate the Caledonia Peat Manufacturing and Smelting Company.
Chapter 80.—An Act to incorporate the Simcoe and Muskoka Railway Company.

The Minister also recommends that Chapter 30, entitled "An Act to provide for the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths," be left to its operation, at the same time he feels it incumbent upon him to express his doubt whether the subject of legislation in this Act comes within the purview of the 92nd Clause of the British North America Act, 1867; and as to the 16th Clause, whether the expression that the party, on conviction, shall forfeit the sum of Fifty Dollars to Her Majesty, may not be held to vest in the Crown, for the purposes of the Dominion, the amount of the penalty. These doubts can only be solved by judicial decision. He also recommends that Chapter 34, entitled "An Act relating to Mining," be left to its operation. He would venture, however, to express a doubt whether Sections 34 and 35 would not be held to be a portion of the Criminal Law, rather than of the administration of the Criminal Law. He (the Minister) also recommends that Chapter 36, entitled "An Act to amend and Consolidate the Law

respecting the Assessment of Property in the Province of Ontario," be left to its operation. He is inclined to believe, however, that Section 177 is *ultra Vires*, inasmuch as it in effect declares that any unjust or fraudulent assessment, or any wilful or fraudulent insertion of the name of any person on any Assessor or Collector's roll should be a criminal fraud (as contradistinguished from a civil fraud), liable to be tried before a Court of Competent Jurisdiction. This must mean a Court of *Criminal* Jurisdiction. And it further declares that, on conviction, the party shall be liable to fine and imprisonment. That it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that this clause makes the act of the fraudulent person a misdemeanour, and, if so, it is a portion of the Criminal Law. It is a provision, however, so just in itself that he, the Minister, is unwilling to object to it, and leaves the objection to be taken before the Courts.

The Committee submit the above several recommendations for Your Excellency's approval.

Certified.

(Signed.) W. H. Lee,
Clerk P. C.

Ottawa, 24th July, 1869.

Sir,—I am directed to transmit to you herewith, for the information of your Government, a copy of an Order of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, together with a copy of the Report of the Honourable the Minister of Justice, therein referred to, and of a despatch and its enclosures from the Right Honourable the Colonial Secretary, on the subject of three Acts of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, passed during the late Session. (32 Victoria.)

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed.) E. A, Meredith,
Under-Secretary of State.

The Honourable W. P. Howland, C. B.,
Lieutenant-Governor, Toronto.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, on the 17th July, 1869.

(Copy.)

On the annexed Report from the Honourable the Minister of Justice, dated 14th July, 1869, with reference to three certain Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, at its second Session (32nd Victora), which he states are objectionable, viz. :

Chapter 3.—Entitled, "An Act to define the Privileges, Immunities and Powers of the Legislative Assembly, and to give summary protection to persons employed in the publication of Sessional Papers."

Chapter 21.—Entitled, "An Act to amend Chapter 15, of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada," entitled, "An Act respecting County Courts."

Chapter 1.—The Supply Bill, in as far as it affects the salary of the Judges of the Supreme Courts.

The Committee concur in the recommendations contained in said annexed Report, and respectfully advise that the same be approved and carried out.

Certified.

(Signed.) W. H. Lee,
Clerk, P. C.

Tne Honourable the Secretary of State for the Provinces, &c., &c., &c.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OTTAWA, July 14th, 1869.

With reference to the following Acts, passed by the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, at its second Session (32nd Victoria), the undersigned has the honour to report as follows:

That Chapter 3, entitled, An Act to define the privileges, immunities, and powers of the Legislative Assembly, and to give summary protection to persons employed in the publication of Sessional Papers, is objectionable.

By the 18th clause of the "British North America Act, 1867," it is enacted, that the privileges, immunities and powers, to be held, enjoyed and exercised by the Senate, and by the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada, shall be such as shall be from time to time defined by Act of the Parliament of Canada, but so that the same shall never exceed those held, enjoyed and exercised at the passing of such Act by the House of Commons of the United Kingdom.

It is to be assumed that the power to pass an Act defining those privileges was conferred upon the Parliament of Canada, on the ground that without such a provision the Parliament of Canada could not have passed any such Act.

It is clear from the current of judicial decision in England, that neither of the branches of a Colonial Legislature have any inherent right to the privileges of the Imperial Parliament.

Perhaps, however, under the Legislative powers given to the Parliament of the Dominion, by the 91st section of the Union Act, to make Laws "for the peace, order and good Government of Canada," it might have passed an Act without any enabling power from the paramount authority, establishing and defining the privileges of its two chambers.

However this may be with respect to the general Parliament, it is to be observed that there is no clause in the Union Act, similar to the 18th, giving to the Provincial Legislatures power to define or establish their privileges, and that no general powers of legislation for the good government of the Provinces are given to their Legislatures—their powers are strictly limited to those conferred by the 92nd, 93rd, 94th and 95th clauses of the Union Act.

By the Act in question it will be seen that the Legislature of Ontario has declared that the Legislative Assembly and its members shall enjoy the same privileges as those exercised by the House of Commons of Canada.

It would seem, therefore, that this Act is in excess of the power of the Provincial Legislature. If it has any power to Legislate in the matter at all, it seems to follow that while the General Parliament can, under the 18th Clause, confer no greater privileges than those enjoyed by the Imperial House of Commons, the Provincial Legislature being bound by no such limitation, might, if it were so disposed, confer upon itself and its members, privileges in excess of those belonging to the House of Commons of England.

That the Second Section of Chapter 22, entitled "An Act to amend Chapter 15 of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, entitled 'An Act respecting County Courts,'" is also objectionable.

That Section provides that the Judges of these Courts are to hold office during pleasure, and shall be subject to removal by the Lieutenant-Governor for inability, incapacity or misbehaviour, established to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

By the 96th Clause of the Union Act the Governor-General is to appoint County Court Judges, and by the 100th Clause, the salaries, allowances and pensions of these Judges are fixed and provided by the Parliament of Canada.

The inconveniences that may arise from the appointing power being in the Governor-General and the power of removal also in him at his pleasure, while there at the same time exists an independent power of removal in the Lieutenant-Governor, are obvious.

The Provincial Legislature evidently considered itself empowered to pass such an Act by the 14th Sub-section of the 92nd Clause of the Union Act, by which the Provincial Legislatures have power to make laws in relation to the Administration of Justice in the Province, including the constitution, maintenance and organization of Provincial Courts.

That the 6th Section of Chapter 1, being the Supply Bill for 1869, is also objectionable, as by the 96th and 100th Clauses of the Union Act it is provided that the Governer-General shall appoint the Judges of the Superior Courts, and the Parliament of Canada shall fix and provide their salaries, allowances and pensions it would seem that the Judges of these Courts cannot properly, and without a breach of its provisions, receive emolument of any kind from any but the power which appoints and pays them the legal salary attached to their Judicial positions.

On these three Acts the undersigned, on the 20th February last, made a report to Your Excellency, which you were pleased to transmit to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the purpose of being referred to the Law Officers of the Crown in England, and the Attorney and Solicitor-General have given their opinion that it was not competent for the Legislature of Ontario to pass those Acts or either of them.

The undersigned recommends that the attention of the Government of Ontario be called to the two first-mentioned Acts, and the 6th Clause of the last Act, sugesting that they should be repealed next session, and no action taken upon them meanwhile.

He recommends also that a copy of Lord Granville's despatch on the subject and of the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown be transmitted with any Order in Council that may be adopted on this report to the Government of Ontario.

(Signed,) JOHN A. MACDONALD.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor-General.

(Copy.)

DOWNING STREET, 8th May, 1869.

"An Act to define the privileges, immunities and powers of the Legislative Assembly, and to give summary protection to persons employed in the publication of Sessional Papers."

"An Act to amend Chap. 15 of the Con. Stat. of Upper Canada, entitled an Act respecting County Courts."

SIR,—In compliance with the request contained in your despatch No. 22, of the 11th March last, I caused a reference to be made to the Law Officers of the Crown respecting the validity of certain Acts, mentioned in the margin, lately passed by the Legislature of Ontario, and of a Clause contained in the Supply Bill for 1869, passed by the same Legislature, relating to the increase of the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Courts of the Province. I transmit to you for your information, and for that of your Privy Council, the enclosed copies of the reply which has been received from the Law Officers, and of the letter from this Office, in which their opinion was requested.

I have, &c.,

(Signed,) GRANVILLE.

Governor, the Right Hon. Sir John Young, Bart., G.C.B.

The Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office, to the Law Officers of the Crown.

(Copy.)

DOWNING STREET, 27th April, 1869.

SIR,—I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you copies of a despatch from the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, No. 22, of the 11th March, 1869, and of a report from the Minister of Justice, inclosed therein, upon certain Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, and to request that you will jointly, with the Solicitor-General and Attorney-General, favour his Lordship with your opinion whether it was competent for that Legislature to pass these Acts, or any of them.

Copies of the Commission, and instructions to Sir J. Young, are annexed.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,) FREDERICK ROGERS.

To the Attorney-General, and
The Solicitor-General.

The Law Officers of the Crown to the Secretary of State Colonial Office.

TEMPLE, 4th May, 1869.

MY LORD,—We are honoured with your Lordship's commands, signified in Sir Frederick Roger's letters of the 27th April, 1869, stating that he was directed by your Lordship to transmit to us copies of a despatch from the Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada, No. 22, of the 11th March, 1869, and of a report from the Minister of Justice enclosed therein, upon certain Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, and to request that we would favour your Lordship with our opinion whether it was competent for that Legislature to pass the Acts, or any of them.

Sir Frederick Rogers was pleased to add that copies of the Commission, with instructions to Sir J. Young, were annexed.

In obedience to your Lordship's command, we have the honour to report:—

That we have considered the three several Acts to which your Lordship has been pleased to direct our attention, and we are of opinion that it was not competent for the Legislature of Ontario to pass such Acts, or either of them. We consider them inconsistent with the provisions of sections 92 and 96 of the British North America Act.

We have, &c.,

(Signed.) R. P. COLLIER,
J. D. COLERIDGE.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Granville,
&c., &c., &c.

The undersigned, to whom his Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor referred the letter of the Under-Secretary of State at Ottawa, dated the 24th day of July last, transmitting therewith certain Reports and Communications, as per margin and all bearing on specific objections to three several Acts passed during the last Session of the Ontario Legislature, has the honour to submit the following observations for His Excellency's consideration:—

1. Report of the Honourable the Minister of Justice, dated 14th July, 1869, with copy of Minute of Privy Council, approving thereof, and dated 17th July, 1869.
2. Copy of Despatch of 8th May, 1869, from the Colonial Minister to His Excellency the Governor-General.
3. Copy of Letter from Under-Secretary of State to Law Officers of the Crown, dated 27th April, 1869, and
4. Letter from Law Officers of the Crown, dated 4th May, 1869, with their opinion addressed to the Right Honourable the Earl of Granville, Colonial Minister.

With respect to chapter 3 intituled, "An Act to define the Privileges, Immunities and Powers of the Legislative Assembly, and to give Summary Protection to persons employed in the Publication of Sessional Papers," it is said the powers of the Legislature of Ontario are strictly limited to those conferred by the 92, 93, 94 and 95 clauses of the Union Act; that there is no general power conferred on the respective Local Legislatures to enact laws for the good Government of the Provinces, as there has been to the General or Dominion Legislature, and that the express provision contained in the 18th section of the Union Act, granting to the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, and to the Members thereof respectively, shall be such as are from time to time defined by the Act of Parliament of Canada, but so that the same shall never exceed those at the passing of this Act, held, enjoyed and exercised by the Commons House of Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and by the Members thereof, shews that without such a provision the Parliament of Canada could not have passed such an Act. On these grounds it has been concluded that the Ontario Statute under consideration, is in excess of the power of the Ontario Legislature.

To justify this conclusion, it is said that if the Local Legislature can pass such a law because it is not trammelled, it may pass a law exceeding the limitation which has been placed on the Dominion Parliament by the 18th section of the Union Act.

It may not be quite easy to define precisely what power the Local Legislature may or may not lawfully exercise on the very numerous subjects which are within its jurisdiction.

It cannot be denied that the Legislature must possess the power, if not by mere regulation—by Statute at any rate—to provide for the orderly course of its proceedings; for freedom from arrest of its Members whilst attending their duties; and for a reasonable

time before and after each Session ; for freedom of speech—not only against the Crown, but against private persons—for the right to publish and distribute generally, such matters as may be deemed conducive to the public interest without the risk of suit for publishing what might be otherwise deemed defamatory and for the punishment of all persons guilty of contempt in the face of the House, or before its Committees. For without such protection, the Legislature would be unable to maintain its dignity, and would be more feeble than a Justice of the Peace who has a right to punish for contempt, committed at his Petty Sessions. And it would be singular that a Legislative Body which can confer such privileges upon any Court or Municipal Body should not be able to grant them to itself.

The undersigned believes also that the Ontario Legislature could have gone beyond the privileges just named, and could have declared that Members of the Legislature should be proceeded against in civil suits by a particular kind of process, and that all suits against them should be tried in a particular Court, or that no Civil Suit at all should be commenced or prosecuted against them during the Session of the House, or for a certain time before or after the Session.

The undersigned is also of opinion that witnesses summoned to attend before the House or a Committee should be liable to be proceeded against by the House for contempt in disobeying the process, or in declining to give evidence or otherwise ; and that all matters pertaining to election of Members should be tried and determined by the House.

The only privileges which the House of Commons in England possesses which may not be considered as applicable here, are when it acts as the Grand Inquest of the Nation to enquire into grave offences, and when it accuses for the purpose of a trial for the offence found, and when it adjudicates upon and punishes contempts out of the House.

Yet the undersigned believes there is nothing to prevent the Legislature of Ontario from granting the power of inquisition to itself by Statute.

It may, undoubtedly, withdraw the power from Grand Jurors by abolishing the Grand Jury system, or by transferring the powers now exercised by Grand Jurors to any other power, body or person, and that the Legislature may also grant to itself the power to try for and to punish contempts not committed before the House.

It is familiar to everyone acquainted with the practice of the Superior Courts to what extent contempts to the process and officers of such Courts are punished, though not committed, in the precincts of the Courts.

There is no decision, the undersigned believes, at all touching the jurisdiction of the Legislature to pass a Statute for such purposes, though there are decisions that a Legislative body has, as such, no inherent right to assume that power. Powers analogous to those which are exercisable by the British House of Commons, because the latter body has acquired theirs by long usage and custom only, and powers so acquired are not assumable by other bodies possessing general legislative authority in other places.

The Dominion Act contains nothing against the Legislation in question. It does not declare that the Legislature of Ontario shall have authority over those matters which are mentioned in the Act, but that it may exclusively make laws relating to those subjects therein enumerated. And it seems difficult to maintain that a Legislature which may amend the Constitution of the Province, and may legislate on property and civil rights, and generally on all matters of a mere local or private nature, may not by Statute provide that the like power which the House of Commons of the Dominion and the members thereof possess, may be possessed also by the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, and the representatives of the people assembled therein and elected thereto by the same constituents who send members to the Commons.

The argument that the Legislature of Ontario may grant to the Assembly greater powers in the matters alluded to, because not restricted from doing so, than the House of Commons of Canada possesses, because it is restricted from assuming or exercising greater privileges than those which the British House of Commons enjoyed, is not, in the opinion of the undersigned, an answer to the exercise of those powers which are not more extensive than the House of Commons does possess.

It does not follow that the Legislature of Ontario has the power to exercise greater authority than the House of Commons of Canada can exercise. The limitation placed by

the Union Act upon the greater body must, no doubt, be held by just construction of the Statute to operate by limitation upon the subordinate Legislatures as well.

The conclusion to which the undersigned has arrived with respect to the constitutionality of the Ontario Act 32 Vic, c. 3, is that it is not liable to the exceptions which have been taken to it, and that sufficient consideration has not, in his humble opinion, been given to the important distinction between powers claimed by the authority of a Statute and powers claimed as inherently belonging to a Legislative body.

Chapter 22, 32 Victoria, is intituled "An Act to amend Chapter Fifteen of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, entitled an Act respecting County Courts." It is said the first Section of this Act is inconsistent.

The sentence is "The Judges of the several County Courts holding office when this Act takes effect, as well as the Judges hereafter to be appointed, shall hold their offices during pleasure, and shall be subject to be removed by the Lieutenant-Governor for inability, incapacity or misbehaviour, established to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, anything in the Interpretation Act or any other Act to the contrary notwithstanding." The inconsistency is stated to be that the Section provides that the Judges are to hold their offices during pleasure, that is, the pleasure of the Governor-General, and yet they are to be subject to be removed by the Lieutenant-Governor for inability, &c., &c.

If this be the objection taken to the Act, it is not necessarily open to the exception. It may be that the Governor-General should remove at pleasure without cause assigned, and that the Lieutenant-Governor should not have that power, but the power to remove only for inability, &c., &c.

But to avoid any difficulty on that point the clause may be modified so as to preserve to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council the right of removal for inability, &c., which is the principal purpose of the enactment.

By the Union Act the Governor-General has the appointment of the Superior Court, District and County Court Judges in the respective Provinces.

In Ontario the Superior Court Judges, consisting of the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas and Chancery, are to hold their offices during good behaviour, but are removable by the Governor-General on an Address of the Senate and House of Commons.

The tenure of the County Court Judges, or their mode of removal, is not mentioned in the Act.

The Legislature of Ontario has express power to legislate respecting "the establishment and tenure of Provincial Officers and the appointment and payment of Provincial Officers. The appointment and payment of County Court Judges are expressly reserved to the Governor-General, but as it is only their appointment and payment that have been so vested in him, there seems no valid reason why the other power of the section should not be exercised by the Provincial Legislature relating to the tenure of the office of such Judges, particularly as it is the Ontario Legislature alone which can establish these Courts and the offices to which the Judges are to be afterwards appointed.

The undersigned is by no means satisfied that the enactment of last Session declaring the County Court Judges shall hold their offices during the pleasure of the Governor-General is beyond the authority of the Legislature of Ontario.

The appointment to and the tenure of office, are so entirely distinct, one from the other, that the provision in the Union Act, that the Governor-General shall appoint the officer, and the provision of the Ontario Legislature, that the officer shall hold his office only during the pleasure of the Governor-General, may well stand together without repugnancy and even without inconvenience.

But, if it is thought there is any apparent clashing of rights, the clause may be modified as before suggested.

The undersigned does not understand that any objection has been made to the power of removal for cause which has been conferred on the Lieutenant-Governor.

It may, however, be as well to note what has occurred to the undersigned on this point. By the Consolidated Statutes of Canada, chapter 15, the Judges of the County Courts were appointed by the Governor, and were to hold their offices during good behaviour, but they were subject to be removed by the Governor for inability or misbehaviour, established to the satisfaction of the Court of Impeachment.

The Legislature of Ontario has, as it unquestionably had the right to do, abolished the last-named Court, and in effect transferred the powers of enquiry to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, by the enactment under consideration. This enactment undoubtedly goes further than authorizing an enquiry to be made into the Judge's conduct, as it declares that the Lieutenant-Governor may, on being satisfied in Council of the truth of the charge, remove the Judge from his office, which was a power before the late union, to be exercised by the Governor.

The question then is: had the Legislature of Ontario the authority to confer the power of removal on the Lieutenant-Governor, as well as the power to investigate complaints against County Court Judges, or by the late Union Act, is the power of removing the Judges to be exercised by the Governor-General, or by the Lieutenant-Governor?

The 12th Section of the Union Act provides "That all powers, authorities and functions, which under any Act of the Legislature of Canada are at the Union vested in or exercisable by the respective Governors or Lieutenant-Governors of these Provinces by those Governors or Lieutenant-Governors individually, shall, as far as the same continue in existence and capable of being exercised after the Union in relation to the Government of Canada, be vested in and exercisable by the Governor-General individually, as the case requires, subject, nevertheless, to be abolished or altered by the Parliament of Canada."

The like enactment is contained in the 65th Section of the Act applicable to the Province of Ontario, conferring all powers on the Lieutenant-Governor which were at the Union vested in or exercisable by the Governor of Upper Canada and Lower Canada, as far as the same are capable of being exercised after the Union, *in relation to the Government of Ontario*, shall be vested in and exercisable by the Lieutenant-Governor.

The question then is: Is the removal of the County Court Judges for cause a matter in relation to the Government of Canada or a matter in relation to the Government of Ontario?

The Governor-General appoints the Judges and the Dominion pays them, by the express provisions of the Union Act. The general rule is that the power which appoints may also remove. These are reasons why it may be urged that the Governor-General should alone remove, and why the tenure of such offices should therefore be considered to a matter relating to the Government of Canada.

On the other hand the Legislature of Ontario has alone jurisdiction over the administration of justice in Ontario, including the constitution, maintenance and organization of Provincial Courts, both of civil and criminal jurisdiction. The Legislature of Ontario maintains the County Courts, and can alter their constitution or abolish them, and the Lieutenant-Governor has authority for what the undersigned has before said to hold inquisition of all complaints against these Judges for the purpose of enabling it to be determined whether they should be removed or not. Independently, therefore, of the arguments before submitted, relating to the tenure of these offices being vested in the Legislature of Ontario, which would conclude the question, there is strong reason for believing that the tenure of these Judges and their removal for cause should be held to be a matter relating to the Government of Ontario, and not a matter relating to the General Government of the Dominion.

In taking a review of the particular question, the undersigned is of opinion there is not the inconsistency in the section of the Statute which it has been stated appears there, for the Governor-General to remove without cause is not opposed to the power of removal by the Lieutenant-Governor for cause. If it be supposed, or insisted upon, that the inconsistency suggested is so manifest as to require amendment, the section can be altered to meet the difficulty raised.

The Legislature of Ontario has power to regulate the tenure of office of the County Court Judges, because the tenure is a matter which has been specially delegated to it by the Union Act.

And the Lieutenant-Governor may remove for cause, because the removal is by the Union Act a matter relating to the Government of Ontario, and not to the General Government.

The Lieutenant-Governor under section 65 of the Union Act, would have had the power and not the Governor-General, upon an adverse finding of the Court of Impeach-

ment, if that Court had still been in existence, the powers of that Court having been in effect transferred to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The Lieutenant-Governor may now by virtue of section 65 remove the County Court Judges.

The undersigned on consideration of the whole question suggests that the section of the Act of last Session objected to should be amended by enacting that the said Judges shall hold their offices during good behaviour, but shall be subject to be removed by the Lieutenant-Governor for inability, incapacity, or misbehaviour, established to the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Chap. 1, 32 Vic.—With respect to section 6 of this Act. which relates to the increase of salary made to the Judges of the Supreme Courts, and which is in the following words: "And whereas, under the altered circumstances of the country, and the increased expense of living, it has been found that the Judges of the Superior Courts are inadequately paid; be it therefore enacted that there shall be paid, for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, and for every year thereafter, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province, annually, to the President or Chief Justice of the Court of Error and Appeal. and to each of the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity, in this Province, the sum of one thousand dollars."

That it has been objected that the Judges of these Courts cannot properly and without a breach of the provisions of the Union Act, receive emolument of any kind from any but the power which appoints and pays them the legal salary attached to their judicial positions.

The meaning of this objection, no doubt, is that the only power which can legally pay these Judges in Ontario, is the Dominion Government.

As a matter of policy, apart from the legal consideration of the question, it may be conceded that the Judges should be paid only by the General Government for the performance of those duties which necessarily attach and belong to them, as Judges of the Court to which the Governor-General nominates them.

If, however, the Local Legislature establish a new Court and appoint the Judges of the Superior Courts to discharge the duties of it, there is no objection that occurs to the undersigned against the Legislature, allowing to the Judges a special compensation for the extra duties cast upon them

The Judges are prohibited from taking fees of any kind unless from the Crown. But when the Local Legislature awards payment it is on a footing of a grant from the Crown, as well as when payment is made by the General Government.

Now, the Government of Canada has no power over the Ontario Court of Error and Appeal, or over the Judges of that Court.

There is nothing, therefore, in the opinion of the undersigned, to prevent the Ontario Legislature granting to the Judges of that Court such compensation as they may think proper for the services which they specially render as Judges thereof.

An additional allowance, the undersigned has been informed, was spoken of by the late Government of Canada as proper to be made to the Judges as Judges in Appeal, and those extra and very onerous but unrequited services were, in the consideration of those who took part in the addition in question, and influenced them in their action, though such fact was not embodied in the Statute itself. The undersigned therefore suggests that it would be a desirable to amend the sixth section of the Act objected to by making the addition of one thousand dollars to the yearly salary of the Judges as compensation specially for their services as Judges of the Ontario Court of Error and Appeal.

(Signed.) J. S. Macdonald.

Provincial Secretary's Office.
Toronto, Sept. 27, 1869.

Sir.—I am commanded by the Lieutenant-Governor to transmit to you for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General, a copy of a minute passed by the Executive Council of Ontario, having reference to three Acts of the Ontario Legislature, passed at its last session, and pronounced objectionable in a report of a Committee of the

Privy Council made on the 17th July last, founded upon a report of the Minister of Justice, bearing date the 14th of the same month. Copies of which documents, as also of a despatch and enclosures from the Colonial Office, were communicated to the Lieutenant-Governor by letter from the Under-Secretary of State for the Provinces, 24th July, 1869.

A copy of the report of the Attorney-General of Ontario, upon which action has been taken by the Executive Council, is also transmitted herewith.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) THOS. C. PATTESON,
Assistant-Secretary.

The Hon. the Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

Copy of a Minute of Council, approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the 21st September, 1869.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the annexed Report of the Honourable the Attorney-General, on the subject of three several Acts of the Legislature of Ontario, passed during its last Session, as follows:—

32 Vic., chapter 3 entitled "An Act to define the Privileges, Immunities and Powers of the Legislative Assembly, and to give Summary Protection to persons employed in the publication of Sessional Papers.

Chapter 22, entitled "An Act to amend chapter 15 of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, entitled "An Act respecting Courts."

Chapter 1—"The Supply Bill, in as far as it affects the Salary of the Judges of the Superior Courts," which Acts have been objected to by the Honourable the Privy Council at Ottawa, in their Report dated 17th July, 1869, adopting the Report of the Honourable the Minister of Justice on the same subject, dated the 14th July, 1869.

The Committee concur in the Report of the Honourable the Attorney-General, and in the reasons therein given for the constitutionality of the said Acts, and advise that the same be approved of.

Certified. (Signed.) JAMES ROSS,
C. E. C.

Executive Council Chamber,
Toronto, 25th September, 1869.

OTTAWA, 29th September, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Secretary Patteson's letter, of the 27th instant, covering a copy of a Minute of the Executive Council of the Province of Ontario, together with a copy of a Report of the Honourable the Attorney-General of that Province, upon which the Minute is founded, in reference to three Acts of the Ontario Legislature, passed at its last Session, and pronounced objectionable by the Government of the Dominion, as communicated to the Lieutenant-Governor in my letter of the 24th July last.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) E. A. MEREDITH,
Under-Secretary of State.

The Honourable the Provincial Secretary, Toronto.

OTTAWA, 26th October, 1869,

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you, herewith, for the consideration of the Government of the Province of Ontario, a copy of an Order of His Excellency the Gov-

ernor-General in Council, under date the 23rd instant, together with a copy of the Memorandum of the Honourable the Minister of Justice, referred to in the Order in Council, on the subject of certain correspondence between the General Government and the Government of Ontario, respecting three Acts of the Legislature of Ontario, passed last Session, viz. :—32nd Vic., Cap. 1 ; 32nd Vic., Cap. 3 ; and 32nd Vic., Cap. 22.

I am at the same time to intimate to you that, for the reasons set forth in the accompanying Memorandum, no other course is left to His Excellency than to disallow the Acts cited in the Order in Council, unless they are repealed by the Legislature of Ontario at its approaching Session.

May I request you to give me timely notice, for His Excellency's information, of the course proposed to be adopted by your advisers with regard to the three Acts under consideration.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed.) HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,
Secretary of State.

The Honourable W. P. Howland, C.B.,
Lieutenant-Governor,
Toronto, Ontario.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, on the 23rd October, 1869.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration the annexed Memorandum, dated 22nd October, 1869, from the Honourable the Minister of Justice, having reference to certain correspondence between the General Government and the Government of Ontario, and a Minute in Council of the latter Government respecting the three Acts of the Legislature of Ontario passed last Session, viz. : 32 Vic., Cap. 3; 32 Vic., Cap. 22 ; and 32 Vic., Cap. 1, to which objections were taken by the Minister of Justice in his Report, dated 14th July last, and they humbly advise that the suggestions contained in the said annexed Memorandum be approved, and that a copy of it and the present Minute be transmitted to the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario as therein recommended.

Certified. (Signed,) W. H. LEE,
Clerk P. C.

The Honourable the Secretary of State for the Provinces &c.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OTTAWA, 22nd Oct., 1869.

The undersigned has had before him the Minute of Council of the Government of Ontario, bearing date the 21st September, 1869. This minute embodies and concurs in the report of the Hon. the Attorney-General of Ontario on the correspondence between the General and Provincial Governments on three Acts of the Legislature of Ontario, passed last session, viz., 32 Vic., Cap. 3 ; 32 Vic., Cap. 22 ; and 32 Vic., Cap. 1.

The report of the Attorney-General, which is a very able State paper, discusses at length the objections taken by the undersigned to those Acts in his report to Your Excellency of the 14th July last, and makes certain suggestions with respect to future legislation on the subjects of the three measures.

These suggestions are worthy of all consideration should the Legislature of Ontario pass measures founded upon them. It will answer, however, no good purpose to enter into their consideration at present.

Your Excellency, on receiving the report of the undersigned, thought it expedient to submit the three Acts in question to Her Majesty's Government for the purpose of obtaining the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, and receiving specific instructions with respect to them.

The Attorney and Solicitor-General of England having reported that, in their opinion, it was not competent for the Legislature of Ontario to pass those Acts or any of them, and such Report having been transmitted by the Secretary of State for the Colonies for your guidance and action, no other course is left to your Excellency than to disallow the measures, unless they are repealed by the Legislature of Ontario at its approaching Session.

The undersigned would therefore recommend that a despatch be sent to the Lieutenant-Government of Ontario to that effect, stating at the same time, that should the Legislature of Ontario, after repealing those Acts or any of them, pass other measures on the same subjects, your Excellency will cause them to be taken into immediate consideration with an anxious desire to meet the views of the Legislature.

It will, of course, be necessary that these Acts, if repealed, should be repealed unconditionally, and any substituted legislation embodied in separate Bills.

The undersigned further recommends that a copy of the Minute of Council founded on this Report be transmitted to the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and that he be requested to inform Your Excellency of the course proposed to be adopted by his advisers with regard to the three Acts.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed.) JOHN A. MACDONALD.

(Copy.) OTTAWA, 3rd November, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you, herewith, for the information of your Government, a copy of an Order of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, directing that the three Acts herein named, passed by the Legislature of the Province of Ontario at its last Session, be left to their operation.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) HECTOR LOUIS LANGEVIN,
Secretary of State.

The Honourable W. P. Howland, C.B.,
Lieutenant-Governor, Toronto.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 30th October, 1869.

On a Report dated 29th October, 1869, from the Honourable the Minister of Justice, stating that after full consideration, he is of opinion that the following Acts passed by the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, at its second Session (32nd Victoria) should, in addition to those mentioned in his Reports of the 19th February and 12th July last, be left to their operation, viz. :—

32 *Vic., Cap.* 6, *The Law Reform Act of* 1868.

32 Cap. 21—An Act respecting Election of Members of the Legislative Assembly.

32 Vic., Cap, 26—An Act to repeal certain Acts and enactments therein mentioned, and to abolish the Court of Impeachment for the trial of County Judges.

The Committee recommend that the above-mentioned Acts be respectively left to their operation accordingly.

Certified. (Signed,) WILLIAM H. LEE,
Clerk P. C.

(No. 17.)

COPIES of all correspondence between the Government of Canada and Ontario touching the subject of Immigration.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.*]

RETURN

To an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House, Copies of all Orders touching the Office of Provincial Auditor, the appointment thereto, the salary thereof, and of all instructions issued to the Auditor.

By Command,

M. C. CAMERON,

Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 9th November, 1869.

Copy—574.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 15th July, 1869.

Sir,—I am commanded by the Lieutenant-Governor, to inform you that he has been pleased to appoint you Auditor of Public Accounts, for the Province of Ontario.

The duties of your office, to which a salary of two thousand dollars per annum is attached, will be found fully set forth in the annexed extract from an Order in Council, having reference to your appointment.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Thomas C. Patteson,

Assistant Secretary.

The Honourable William Cayley, &c., &c.,
Toronto.

Copy of Minute of Council approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, the 15th July, 1869.

The Committee of Council have had under consideration, the recommendation of the Honourable the Attorney-General, as follows:—

The undersigned has the honour to submit for the consideration of His Excellency that the proper auditing of the accounts, and of the disbursements connected with all the branches of the Public Service in Ontario is essential, not less as regards that viligant

supervision of the conduct of all persons engaged in or entrusted with the disbursement, of the public revenue, which it is the bounden duty of the Government to establish, than in the wholesome effect which will be produced on such persons by the ever recurring dread that their acts and doings will be subject to the closest surveillance.

The undersigned having also in view, that no audit has been made of the past financial affairs of the Government, since the organization of its several departments, beyond that discharged in the Treasury Department seems to him an additional inducement to recommend to His Excellency, the immediate creation of an Audit Branch of the Public Service to be presided over by a competent head, whose duties shall be generally such as are herein prescribed, until otherwise altered or modified by Order in Council, and whose salary shall be two thousand dollars yearly.

The Auditor shall keep a record of all moneys paid in to the Public Treasury, under separate heads or sources whence derived, or applicable to special services; and for that purpose shall be furnished with a receipt for each separate sum from the Bank, receiving the same, or if paid in direct to a Department of the Government, a notification of the same from such Department.

He shall also keep a record of every appropriation of Public Moneys; if made by the Legislature he shall be notified by the Secretary of the Province; if by Order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, he shall be notified thereof by the Clerk of the Council.

Every requisition for a money warrant issuing from any Department of the Government, shall state the service and the appropriation applicable thereto, and shall, in the first instance, be transmitted to the Auditor for entry and endorsement—such endorsement shall state funds in hand, or otherwise as the case may be.

Every cheque issuing under a Warrant shall be made out in the name of the party entitled thereto, and in no case shall it be competent for any Officer of the Government to act as attorney, agent or representative of the party to whom the money is payable.

Every such cheque shall be transmitted to the Auditor, to be by him countersigned, and entered and returned to the Department issuing the same, in order that it be handed to the party entitled to receive it.

DEPARTMENTAL CONTINGENCIES.

The requisition for an accountable Warrant in favour of the Contingency Clerk shall be signed by the Head of the Department, and shall be sufficient authority for the Auditor to enter and countersign the same, subject to any existing or future O. C. in reference thereto.

The statement of the disbursements thereunder shall be approved and signed by the same authority, and returned to the Auditor for entry before another Warrant can issue.

At the close of each month, Statements shall be prepared by each Department, of moneys received and paid out by the same, and transmitted to the Auditor for the purpose of comparison, and the correction of any error that may have crept in.

The Committee of Council concur in the recommendation of the Honourable the Attorney-General, and respectfully advise that the same be approved of and acted upon.

Certified,

JAMES ROSS,
C. E. C.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,
TORONTO, 9th November, 1869.

RETURN

To an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House, a Statement of the moneys (if any) which have been paid under section six of the Act granting the supplies for 1869, with the dates of any such payments.

By Command.

M. C. CAMERON,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 10th November, 1869.

STATEMENT, shewing the moneys which have been paid under colour of section six of the Act granting the supplies for 1869, with the dates of any such payments.

DATE.	NAMES.	Amount.
1869.		$ cts.
March 31 ...	Hon. W. H. Draper, C.B., President of the Court of Error and Appeal	250 00
Do ...	" W. B. Richards, Chief Justice	250 00
Do ...	" J. C. Morrison, Judge, Q.B.	250 00
Do ...	" Adam Wilson, do	250 00
Do ...	" J. H. Hagarty, Chief Justice, C.P	250 00
Do ...	" John Wilson, Judge, C.P.	250 00
Do ...	" J. W. Gwynne, do	250 00
Do ...	" P. M. Vankoughnet, Chancellor	250 00
Do ...	" J. G. Spragge, Vice do	250 00
Do ...	" Oliver Mowat, do do	250 00
June 30.....	" W. H. Draper, C.B., President of the Court of Error and Appeal	250 00
Do	" W. B. Richards, Chief Justice	250 00
Do	" J. C. Morrison, Judge, Q.B.	250 00
Do	" Adam Wilson, do	260 00
Do	" J. H. Hagarty, Chief Justice, C.P	250 00
Do	" J. W. Gwynne, Judge, do	250 00
Do	" P. M. Vankoughnet, Chancellor	250 00
Do	" J. G. Spragge, Vice do	250 00
Do	" Oliver Mowat, do do	250 00
Do	Mrs. Wilson, widow of Hon. Mr. Justice John Wilson	250 00
Sept. 30.....	Hon. W. H. Draper, C.B., President of the Court of Error and Appeal	250 00
Do	" W. B. Richards, Chief Justice	250 00
Do	" J. C. Morrison, Judge, Q.B.	250 00
Do	" Adam Wilson, do	250 00
Do	" J. H. Hagarty, do	250 00
Do	" J. W. Gwynne, Judge, C.P.	250 00
Do	" Thos. Galt, do	250 00
Do	" P. M. Vankoughnet, Chancellor	250 00
Do	" J. G. Spragge, Vice do	250 00
Do	" Oliver Mowat, do do	250 00
	Total	7,500 00

E. B. WOOD,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, November, 1869.

(No. 20.)

ANNUAL RETURN of the Orphans' Home of the City of Ottawa, of the affairs of the said Corporation, and of the real and personal property held by them for the year 1869.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Printing, the above Return is not Printed.*]

(No. 21.)

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of the County of Wellington, for the year 1868.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.*]

RETURN

To an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House, Copies of the Orders and Regulations made during the year 1869, previously to the third day of November of that year (being the first day of the present Session of the Legislative Assembly), by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, under "The Public Lands Act of 1860," and "The Free Grants and Homestead Act of 1868."

By Command.

M. C. CAMERON,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 13th November, 1869.

The following are copies of the orders and regulations made during the year 1869, previously to the 3rd day of November of that year (being the first day of the present Session of the Legislative Assembly), by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, under "The Public Lands Act of 1860" and "The Free Grants and Homestead Act of 1868:"—

ORDERS AND REGULATIONS

Made under "The Public Lands Act of 1860," *by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, dated 27th May,* 1869:—

All pine trees growing or being upon any public land hereafter to be sold, and which, at the time of such sale, or previously, was included in any timber license, shall be considered as reserved from such sale; and such land shall be subject to any timber license, covering or including such land, in force at the time of such sale, or granted within three years from the date of such sale; and such trees may be cut and removed from such land, under the authority of any such timber license while lawfully in force; but the purchaser at such sale, or those claiming under him or her, may cut and use such trees as may be necessary for the purpose of building, fencing and fuel on the land so purchased, and may also cut and dispose of all trees required to be removed in actually clearing said land for cultivation, but no pine trees, except for the necessary building, fencing and fuel as aforesaid, shall be cut beyond the limit of such actual clearing before the issuing of the patent for such land, and all pine trees so cut and disposed of (except for the necessary building, fencing and fuel as aforesaid), shall be subject to the payment of the same dues as are at the time payable by the holders of licenses to cut timber or saw-logs.

All trees remaining on the land at the time the Patent issues, shall pass to the Patentee.

Provided, however, that this order shall not apply to any land to be sold as mining land, under "The General Mining Act of 1869," nor to land to be sold to any Free Grant locatee, under the regulations or Order in Council, bearing date this day.

ORDERS AND REGULATIONS.

Made under "The Free Grants and Homestead Act of 1868," *and "The Public Lands Act of* 1860," *by Order of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, dated 27th May,* 1869 :—

1. The quantity of land to be located to any person as a Free Grant, under "The Free Grants and Homestead Act of 1868, susequently to the 23rd day of January, 1869, shall be 100 acres ; but in case it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, that any person located, or to be located as aforesaid, has not, by reason of rock, lakes, or swamp, 100 acres that can be made available for farming purposes, the quantity located to such person may be increased in the discretion of the Commissioner of Crown lands, to any number of acres, not exceeding, in the whole, 200 acres, so as to make 100 acres of such farming land ; and the male head of a family located, or to be located, under said Act, since the said 23rd day of January, 1869, having children under 18 years of age residing with him, may be located for, in all, 200 acres.

2. Any locatee under said last mentioned Act, being the male head of a family as aforesaid, shall be allowed to purchase an additional 100 acres at 50 cents per acre cash, at the time of such location, subject to the same reservations and conditions, and the performance of the same settlement duties as are provided in respect of Free Grant locations by the 9th and 10th sections of the said Act, except that actual residence and building on the land purchased will not be required.

3. Squatters upon land situate within any Township, or part of a Township, appropriated, by Order in Council, for Free Grants, and who had settled or improved upon such lands before the passing of the said Free Grants Act, shall be allowed to purchase said lands (not exceeding in quantity 200 acres to any one person), at 50 cents an acre cash, such sale to be subject to the same conditions and reservations as are provided by the 9th and 10th sections of said Act in respect of Free Grant locations.

4. The right is reserved to the Crown to construct, on any land located under said Act, or sold as hereinbefore provided, any colonization road, or any road in lieu of, or partly deviating from any Government allowance for road ; also the right to take from such land any wood, gravel, or other materials required for the construction or improvement of any such road, without making any compensation for the land or materials so taken, or for any injury occasioned by the construction of such road ; and such rights may be exercised by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, or any one authorized by him for that purpose.

5. Holders of timber licenses, their servants and agents, are to have the right to haul their timber or logs over the uncleared portion of any land located as a Free Grant, or purchased as before provided, and to make such roads thereon as may be necessary for that purpose, doing no unnecessary damage, and to use all slides, portages, roads, or other works previously constructed or existing on any land so located or sold, and the right of access to, and free use of all streams and lakes theretofore used, or that may be necessary for the passage of timber or logs ; and all land necessary for such works is reserved.

6. All pine trees growing or being upon any land hereafter located as a Free Grant, under the said Act, or sold under the preceding Regulations, shall be subject to any timber license in force at the time of such location or sale, or granted within five years subsequently thereto, and may, at any time before the issue of the patent for such land, be cut and removed under the authority of any such timber license while lawfully in force.

S. Richards,
Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands,
Toronto, 12th November, 1869.

(No. 23.)

INDEX TO THE MUNICIPAL LAWS.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.*]

(No. 24.)

RETURN shewing all Provincial Moneys (if any) invested by Government during the current year, and the nature of the securities; together with a Statement of all amounts on the 1st November, 1869, on deposit, and the name of the Banks in which the same may be deposited.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.*]

(No. 25.)

RETURN of all the Contracts given on Colonization Roads since the House was last in Session, the names of the parties to whom the same were given, and the amounts to be paid for the work to be done, the names of Superintendents, and their salaries.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.*]

RETURN

To an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House, Copies of all Correspondence, since last Session of the Legislature, between the Chief Superintendent of Education and the Government, respecting the contemplated changes in the Grammar and Common School Act.

By Command.

M. C. CAMERON,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 15th November, 1869.

Memorandum on Common School Bill.

The whole of the Bill having been considered and recommended by a large Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly, I need only remark upon those clauses in regard to which I recommend some modification, in order to meet what I found to be the strong wishes of large portions of the community, on submitting the provisions of the Bill to popular consideration, at 40 County School Conventions, held since the close of the last Session of the Legislature.

Qualifications and Jurisdiction of County Superintendents of Schools.

With the slight exceptions, there was almost entire unanimity of opinion and wish, that the Local Superintendents or Inspectors of Schools should be persons of ascertained and certified qualifications, as provided by the second and third clauses of the Bill. A general wish was expressed that they should have practical experience in teaching; but doubts were expressed by many intelligent persons, by considerable minorities, and by the majority of three or four Conventions, as to so large a number as 100 schools being placed under the charge of one Superintendent. It was objected, and I felt the force of the objection more and more, as I advanced on my tour, that from the distances of travel and varied duties, one person in charge of 100 schools would be likely to perform his duties, at best, in a very perfunctory manner, and would omit many of them, or discharge them very imperfectly. I therefore propose to modify the clauses of the Bill so as to leave the County Council the discretion of appointing a Superintendent for every fifty schools. This will do away with the admitted evils of Township Superintendents, and it will tend to excite emulation amongst County Superintendents, secure a more effective inspection and oversight of the schools, as none but certificated persons can be appointed to the office, and will I think, be more acceptable to County Councils.

APPOINTMENTS AND SALARIES OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

A majority of four-fifths of the County School Conventions voted for the provisions of the Bill, as recommended by the Committee in regard to the appointment, responsibility, and payment of County Superintendents, but a majority of six or seven County Conventions, and very large minorities in the other thirty odd Conventions, strongly opposed any other element in the appointment of County Superintendents, than the authority of County Councils, and the consideration that one-half of the salaries of these Superintendents would be paid by the Executive Government, was the sole means of inducing a single Convention to agree to the proposed change. After listening to all the argumentations and witnessing popular feeling on the subject, I could not but feel that much more would be lost than gained by depriving County Councils of any part of the authority, which they have exercised from the beginning, in regard to this office. For, though, the only power proposed to be given by Bill to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, was to confirm the nominations of the County Councils, and remove from office when deemed expedient, yet it was insisted that the change would make the County Superintendent independent of local opinion, and a partizan of the political party in power. Under all the circumstances, and after the fullest consideration, I submit,

1st. That the appointment of County Superintendents, from the list of legally qualified persons, be solely with the County Councils.

2ndly. That the County Superintendents hold office during efficiency and good behaviour.

3rdly. That they be removable from office for cause, by either the Lieutenant-Governor in Council or the County Council.

I make this last recommendation upon the ground, that the daily deportment of a County Superintendent, the manner in which he discharges his duties of inspection, &c., can only be judged of by men in the County, while the manner in which he apportions and pays school moneys, and attends to the official instructions authorised by law, can be only judged of by the responsible government of the country.

In regard to the salaries of County Superintendents, with a few individual exceptions, it was universally admitted that their remuneration should be better than it is; but great diversity of opinion existed as to what the remuneration should be, and how provided. Not a single convention was favourable to the provisions of the printed Bill on this point, limiting the amount to be paid by Government at $300 per annum to each County Superintendent, and then leaving a sliding scale at the discretion of each County Council, without the least probability that the minimum sum would be exceeded in one case out of ten; but a great majority of the Conventions assented to the method of payment recommended by the Select Committee, namely: for the Government and the County Councils to provide equally for the salaries of County Superintendents, though much difference of opinion existed as to the mode and authority for fixing the varying amounts of the salaries of County Superintendents.

I propose, what I think will most nearly meet the views of all parties, and at the same time promote the efficiency of the office. The law at present provides that a County Council shall pay annually a Local Superintendent not less than four dollars per school under his oversight, which allowance may be increased at the discretion of the County Council. Two or three County Councils have allowed to the Local Superintendents six or seven dollars per school, but these are exceptions to the general usage. I propose that each County Council shall allow five dollars per school for superintendence, and travelling expenses, in addition to the amount, which the County Council shall be the judge; then that the Government should also allow five dollars per school for superintendence. This would make a salary of $500 for superintending 50 schools, and of $750 for superintending 75 schools.

In this way the remuneration will, as far as possible, be proportioned to the work done, and be provided in a manner the least felt by the County, and will be such as to secure competent and practical men in an office which the experience of all educating countries has shewn to be the life and soul of a public school system, and for want of which, in its efficiency, our schools in many parts of the country have languished, or remained stationary. Even were the County Councils to pay, as now, but four dollars per

school for supervision, and the Government an equal sum, it would be a great improvement on our present system; but what I propose is that which I think necessary to render thoroughly efficient the most important branch of the whole school system. I leave the expense of inspecting and supervising the schools in cities, towns and incorporated villages wholly, as now, to the Local Boards. I propose the co-operative system for the counties, including about 4,000 schools.

The Power of County Superintendents to Judge of School House Accommodations.

The 8th clause, relating to the power of County Superintendents to judge of school accommodations, was almost unanimously rejected in its original form by the first three County Conventions that I attended, but afterwards, when I proposed to recommend its modification by having certain regulations defining what the school accommodations should be, according to which the County Superintendent should judge and decide, and that there should, in every case, be an appeal from his decision, the clause was concurred in by every County Convention, with one exception.

County Boards of Examiners, as provided for by the 9th clause of the Bill, were universally approved of, with the slight modification contained in the *proviso*, which I propose to add.

Minimum Salaries of Teachers.

The 10th clause, fixing the minimum Salaries of Teachers, and providing against their dismissal after six months' employment, without the consent of the County Superintendent, was almost unanimously rejected by the first three County Conventions that I attended; and I clearly saw that it would be rejected by every Convention in the Province, unless I withdrew the latter part of it, providing against the removal of a teacher without the consent of the County Superintendent. This provision was regarded as such an infringement upon the hitherto acknowledged rights of Trustees and parents, that it was objected to by the oldest and best friends of the school system, and I saw it was useless to press it. I therefore withdrew it, when the former part of the clause, relating to the minimum Salaries of Teachers, was concurred in by a majority of three-fourths of the County Conventions. But the minorities in opposition to it were very large, and it was only carried upon the ground, that liberal aid might be expected to be given to the sections in new and poor settlements. I found that the average salaries of both male and female teachers in more than one half the counties—in all the counties in the eastern part of the Province—were less than the minimum salaries proposed. From all I heard and witnessed, I am convinced that the carrying into effect the clause, as it is printed, is impractible in a large number of counties, without further aid from the public revenue, to the amount of nearly $100,000 per annum. Under the circumstances, I recommend a modification of the clause, making the minimum salaries of teachers, as provided in the printed Bill, apply to *first* class male and female teachers, and fixing smaller sums for second and third class teachers. The minimum of remuneration to teachers may seem small, but I believe it will immensely improve their circumstances, go far to prevent the injurious changes of teachers, and prompt teachers to aspire to the higher grades of certificates. I propose that in the Regulations, the first class certificates shall be Provincial Certificates, and that the second and third class certificates shall be those issued by County Boards of Examiners. This will virtually abolish the present third class certificates issued by County Boards, will put an end to this inferior and wretched class of teachers, and secure teachers of a higher order of qualifications.

On the other clause of the Bill, as printed, I need make no remark, as they, with slight verbal additions, which I have inserted, were universally approved.

On the Settlement of Disputes between Trustees and Teachers.

But there is one important additional clause which I submit, making the County Division Court, instead of arbitration, the tribunal for the settlement of disputes between trustees

and teachers. The Division Courts were not established, or were quite new in 1850, and the idea of Courts of Arbitration was then popular. The late Hon. R. Baldwin favored this idea, and he and I prepared the clauses for erecting what the late Judge Burns called "a domestic tribunal," for settling disputes between trustees and teachers; but it has not worked satisfactorily, and has frequently caused much litigation and heavy losses to parties concerned. Both the Chief Justices, Richards and Hagarty, have assured me that this is an expensive and often disastrous provision of the law, and have strongly urged, upon the grounds of economy as well as of convenience and promptitude, the substitution of Division Oourts for arbitration, for the settlement of such disputes. (See 29th Section).

Method of Aiding School Sections in New and Poor Settlements.

I also propose a clause for the more uniform and efficient method of granting special aid to School Sections in new and poor settlements. At the present time there is what is called a "Poor School Grant," which I distribute at discretion, upon applications and representations from Local Superintendents and Trustees of School Sections in new and poor settlements. I exercise the best judgment I can form on each case presented, but it is purely arbitrary, and importunate parties may get more than they deserve, while other parties really more needy may not apply, upon the ground of not wishing their school to be regarded as a pauper or poor school. I propose to aid these sections upon a defined principle and uniform system. I have sent a circular to the proper officers of several counties, and many townships, to ascertain the percentage of school rates on assessed property for paying salaries of teachers. (See statistical table at the end of the Memorandum.) The average rates thus ascertained, I propose to apply to sections in new and poor settlements; and on their furnishing evidence of having levied and collected their rate, I propose to make up the balance required to pay the fixed minimum salary of the teacher out of the special grant for that purpose. This will contribute, I have been assured by many intelligent and experienced persons, to the interest and extension of new settlements; will place them upon a footing with older settlements, in school advantages; will aid them according to their need, and relieve the fund as such settlements advance in means and population; and will not, I think, very much exceed what has been granted for that purpose, especially in connection with the provision of the Bill, to prevent too small School Sections. (See 11th section.) I propose two sections (13th and 14th,) in place of the 12th section of the printed Bill.

In conclusion, I may remark that I believe the proposed School Bill, thus modified and extended, will not only be acceptable to the country, but make an epoch in the improvement and extension of popular education, such as has not occurred since 1850.

(Signed) E. RYERSON.

Education Office,
Toronto, 12th Oct., 1869.

P. S.—I hereto append a report of the proceedings of the several County School Conventions, which I held last February and March.

I also submit the draft of a clause to enable School Sections to procure suitable school sites in places selected by them according to law, in cases where the owner of the land selected shall refuse to part with it, or shall demand an unreasonable price for it. (See 15th section.) This is a matter which has caused an immense deal of trouble. I have repeatedly submitted it to the consideration of the Government. What I propose is, in substance, taken from the School Law of Massachusetts, as also the proposed provision for procuring text-books for pupils in case of parents refusing or neglecting to procure them, and the proviso of the 12th clause of the Bill, imposing a fine on members of a Townshsp Council who omit including part of their township in some school section—an omission which has been done in many cases at the instigation of interested and selfish parties, to escape paying school rates.

(Signed) E. R.

The Rate (in the Dollar of asssessed value of property) levied by Municipal and School Authorities for School purposes, for 1867 and 1868, in the following Counties, was as follows :

	1867. Mills.	1868. Mills.
Grenville	3.85	4.03
Leeeds	5.33	5.74
Lanark	7.05	7.80
Frontenac	5.56	6.51
Lennox and Addington	5.06	5.43
Northumberland	5.11	6.16
Durham	5.72	6.15
Peterborough	5.21	6.08
Victoria	7.80	8.00
York	3.13	3.43
Peel	3.09	3.23
Halton	2.65	3.15
Wentworth	3.76	3.99
Brant	3.07	3.21
Lincoln	2.98	3.02
Welland	3.45	3.52
Oxford	3.61	3.66
Waterloo	4.97	5.11
Wellington	no data	4.56
Grey	7.66	8.03
Perth	4.35	4.30
Huron	6.54	6.98
Middlesex	4.90	4.29
Elgin	3.79	3.81
Kent	7.21	7.21
Lambton	no data	7.80
Essex	do	no data
Haldimand	do	5.26
Average	4.83	5.16

Average for the two years, five mills in the dollar.

(No. 27.)

STATEMENT of all sums of Money paid for official advertisements in all the Public Departments, from the 1st day of January, 1869, to the 1st day of November 1869, with the name of each journal in which such advertisements were published, and the dates and general description of the advertisements.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.]

(No. 28.)

BALANCE SHEET of the Oxford Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.*]

RETURN

(So far as relates to the Public Debt and the Accounts between Canada and Ontario, &c.)

To an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House, copies of all Correspondence between the Government of Quebec and Ontario, (not already brought down), touching:—

1. The Public Debt.
2. Immigration.
3. The Accounts between Canada and Ontario, and the adjustment thereof; and of all Orders in Council touching the subject of Immigration.

By Command.

M. C. CAMERON,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 16th November, 1869.

"Copies of all correspondence between the Governments of Canada and Ontario, and of all correspondence between the Governments of Quebec and Ontario, (not already brought down), touching the Public Debt, and the accounts between Canada and Ontario, and the adjustment thereof."

SCHEDULE.

Memoranda by Hon. Mr. Wood.

1868.

1st April.....Letter—Hon. Mr. Rose to Hon. Mr. Wood.
7th May ..... " Mr. Auditor Langton to Hon. Mr. Wood.
12th June..... " Hon. Mr. Wood to Mr. Auditor Langton.
15th June..... ..... " Mr. Auditor Langton to Hon. Mr. Wood.
25th June..... " Hon. Mr. Wood to Mr. Auditor Langton.
30th June..... " Mr. Auditor Langton to Hon. Mr. Wood.
3rd July..... " Hon. Mr. Wood to Mr. Auditor Langton.
27th July ..... " Mr. Auditor Langton to Hon. Mr. Wood.
11th September.... " Hon. Mr. Rose to Hon. J. S. Macdonald.
19th September.... " Hon. Mr. Wood to Mr. Auditor Langton.
27th September....Memoranda by Hon. Mr. Rose.
3rd November.....Letter—Hon. Mr. Wood to Mr. Auditor Langton.
9th November..... " Mr. Auditor Langton to Hon. Mr. Wood.

1869.
9th November.....Telegram—Mr. Auditor Langton to Hon. Mr. Wood.
9th November.....Letter—Hon. Mr. Dunkin to Hon. Mr. Rose.
11th November.... " Hon. Mr. Wood to Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald.
Report of observations made by Hon. Mr. Wood referred to in the above letter.
17th November....Letter—Mr. Auditor Langton to Hon. Mr. Dunkin.
18th November....Memoranda—Hon. Mr. Rose.
19th November....Copy—Report of Committee of Hon. Privy Council.
25th December....Hon. Mr. Wood to Mr. Auditor Langton.
26th December....Letter—Hon. Mr. Dunkin to Hon. Mr. Rose.

1869.
5th January .....Letter—Hon. Mr. Rose to Hon. Mr. Dunkin.
5th January ..... " Hon. Mr. Rose to Hon. Mr. Wood.
15th January..... " Mr. Auditor Langton to Hon. Mr. Wood.
16th January..... " Hon. Mr. Langevin to Hon. Mr. Dunkin.
19th January..... " Hon. Mr. Wood to Hon. Mr. Dunkin.
21st January ..... " Mr. Auditor Langton to Hon. Mr. Wood.
27th January..... " Hon. Mr. Wood to Mr. Auditor Langton.
30th January..... " Hon. Mr. Rose to Hon. Mr. Wood.
30th January..... " Hon. Mr. Dunkin to Hon. Mr. Langevin.
January.....Province of Ontario in account with the Dominion of Canada.
February.....Letter—Mr. Auditor Langton to Hon. Mr. Wood.
9th February..... " Hon. Mr. Wood to Hon. Mr. Rose.
9th February..... " Hon. Mr. Rose to Hon. Mr. Wood.
11th February..... " Mr. Auditor Langton to Hon. Mr. Wood.
8th July..... " Hon. Mr. Wood to Hon. Mr. Rose.
8th July..... " Hon. Mr. Wood to Hon. Mr. Dunkin.
14th July ..... " Hon. Mr. Dunkin to Hon. Mr. Wood.
17th July..... " Hon. Mr. Rose to Hon. Mr. Wood.
22nd July.....Telegram—Hon. Mr. Rose to Hon. Mr. Wood.
22nd July..... " Hon. Mr. Wood to Hon. Mr. Rose.
24th July.....
26th July..... Memoranda of informal Conferences.
27th July.....
29th July.....Report of a Committee of the Hon. Privy Council.
17th August.....Report of a Committee of the Hon. Privy Council.
Statement of the Debt of the late Province.
Statement of Assets enumerated in 4th Schedule of B. N. A. Act.
Statement of the Annual Receipts after deducting Costs of Collection.
4th August.....Letter—Hon. Mr. Rose to Hon. Mr. Wood.
6th August..... " Hon. Mr. Wood to Hon. Mr. Dunkin.
10th August..... " Hon. Mr. Dunkin to Hon. Mr. Wood.
11th August.....Telegram—Hon. Mr. Wood to Mr. Auditor Langton.
13th August.....Letter—Hon. Mr. Wood to Hon. D. L. McPherson.
13th August..... " Hon. Mr. Wood to Hon. Mr. Rose.
14th August..... " Hon. Mr. McPherson to Hon. Mr. Wood.
31st August.....Telegram—Hon. Mr. Wood to Hon. Mr. Dunkin.
5th September ....Report of Hon. Mr. Wood on Arbitration.
8th September....Telegram—Hon. Mr. Wood to Hon. Mr. Dunkin.
9th September.... " Hon. Mr. Dunkin to Hon. Mr. Wood.
29th October.....Letter—Hon. Mr. Wood to Mr. Auditor Langton.
Revised Statement of Debt of the late Province of Canada.
1st November.....Report of Hon. Mr. Wood on Arbitration.

MEMORANDUM *for the Honourable Mr. Rose.*

The undersigned submits that Ontario is entitled to interest on $188,878.19, from the

1st July to the 31st December, 1867, as shewn by the following statement of accounts between the Dominion and Ontario, made up to the 31st December, 1867 :—

½ year's subsidy and specific payment on 1st July, '67		$598,436.40
1867, August 12th, Cash from Dominion	$40,000.00	
" " " Payments made by Dominion on account of Ontario, between 31st July and 31st December, 1867	530,765.73	
	$570,765.73	
Less, Received by the Dominion on account of Ontario..	161,207.52	409,558.21
		$188,878.19

Whatever may be said about undrawn balances, it must be clear and beyond any dispute that during the six months ending the 31st December, the Dominion had the sum above mentioned in its hands, and which Ontario, in deference to the wants of the Dominion, forbore to draw. On this sum of $188,878.19, it is proposed to charge the Dominion interest at the rate of 6 per cent., giving the Dominion the advantage of the large monthly balances on the residue against the Dominion. This interest will amount to $5,666.34. I am satisfied nothing short of this will satisfy the just expectations of Ontario.

On the 1st January, 1868, the probable statement of the accounts between the Dominion and Ontario was as follows :—

Balance on 31st December, 1867	$188,878.19
½ year's subsidy and specific payment	598,436.40
	$787,314.59
Less, Supposed half-yearly payment on supposed excess of debt over $62,500,000, ($242,178.00 yearly)	121,089.00
Balance due Ontario on 1st January, 1868	$666,225.59
It is proposed to take half a million in Dominion Stock, and to charge interest on this half million from 1st January, '68, which half million being deducted	500,000.00
Will leave a balance of	$166,225.59

in the hands of the Dominion, and which may be increased or diminished by a proper adjustment of certain items of account between the two Governments, and certain receipts and payments since made, but which will not be very materially changed. It is proposed to give the Dominion the advantage of retaining this balance until it shall be required by the Government of Ontario, an event not likely to take place before about the 1st of July next.

If the Government of Ottawa accede to the terms of this memorandum in respect of interest, the undersigned is instructed at once to take $500,000.00 in the inscribed stock of the Dominion. A prompt decision is requested, as it is a duty which the Government of Ontario cannot postpone to place its surplus funds in such a position as to yield a proper return.

It will be noted that the payment of interest on the excess of debt *is not in advance, as is* the payment of the subsidy and specific payment by the Dominion.

(Signed,) E. B. Wood.

Ottawa, 1st April, 1868.

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your memorandum of yesterday's date, on the subject of the balances payable by the Dominion Government to the Province

of Ontario, and in which you claim that interest be allowed on a portion of these balances, and propose investing $500,000 in Dominion Stock. I wish to lay before you certain facts, which I trust you and your colleagues will admit must have an important bearing on this matter. On taking office late in November last, the necessity of providing for the payment of the subsidies on the 1st January ensuing, in case they were called for, at once forced itself on my attention

In a conversation with you in December last, I expressed the hope that your demands on the Dominion Exchequer at the outset might be as light as your own necessities would permit. I understand that at that time the Government of Ontario had not, as in fact they could not, have come to any conclusion with reference to the disposal of their surplus funds, and that you wished to leave them available, and although you were kind enough to intimate that you hoped such arrangements might be come to as might be for the mutual interests and credit of the Dominion and the Provinces, I did not (especially in view of the discussions which took place in the Provincial Legislature), feel warranted in omitting to make provision for the payment of the full subsidy whenever you might require it. The propriety of my doing so, will, I am sure, be at once recognized. That provision so made has since been at the disposal of the Province of Ontario on its demand.

Until you could get Legislation authorizing the Government of Ontario to deal with this subsidy, the money could not otherwise than be considered by you and me, as available at call, and I did not feel warranted in reducing my Bank Balances by remittance to England or otherwise, to such an extent as to prevent an immediate payment of the subsidy. The circumstances were such that you could not for some time give the Dominion Government any assurance that the money would remain in its hands for any definite period, and, of course, the corresponding duty devolved on me of having provision in hand for it at call. If the Dominion Government had not made provision and had not been paying interest elsewhere, I should readily acquiesce in the propriety of their giving a fair rate of interest to you, but I think you will equally admit that having done so, we would hardly be warranted in paying interest twice over. You are aware that after a time I called official attention to the circumstances with the view of obtaining a formal intimation of the conclusion you had arrived at. It is so important in the public interest that the financial relations of the two Governments should be on the most friendly footing, that I am sure it will be our mutual endeavour so to adjust the question of interest during the period of transition, when the responsible ministers neither of the Province nor of the Dominion could exactly control events, as to be equitable to both, and which the public will not have reason to complain of.

Had you been in a position to take Dominion stock when other parties subscribed, you would have been entitled to interest from the day you paid in full, and in that case I should have been able to have reduced my liabilities elsewhere. It is equally obvious that you could not elsewhere have got interest on undrawn balances, left at call. With reference to any balance on the half-year's subsidy previous to the 1st January, 1868, I am sure it has escaped your attention that, owing to the absence of organization of the Local Government, the whole of the operations were performed by the Dominion officers and in the Departments here. In fact, all daily receipts and payments on account of Ontario took place here, and there was hardly any party to whom large payments in advance could be made. The money had necessarily to be in the possession of, and to be disbursed by, the Dominion authorities, and it was not until lately that the estimated balance on the 1st of January for the subsidy of the previous half-year was ascertained.

It may not be improper to mention that the Dominion officers have throughout been performing various services, and the Dominion Government have continued to disburse money for the services of the Provinces, and that the keeping of this suspense account is attended with some considerable charges. However, being most anxious that these past matters should be settled in a fair way, I propose as an equitable adjustment :—

1st. That your Dominion stock shall bear 6 per cent. interest from the 25th February last, when the first payments were made.

2nd. That you should determine now what amount of the July subsidy you will take in Dominion stock, and that you should be entitled to receive that at par, and to bear interest from the 1st July.

3rd. That as respects any other balance of that subsidy, or the present half-year's, which you may allow to remain in the hands of the Dominion Government for a period of at least three months, with one month's notice of withdrawal to be given, and thereafter you should receive interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, the Dominion Government having the power to pay it off at any time on giving you one month's notice.

Yours very truly,
(Signed,) JNO. ROSE,
Minister of Finance.

Hon. E. B. Wood,
Treasurer of Ontario.

AUDIT OFFICE,
OTTAWA, 7th May, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR,—I am not aware that any positive agreement has as yet been entered into between the Minister of Finance and the Premier of Ontario, as to the manner of paying or investing the balance of subsidy due. The terms which were proposed, and which it was understood both assented to, were:—

Interest to be allowed on all balances between January 1st and March 1st, at the rate of 3 per cent.; between March 1st and May 1st, at the rate of 4 per cent.; and after May 1st, at the rate of 5 per cent. The balance due May 1st, not to be paid before November 1st, but after that date, at any time after four months' notice previously given by Ontario. The whole, or any part, may be paid by the Dominion at any time after one month's notice.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed.) JOHN LANGTON.

Hon. E. B. Wood.

(Copy.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, June 12th, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 7th ultimo, I find that you have correctly set forth the terms upon which the Premier of this Government and the Minister of Finance had arranged for the interest to be allowed upon the sum of five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000), a portion of the debt due by him to the Ontario Government.

I have now to communicate to you that the amount will be required for the use of this Government on the first day of November next, as arrangements have been made for the payment thereof at that date.

I will thank you to acknowledge receipt of this letter, and be good enough to say that it is sufficient notification from me for the payment which then falls due on account of the said investment by the Finance Minister.

I am, &c.,
(Signed,) E. B. WOOD.

John Langton, Esq.,
Auditor.

AUDIT OFFICE,
OTTAWA, 15th June, 1868.

SIR,—On my return from Montreal I found yours of the 12th inst. awaiting me.

I note your notification that $500,000, on account of the arrears of your subsidy, will be required on the first day of November.

We shall be prepared to pay that amount as required, or as much of it as, upon the settlement of accounts which will no doubt be completed long before that, may be in our hands.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed.) JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

Hon. E. B. Wood,
Treasurer.

(Copy.)

TREASURY DEPATRMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, June 25th, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honour to request that you will furnish this Department with a statement including all receipts and expenditure by the Government at Ottawa, on account of Ontario, up to the 30th June inst., including in such statement the moneys received by the Government at Ottawa for the C. F. and F. F. Law Stamps, as also the moneys received on account of Marriage Licenses, Municipal Loan Fund, U. C., and from all other sources.

In striking a probable balance in such statement, I assume you charge Ontario with the supposed half-yearly payments on supposed excess of debt over $62,500,000 ($242,178 yearly), payable on the 1st of July, and credit Ontario with the half-yearly subsidy and specific payment of $598,436.40.

It is important that I have this statement by the 1st of July.

I have, &c.,
(Signed.) E. B. WOOD.

John Langton, Esq.,
Auditor, Ottawa.

AUDIT OFFICE.
OTTAWA, 30th June, 1868.

SIR,—I regret that I reached your hotel just too late to catch you before you left Ottawa. I am instructed to say, that in case you should not want any part of your subsidy payable July 1st, we will be willing to allow you 5 per cent. upon it, upon the understanding that it be left in our hands for three months certain, and not to be withdrawn afterwards without one month's previous notice. It is understood that the amount you may possibly be able to leave with us is from $200,000 to $300,000.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

Hon. E. B. Wood,
Treasurer, Ontario.

(Copy.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, July 3rd, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ultimo, and in reply I have to say that I think you may count upon retaining in your hands at least $300,000, or whatever greater sum, a settlement of accounts hereafter to be made, as of the 1st of July inst., shall shew to be due on that day from the Dominion to

Ontario, upon the terms mentioned in your letter, but before finally deciding, I wish to communicate with the Attorney-General, who is now in Cornwall.

On account of the subsidy due the 1st of July instant, you will be good enough to transfer to my credit in the Bank of Montreal $300,000 (Three hundred thousand dollars). This is all I shall require till the first of January next.

I have, &c.,
(Signed.) E. B. Wood.

John Langton, Esq.,
Auditor, Ottawa.

Audit Office,
Ottawa, July 27th, 1868.

Sir,—I am instructed by the Minister of Finance to give you notice that in one month from this date we shall be prepared to pay you the balance of the subsidy of the year 1867-8, left in the hands of the Dominion, in accordance with the arrangement made with the Minister of Finance, and communicated to you in my letter of May 7th.

I also give notice that we will pay the balance of the subsidy due July 1st, which was left in our hands, at the expiration of the three months for which it was left with us.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) John Langton,
Auditor.

The Hon. E. B. Wood,
Treasurer, Toronto.

Copy—Private.

Ottawa, 11th Sept., 1868.

My dear J. S. Macdonald,—I hope in a few days to have a statement of the excess of debt, which the arbitaators will have to divide, in such a shape that it can be officially communicated to you.

It has occurred to me that the best way of proceeding might be to send you a copy informally at first, so that your Government could look it over and point out any items which you might then call for revision.

I propose, after this is done, to have a statement laid before Council here, and when approved of, that it should then be formally communicated to you and the Quebec Government.

If there are any points in which we cannot concur, then it would be the time for Quebec and Ontario formally to state their views.

I think it would be as well to elucidate as many points of difficulty by informal process as possible. However, I will be glad to be guided by your wishes and views as to this.

If I do not hear to the contrary, I will send you unofficially a copy in print in the course of a day or two.

I think you will find there is not much room for objection as to the condition of the accounts on the 1st July, 1867.

Of course, since that time, the arrears—both of payments and receipts—have to be governed by rules which will require to be laid down, and I think you will also find that these rules are based on fair principles.

I have endeavored to do this without reference to the way it may affect either Province, but I will be very glad to receive the expression of your own opinion on the subject. Mr. Dunkin, I think, acquiesed in the propriety of the course I suggest.

Pray let me have a note from you at your early convenience.

Believe me,
Yours very faithfully,
(Signed.) John Rose.

The Hon. J. S. Macdonald,
&c., &c., Toronto.

(Private.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO.
TORONTO, Sept. 19th, 1868.

DEAR SIR,—I am very much in want of the revised and corrected statement of accounts between Ontario and the Dominion up to the present time. You promised it ere this in your official letters. I have written so many times for it, that I am almost ashamed to repeat it. Pray let me urge you without any further delay to send up these long promised accounts. Our Legislative will meet the 2nd of November next, and you will see at once the awkward position I am placed in without these accounts. I repeat, I want them much.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed,) E. B. WOOD.

John Langton, Esq.,
Auditor-General, &c., &c.,
Ottawa.

(*Referring to statement of 15th September*, 1868.)

The undersigned has the honor to submit herewith a statement of the affairs of the late Province of Canada as at 30th June, 1867, for the purpose of being laid before the arbitrators named under Sec. 142 of the British North America Act for the adjustment and division of the debts, credits, liabilities, properties and assets of Upper and Lower Canada.

And he further submits the Report of the Board of Audit as to the principles on which the aforesaid statement has been prepared; and likewise their recommendation as to the rules which should govern all transactions since the 30th June, 1867, affecting the accounts between Upper and Lower Canada.

He recommends that the statement and rules be approved of by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, and transmittted to the arbitrators for their guidance.

(Signed,) JOHN ROSE.

Ottawa. September 27, 1868.

(Copy.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, November 3rd, 1868.

SIR,—I have the honour to request that you issue a warrant in favour of the Treasurer of Ontario for an amount approximating the sum received by the Government at Ottawa, up to the first of November instant, for marriage licenses, law fee fund, law fees, consolidated fund, and law society, which, when in Ottawa the other day, I learned stand in your books as follows:—

Marriage Licenses	$25,253 00	
Less	2,512 00	
Belonging to the late Province of Canada, and included in $11,225, credited to Ontario prior to 1st January last		$22,741 00
Account of Law Fee Fund		33,677 89
" Law Fees, Consolidated Fund		22,634 68
" Law Society		12,825 87
" Law Fees undistributed from 1st July to 1st November, 1868		21,100 57
		$112,980 01

The above may not be precisely accurate, but it cannot be far wrong.

I am in want of this money at once. I therefore hope a warrant will issue immediately; any question of interest on the above sums can be adjusted hereafter.

I have, &c., &c.,
(Signed.) E. B. Wood.

John Langton, Esq.,
Auditor, Ottawa.

Audit Office,
Ottawa, November 9th, 1868.

Sir.—In consequence of your letter of the 3rd inst., I have caused a warrant to be issued in your favour, on your general account, for $40,000.00. You ask for the sums we have received on account of Law Fee Fund and Consolidated Fund Law Fees, but you must be aware that, until legislation takes place upon the subject, these two belong to the Dominion, and I have no authority to pay on account of them. The revenues of the Law Society and the U. C. Building Fund are differently situated. They belong to certain assets, the property of Ontario and Quebec conjointly, and as there can be no doubt that the Arbitrators will award them to Ontario, I might have paid them you. but there are some charges of collection against the same accounts, and until the general settlement is made, I do not think it would be convenient to make any partial settlement of one account. I therefore have caused a warrant to issue for $40,000.00, which is about the produce of the two funds mentioned, and as there is no doubt that we shall still owe you money, I have no objection to give you a further sum if you want it, the whole to be subject to the ultimate settlement.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) John Langton,
Auditor.

The Hon. E. B. Wood,
Treasurer, Toronto.

By Telegraph.

Ottawa, 9th November, 1868.

To Hon. E. B. Wood.

Marriage License and Law Society warrant issuing. Cannot touch Fee Fund or Consolidated Fund Law Fees.

(Signed.) John Langton.

Toronto, 9th November, 1868.

My dear Rose,—As we agreed, I write to you the first instant I can, in part answer to your note of the 2nd, handed me, you will remember, as I was about leaving Ottawa for further conference with Mr. Wood. I hardly need to repeat, though I do so to avoid possibility of misunderstanding hereafter, that what I write of course cannot place you "*formally* in possession of the points in respect of which" I have objection. I am not yet myself formally in possession of anything; your communication of the draft-statement having been expressly informal and confidential; and much, even, of the confidential information sought by me as to it, through Mr. Drolet, not having as yet reached me, I can, therefore, here do no more than call your attention, informally and in the fewest words possible, to certain points that in the present state of my information strike me as of chief importance,—and most (if not all) of which we have already more or less discussed by word of mouth.

I cannot assent to the reservation of decision proposed with regard to the Railway debts, or at all admit that the 108th section of the Union Act takes them out of the pur-

view of the 107th. On the contrary, at the proper time, should the Government of the Dominion conclude on this head adversely to the Provinces, I shall have to urge strongly what I conceive to be their fair claim. I may add, in reference more particularly to three items of the four making up what are classed as "Miscellaneous Railway Debts," and which amount to $517,716.36 of the total of $525,018.54 so classed, that I do not well see how our claim can be so much as objected to.

Nor can I at all see the right of the Dominion to hold the Bank of Upper Canada item, $1,150,000.01 as not falling under the 107 section of the Union Act. This amount, also, I hold, has to be deducted from the debt.

A number of other sums are, in my opinion, to be treated in the same way; although I cannot assume to specify them from the statement, in the shape in which it now stands.

In fact, I must here again call your attention to what I think (as I have repeatedly had occasion to say to you) is a very grave omission in the whole statement. The 113th section of the Union Act constitutes the assets specified in schedule four, the unqualified "property of Ontario and Quebec conjointly." What these assets are, is therefore primarily a question between the Dominion and the two Provinces conjointly; secondarily only, and for the mere purpose of subsequent division and adjustment,—one to interest each Province apart from the other. But I fail to find in the paper handed me, any indication of the view taken or likely to be taken by the Government of the Dominion as to this question. You may remember that the other day, when I was last bringing this omission to your notice, Mr. Langton answered your enquiry and mine by pointing to the assets items amounting to $11,165,783.43, as being *the* items covered by this schedule. If such is meant to be the view taken of them, it at any rate ought to be distinctly stated, and not left to uncertain inference. But, in fact, there is in them no mention of, or reference to, quite a number of the heads of items specified in the schedule. And after the closest study I have been able to give to the whole paper, I am unable even to infer the interpretation meant to be given by it to the schedule. It seems to me to have been wholly left out of sight, and this oversight is the more prejudicial from the fact that the wording of the schedule is in more respects than one less clear, not to say less correct, than might have been desired.

I cannot see how any statement of the debt,—and much less how any statement of the deductions from the debt under the 107th section—can be made out, except upon a distinct specification of what this schedule and the 113th section are understood to cover. Doubt on this head between the Dominion and the two Provinces cannot be left for solution by arbitration between the two Provinces alone.

As to the proposed rules, 1, 13 and 14, on pages 5 and 6, I am not yet in possession of the information Mr. Drolet was to receive (and I dare say may have received after I left Ottawa) relative to the principal amounts anticipated as likely to fall to the charge of the Provinces under those rules. But I certainly remain, so far, under a strong impression that the proposed rules by no means meet the object of an ascertainment of the amount of the debt "*at the Union*" which is the sole matter in question, so far as they are concerned. And even apart from this, I must repeat that at least as regards the Ottawa Buildings, Militia stores, and any other matters of that kind, these rules, in my opinion, are altogether inapplicable and wrong.

Rule 11, on page 6, I hardly need repeat, is utterly out of the question.

I could have wished to make this note more complete, had it been in my power. But I feel as strongly as you can do, the importance of early official action as to this whole matter, and I therefore hasten to write in this incomplete manner.

Should you think that any further informal communications can expedite the business, I shall gladly receive and answer them. And on learning officially the view taken by the Government of the Dominion, I shall, with all possible despatch, ascertain that of the Government of Quebec, and correspond or otherwise act as it may require.

Believe me,
My dear Rose,
Yours very faithfully,

(Signed.) CHRISTOPHER DUNKIN.

The Hon. J. Rose, M.P.

(Copy.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 11th Nov., 1868.

MY DEAR SIR,—On the 3rd of November instant, I wrote to Mr. Auditor Langton a letter, a copy of which I now enclose. On the 9th November I received from him a telegram, of which I enclose a copy. It appears that, notwithstanding all that has been said, your Government do not feel disposed to pay over the Law F. F. and C. F. fees, now amounting to a considerable sum. I understood you to admit that they properly belong to Ontario, and should be handed over. In confirmation of this, I would refer you to my observations, and your reply in respect of these fees in the last Session at Ottawa, as reported in the *Daily Globe* of the 14th of May last. Besides, I understood you to state to me that an Act should be passed in the Legislature of Ontario, making provision for the collection and taking charge of these fees, and that you would pass in Ottawa an Act divesting the Dominion Government of any power or control over them. In this I am quite certain I cannot be mistaken. The right and justice of the matter is so clearly on the side of Ontario that it will not do to temporize with our Legislature on the subject. I distinctly promised last Session that during the vacation I would confer with you, and at the present Session, if need be, bring in a measure for taking control of, or doing away with, these fees altogether, and I must do so. I propose introducing a Bill for taking control of them on and after a day to be named by the Lieutenant-Governor in a proclamation. I send you a draft of the proposed Bill, which, if you see any objection to, or would desire any amendments in, be so good as to state them. I would like to receive an answer from you before the matter is brought up in the House, as it is sure to be before long.

Yours very truly,
(Signed,) E. B. WOOD.

Hon. Sir J. A. Macdonald K.C.B., &c., &c., Ottawa.

FEES ON LAW PROCEEDINGS IN ONTARIO.

Hon. Mr. WOOD moved an Address for copies of all Minutes or Orders in Council respecting the fees collected on law proceedings in the Province of Ontario since the first of July last, and the disposition of the same. He said he moved this less for the sake of the information to be obtained by the Address, than with a view to have the matter put on a satisfactory footing. Under the British-America Act, the Superior and County Court Judges in the several Provinces were paid by the Dominion. In Upper Canada there were taxes on legal proceedings which were entirely local, and did not exist in any other part of the Dominion. They might be divided into two classes: 1st. There were the fees collected in the proceedings of the Superior Courts—the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas and Chancery. Acts of the late Province of Canada had substituted stamps for collection of these fees, and they were called the C. F., or Consolidated Fund stamps. These fees were originally imposed to pay certain officers and the expenses of the several courts, and were so appropriated down to the time of the passing of the Act 12 Vic., chap. 63. By that Act these fees were funded and salaries fixed for the Clerks of the Crown and other officers in these several courts. The fees being thus funded went into the Consolidated Revenue of the late Province of Canada, and for the year ending 30th of June, 1867, amounted to about $25,000. The salaries of the officers formerly paid out of this fund also amounted to about $25,000. By the construction which the Ottawa Government are giving to the British North America Act, these fees (a corresponding or like tax not existing in any other Province) are going into the Dominion exchequer, and yet the Province of Ontario is obliged to pay these very officers, for payment of whose services these fees were originally imposed. A more unjust proceeding could not be conceived. The Province paid the Master, Registrar, and other officers and clerks of the Court of Chancery, Clerks of the Crown, and deputies, and other officers in the Queen's Bench and

Common Pleas, Registrar of Surrogate Court, &c., to the amount of upwards of $25,000. It paid out of the Provincial taxation all these officers to whom these fees originally belonged, and who had received fixed salaries in lieu of them; and yet the whole of these fees went into the revenue of the Dominion! He had spoken to several members of the Government on the subject. They seemed to have a dreamy, cloudy notion that there ought to be some remedy, but nothing had been done. Then there was another class of fees called the F. F., or fee-fund fees. Originally these fees were established in the old district courts, a scale of fees being fixed by which the Judge had a certain sum for every decision he made, and the clerk a certain sum on every proceeding, writ, &c. By the County Court Act of 1845, these fees were all funded, and the Judges were paid by salary —when the Division Courts were established fees were also imposed. So also when the Surrogate Court was established certain fees were imposed which went into the fee fund in insolvent proceedings. Also there were certain fees which went into the fee fund. A portion of the fund was supposed to be applicable to payment of the County Court Judges. It was but justice to say, as between Upper and Lower Canada, that it had been supposed the expenses of the County Court Judges in Upper Canada were greater than the expenses of the Judges in Lower Canada. But if any one would look at the estimates of the Dominion, it would be found that the amounts estimated to be paid for salaries of Judges in the Province of Quebec, and for salaries of Judges in Ontario, relatively to the amount of taxation each Province was supposed to pay in proportion to population, were about equal. There was no advantage one way or other. He held that when the British America Act provided that the Dominion should pay the salaries of the Judges, it could not have been contemplated that the amount thus paid should be raised by local taxation in any part of the Dominion. He submitted therefore, that the Government should take such action as would ensure Ontario, an account of these fees, from 1st July last, and that they should be paid over to that Province. Unless this were done, the people of Ontario would labour under a strong sense of injustice, inflicted on them by the Dominion Government. From the expressions he had heard from all parts in the Province of Ontario, he believed that if something were not done by the Dominion Government and Parliament, the Legislature of Ontario would be called upon to act in the matter, and that very speedily, for it must be obvious to every one that that Legislature will not submit to this exceptional taxation. What a delusion it is to say that the Dominion Government shall have the power of appointing the Superior and County Court Judges, and shall fix their salaries, and provide for the payment of the same, if, nevertheless, in Ontario these salaries, or the greater portion of them, are to be collected by taxation on legal proceedings, the like being imposed in no other Province, but in all the other Provinces the Judges being paid out of the Consolidated Revenue of the Dominion, that is out of taxation imposed equally upon Ontario as well as all other parts of the Dominion. If Ontario is this way to be called upon to pay its judges, it will insist upon the other Provinces doing the same, and will claim the right of appointing its own judges. He said he had thus prominently brought this subject before the House in order to elicit from the learned Knight at the head of the Government, an expression of the views of Ministers in reference to the same, and if possible a declaration that these two fee-funds C. F. and the F. F. of right belong to Ontario, to deal with for its own purposes as it may see fit, and that all that has been collected and paid over to the Dominion since the first of July last, shall be accounted for and refunded to Ontario.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said there were three fee funds in Upper Canada, first, there was the Osgoode Hall fund, consisting of fees specially charged to meet the debenture issued for the erection of Osgoode Hall and additions to it. As to this he would suggest an arrangement by which the Province of Ontario would relieve the Dominion of the debt for Osgoode Hall, and take these fees. As to the offices, he considered there must be an arrangement made between the Dominion and the Local Government. His present opinion was that the Treasurer of Ontario was right in the ground he took with reference to them, and that they belonged to the Province of Ontario. But, if there was to be legislation on the subject, it must be in the Legislature of Ontario, and not here. As to the local court or F. F. fund, by the law of the late Province of Canada, the salaries of the County Judges were to be paid out of that fund, and the deficiency, if any, was to be made up out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province. By the Union Act, the

salaries of all County Court and Superior Courts Judges were to be paid by the Dominion, and that must be held to mean that they were to be paid according to the provision of the law, just in the same way as in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, where there were certain fees exacted for payment of the Superior Court Judges.

Hon. Mr. WOOD said he was informed by the Member for Guysboro' (Mr. Campbell) that there were no such fees in Nova Scotia.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD said, at all events, there were fees of that kind in New Brunswick. Until the law was changed, the Union Act threw on the Dominion the obligation which formerly existed in the Province, to pay the deficiencies between the fee fund and the salaries fixed by law. He did not desire to discuss the question now, whether that law should be changed. He might have a strong personal opinion that, with reference to Ontario, it ought to be changed. The matter might be arranged by a previous understanding between the Dominion Government and the Government of Ontario, but would have to be legislated on. There might be legislation, however, as to the officers in the Local Legislature, for he presumed these fees must belong to the Local Government. Meanwhile no practical difficulty could arise. All these funds would be kept separate, and when the necessary legislation had taken place they could be divided, so much for the Local and so much for the General Government.

The motion was withdrawn.

RECORDERS' SALARIES IN ONTARIO.

Hon. Mr. WOOD then moved an Address for copies of all Orders or Minutes of Council and correspondence in respect of payment of salaries of the Recorders in the Province of Ontario. He said he moved this because there seemed to be a difficulty about the payment of Recorders which ought to be settled one way or the other. The Legislature of Ontario had made no provision in the estimates for payment of the Recorders, because the Municipal Act of 1868 stated that the salaries of Recorders should be defrayed out of the fee fund from which the salaries of County Court Judges were defrayed. At the same time the appointment of the Recorders rested with the Provincial Government, and it might be supposed that the Province should pay them, as they were not included in the list of Judges whose salaries were to be paid by the Dominion. And as the Minister of Finance of the Dominion declined making any provision for the payment of the Recorders, it would appear they were to be left without pay. The matter could easily be settled if the Dominion Government would give up to the Province of Ontario the fee fund of which he had spoken; or, perhaps, the leader of the Government would say that he would take the responsibility of ordering these salaries to be paid, charging them against the fee fund in account with the Province of Ontario. In that way the difficulty would be removed, until a final settlement was arrived at about these fee funds.

Sir J. A. MACDONALD thought the Treasurer, according to his own argument, should have provided for these salaries in the Supply Bill. He thought the Local Government would be quite justified in paying them, but meanwhile there would be no difficulty about paying the salaries out of the fee fund until the matter was settled.

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD said there was another matter involved in this question. The Recorders heretofore appointed were not under the control of the Province, and could not be removed by the Provincial Government, and the people might refuse to pay officers over whom they had no control.

Sir J. A. MACDONALD said the payment of salaries must go with the power of appointment.

The motion was then withdrawn.

AUDIT OFFICE, November 17, 1868.

SIR,—The Minister of Finance has referred your letter of the 9th instant to me, requesting to have a statement of the assets held by the Dominion to be included in the

4th schedule of the Union Act. I have the honour to repeat the information I have given already to yourself verbally, and to Mr. Drolet, who applied to me upon the same subject.

The schedule was apparently framed on the Public Accounts of 1866 or of 1865; those of 1867 not having at that time been published. Three of the items included in the schedule had in the meantime disappeared out of the Statement of Affairs as separate items, viz. :—

University Permanent Fund, $1,220.63. which was transferred to Consolidated Fund Suspense Account as being no debt really due by the University.

Royal Institution, $7,990, was transferred to the Consolidated Fund Investment Account, being included under the same general mortgage by McGill College which covered the rest of their debt to the late Province.

Temiscouata Advance Account, $3,000, was transferred to the Township Indemnity Account, being an advance upon the Seigniorial Indemnity before it became payable. This amount did not even appear in the Public Accounts of 1866, so that those of 1865 were apparently the basis of the schedule.

All the rest of the items in the schedule are included in the sum of $11,165,783.43. under the head assets the property of Ontario and Quebec in the revised Statement of Affairs.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

The Hon. C. Dunkin,
Quebec.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CANADA.

The Minister of Finance has the honour to refer to his former report under date of the 27th September, 1868, submitting a Statement of Affairs of the late Province of Canada, and in connection therewith to bring under the notice of Your Excellency the accompanying letter from the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, and the reply of the undersigned thereto.

The Minister of Finance communicated the statement in question unofficially to the Treasurer of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, intimating to them that he would be glad to be put in possession, equally unofficially in the first instance, of any objections they might have to make, and which might affect his recommendation to Your Excellency before submitting these statements for the formal consideration of Council.

The undersigned has had frequent discussions with the Treasurers of Ontario and Quebec respectively, and has received from the former the letter submitted herewith.

The communications with the Treasurer of Quebec have not resulted, so far, in any modification of the statement submitted with the former report.

The Minister of Finance therefore recommends that the aforesaid statement of debt, and the rules accompanying the same, be communicated formally to the several Governments of Ontario and Quebec, as those which the Dominion Government would suggest should be submitted for the guidance of the Arbitrators.

(Signed.) JOHN ROSE.
Minister of Finance.

Ottawa, 18th November, 1868.

COPY *of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Administrator in Council on the* 19*th November*, 1868.

On a memorandum, dated 18th November, 1868, from the Honourable the Minister of Finance, referring to his former report, of the 27th September, 1868, submitting a statement of the affairs of the late Province of Canada, and in connection therewith bring-

ing under notice the letter from the Treasurer of the Province, of Ontario, and his reply thereto.

That he, the Minister of Finance, communicated the statement in question unofficially to the Treasurers of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, intimating to them that he would be glad to be put in possession, equally unofficially in the first instance, of any objections they might have to make, and which might effect his recommendation before submitting these statements for the formal consideration of Council.

He further states that he has had frequent discussions with the Treasurers of Ontario and Quebec, respectively, and has received from the former the letter submitted herewith.

That the communications with the Treasurer of Quebec have not resulted, so far, in his, the minister's, modification of the statement submitted with the former report, and he therefore recommends that the aforesaid statement of debt, and the rules accompanying the same, be communicated formally to the several Governments of Ontario and Quebec, as those which the Dominion Government would suggest should be submitted for the guidance of the Arbitrators.

The Committee concur in the report of the Minister of Finance, and submit the same for your Excellency's sanction.

Certified.

(Signed,) WM. H. LEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 25th December, 1869.

DEAR SIR,—From the understanding come to with you when in Toronto, on the 12th and 14th instant, I had expected ere this I should have received the Municipal Loan Fund books, U. C., and the securities on Trust Funds belonging to the Province of Ontario. Permit me to call your attention to your promise to forward them to me on your return to Ottawa, and to request you will send them up with as little delay as convenient.

I am, dear sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) E. B. WOOD.

John Langton, Esquire,
Auditor, Ottawa.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
QUEBEC, 26th Dec., 1868.

SIR,—I have had the honour to bring under the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, your telegram of the 19th inst., informing me that the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario wished to get possession of the books of the Municipal Loan Fund of Upper Canada, and of the securities held by the Dominion for Local Trust Funds of Upper Canada, and enquiring whether similar arrangement are desired on behalf of the Province, as you wish, in whatever you may do, to act with the assent of both.

In reply, I am instructed to inform you that the Quebec Government has no other information on the subject than is furnished by your telegram, and is, therefore, not in a position to give any answer which can be deemed absolutely decisive.

Under Section 113 and Schedule 4 of the Union Act, the Consolidated Municipal Loan Funds of Upper and Lower Canada respectively, are of the number of the assets the property of Ontario and Quebec conjointly, the division and adjustment of which stands referred to the arbitration ordered by section 122 of the same Act, it seems, therefore, obvious that until the arbitrators shall have given their award, nothing can be done unless by the conjoint action of the Governments of the Dominion, and of the Provinces, to change their relative position in any way towards such funds, much less to establish or imply distinction of property between them as regards the two Provinces, and that if for

any reason such conjoint action should be deemed advisable, it must be taken under such express conditions and resolutions as shall secure all needed freedom of action thereafter to the arbitrators in the premises.

The Government of Quebec has not proposed such action, not having seen any sufficient reason for so doing, but it is, of course, quite prepared to consider any reasons which may be suggested by either of the other Governments interested, and, if admitting their sufficiency to endeavor to arrange the condition in a manner that may be satisfactory.

Adverting to the other subject of your telegram, I am instructed to add, that without knowing specifically what are the funds which are meant to be indicated under the term "Local Trust Funds" and what are the securities held for them, it is impossible to say what view the Government of this Province may have to take.

On receipt of this information, however, I shall lose no time in giving you such answer as may seem called for, and I may say, with an earnest desire to meet the interest and convenience of all parties, and to facilitate the conduct of the public business.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) CHRISTOPHER DUNKIN,
Treasurer.

The Honourable John Rose,
Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

OTTAWA, 5th January, 1869.

SIR,—I transmit for your information a copy of a letter received from the Treasurer of the Province of Quebec in reply to a communication from this Department, asking his acquiescence in the transfer to the several Provinces of the books connected with the Municipal Loan Fund of Upper and Lower Canada. I send you also a copy of my reply to his letter, in order that you may enter into arrangements with him with reference to the subject of his communication.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) JOHN ROSE.

Hon. E. B. Wood,
Treasurer of Ontario.

OTTAWA, 5th January, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ult., on the subject of my telegram, referring to the proposed transfer to the Province of Ontario and Quebec of the books relating to the Municipal Loan Fund, and certain securities held for Trust moneys, that may naturally be presumed to belong to these Provinces respectively. As I addressed you on the subject in accordance with the wish of the Treasurer of Ontario, I will transmit a copy of your letter to that gentleman, as the Dominion Government have no other desire than to facilitate the arrangements which the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec may consider for their interest to suggest. It is probable that you will hear direct from Mr. Wood, and as soon as I can receive the expression of your joint wishes, I shall be ready to meet them in any reasonable way.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) JOHN ROSE.

AUDIT OFFICE,
OTTAWA, January 15th, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have been absent and laid up, and when I have had a moment at the office it has been swallowed up by people waiting for me.

The matters I have to write to you about are:—

1st. Municipal Loan Fund books and Trust Fund investments. I, myself, do not see any difficulty about giving you the first, at any rate; but Mr. Dunkin does object, and the decision of Government which, I believe, was communicated to you by Mr. Rose, was, that nothing can be done in the matter of these joint assets except on the joint application of Ontario and Quebec. Your course would, therefore, be to consult Mr. Dunkin, and anything which you both ask for will, I have no doubt, be attended to by Government. In the meantime, I am having a statement made out for you which they tell me will not be copied in time for this mail, but you will have it by the next.

2nd. Arrears.—You say I can now have no difficulty in giving you the details accurately.

You do not know what you ask. We are now bringing out the Public Accounts, which have been delayed till the decision was come to as to what was an arrear. As we make out each service, we look into all doubtful items and class them as current, or as arrear, keeping a list of such as may be questioned. This is a work of time, and must be done systematically.

My man is waiting for the mail.

Yours,

(Signed,) JOHN LANGTON.

Hon. E. B. Wood.

This is hardly worth sending, but will let it go. I will go on writing at once.

J. L.

(Copy.) OTTAWA, 16th January, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honour to invite your attention to the letter of Mr. Under-Secretary Meredith, of the 21st November last, covering a Statement of the Affairs of the late Province of Canada, prepared in connection with the Arbitration between the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

As some time has elapsed since the date of that letter and as I trust you have had opportunity in the interval of obtaining information on the various details of those accounts, I am directed to express the hope that the Government of Quebec may now be in a position to say whether it acquiesces in the statement transmitted.

The Government of the Dominion is properly solicitous of affording the Governments of Quebec and Ontario ample time to satisfy themselves of the accuracy of the Accounts; but while doing so, this Government cannot lose sight of the great importance of proceeding with the work of Arbitration at the earliest possible day.

Under these circumstances I trust that I may be favoured with an early communication from you in reference to the statement under consideration, either assenting on behalf of the Quebec Government, to the statement as it stands or setting forth the objections the Quebec Government may have to any items in the Accounts.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) H. L. LANGEVIN,
Secretary of State.

The Honourable C. DUNKIN,
Provincial Treasurer,
Quebec.

N.B.—A similar letter to Mr. Wood.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 19th January, 1869.

SIR,—The Honourable the Minister of Finance has enclosed to me a copy of your letter to him of 26th December last, respecting the Municipal Loan Fund books of Upper Canada, and the following securities, viz.: Upper Canada Grammar School Income Fund, $18,000; Upper Canada Grammar School Fund, $50,000; Upper Canada Building Fund, $30,000; which I had requested the Government at Ottawa to hand over to this Government. To this you say you object as no reason was assigned why it should be done. I quite agree with you that the Municipal Loan Fund, Upper Canada, and the Upper Canada Building Fund, the Upper Canada Grammar School Fund, and the Upper Canada Grammar School Income Fund, and the investments in respect thereof, are *technically* the joint property of Quebec and Ontario, and are part of the assets to be divided by the Arbitrators.

I do not propose in any way to interfere with the action of the Arbitrators in respect to these funds or the investments. The reason I ask for the books and the securities is that unless the parties indebted to the Municipal Loan Fund, and to the Trust Funds, are looked after by some one having an interest in them, considerable loss will ensue, and as payments are being made to the Treasurer of Ontario by parties indebted to the Municipal Loan Fund, Upper Canada, and others would pay were they urged to do so, and as dealings with this fund, and with parties indebted to it will require me to procure and open an entirely new set of books, and thereby entail upon me an immense amount of useless labour, unless I obtain the original books from Ottawa, I do hope that you will consent that these books and securities shall be handed to this Government only for the purpose I have indicated; but at all times subject to the order and control of the Arbitrators just the same as though they remained at Ottawa. The Government of Ontario will most cheerfully consent that the Municipal Loan Fund books of Lower Cahada, and any Lower Canada Special or Trust Funds, and the books, papers and securities relating thereto, shall in like manner, and subject to like conditions be handed over to the Government at Quebec.

As it is of the greatest interest, as I conceive both the Government at Quebec and that at Toronto, that this should be done without any delay, may I venture to hope that your Government will at once give the required consent subject to the stipulations I have named.

An early answer to this communication will be anxiously looked for.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) E. B. WOOD.

Honourable CHRISTIE DUNKIN,
Provincial Treasurer,
Quebec.

(No reply has been received this letter.)

(Private.)

JANUARY 21st, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR,—The sending of the Municipal Loan Fund books might have been done, I thought, by Departmental order, but the debentures clearly could not, so I sent a report for Council as to both. They decided properly enough that the same thing should be done for Quebec as for Ontario, and telegraphed to Mr. Dunkin to know if he assented.

He answered that he would assent to nothing that he did not fully understand—so the matter rests. Moreover, it seems that some of them doubt whether we can hand these things over until after the arbitration, technically no doubt your Municipal Loan Fund, and the investments of your Grammar School Fund are the joint property of Ontario and Quebec, but as there can be no reasonable doubt that the arbitrators will award to each

its own funds, I should have thought there would have been no difficulty about the matter. Mr. Dunkin's veto, however, is decisive.

In the meantime we are going to make a formal demand upon Hamilton for their interest.

As to the Municipal Loan Fund, there can be no use in your opening books, as in a short time you must have ours.

Yours truly,

(Signed,) JOHN LANGTON.

The Honourable E. B. WOOD.

TORONTO, 27th January 1869.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have to-day written to Mr. Rose a private letter, explaining to him the difficulty I have in completing our Public Accounts for the year just ended for want of a statement with the Dominion, of all matters of account, saving and excepting excess of debt over $62\frac{1}{2}$ millions up to the 31st December last.

I do hope you will find it convenient to send me your version of all transactions, matters and things up to that date immediately. Pray do not forget that it must contain an interest account in pursuance of our agreements, *but above all, the F. F. and C. F. Law Fees, from 30th June, 1867 to 30th December, 1868.*

In respect of this latter item, I have written Mr. Rose, Mr. Campbell, and Sir John, who, I have no doubt, will authorize you to include the fees in your statement.

Yours very truly,

(Signed,) E. B. WOOD.

JOHN LANGTON, Esq.,
Auditor General,
Ottawa.

OTTAWA, 30th January, 1869.

DEAR SIR,—Your note of the 27th inst. only reached me last evening.

I am obliged to leave this on Monday morning for a couple of days, but I have in the mean time sent your note to Mr. Langton, and will endeavor to have an adjustment completed on my return.

Yours truly,

JOHN ROSE.

P.S.—An account was sent you, Mr. Langton informs me, yesterday.

Honourable E. B. WOOD,
&c., &c.,
Toronto.

(Copy.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,

Quebec, 30th January, 1869.

SIR,—I am sorry to have been prevented by illness from sooner acknowledging the receipt, on the 18th instant, of your letter of the 16th, reminding me of Mr. Under Secretary Meredith's letter to me of the 21st of November last, in reference to the Statement of Affairs of the late Province of Canada, proposed by the Government of the Dominion as a basis for the Arbitration between the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

You cannot need to be assured that my not having at once formally answered that letter was owing to no want of anxiety on my part, or on that of the Quebec Government,

to bring the matter in question to the earliest and most satisfactory conclusion possible. Of that anxiety we had given full proof, not only since the first unofficial communication made to me of the Statement in September last, but at all times before. It was felt, however, that for this desired result it was necessary to take every precaution against mistake in the raising of official issues between the Dominion and the two Provinces or either of them,—and even against inexactness of statement as to any matter connected with such issues, The tenor of Mr. Auditor Langton's letter to me of the 17th November, written by desire of the Minister of Finance in answer to mine addressed unofficially to the latter on the 9th of the month,—viewed in connection with the fact that no other notice was taken of the representations I had made as to the Statement while under informal discussion,—materially added to the difficulty of my tesk in this respect. Not to remind you, that it was only some time later that I received unofficially further information of importance to enable me to discharge it. By that time, the meeting of our Legislature was so near at hand, and the pressure of the work needed to be prepared for it so great, as to make the immediate completion of the answer I was engaged upon, impossible.

I shall not fail, however, to place it in your hands within as short a delay as I possibly can.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) CHRISTR. DUNKIN,
Treasurer.

The Hon. H. L. Langevin, C. B.,
Secretary of State, &c., &c.

AUDIT OFFICE,
OTTAWA, February.

MY DEAR SIR,—The details of the Statements sent to you of receipts and payments on account of Ontario, as you are well aware require revision. This revision is now taking place in accordance with the rules laid down for what is chargeable against the Dominion, the Province, or the individual Province. Instead of waiting for the making out of the interest account until this revision has been completed, I think it will be better to send you the Statement you ask for based upon the accounts as originally furnished to you. It establishes the principle. and is approximately correct, and the necessary revision had much better be done all at once.

I also send Statement of Municipal Loan Fund to December 31st, as it will appear in your books, but you will remember that in our books we only give credit for sums actually received, taking no account of interest accrued on Sinking Fund.

Since January we have received $200 from Canborough, and I think it will keep you better posted up upon the subject if we give you a warrant at the end of every month for what we may have received. I have therefore now issued a warrant in your favor for $200.

I am, &c.,

(Signed,) JOHN LANGTON.

Hon. E. B, Wood,

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO in Account with the Dominion of Canada, from 1st July to 31st December, 1868.

		Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1868.				
July	1	By ½ year's Subsidy, less interest		466,491 96
Do	1	By ½ year's Interest on Trust Funds		68,203 61
August	27	By balance per annexed account	875,064 77	
		Interest per do	23,816 11	
				898,880 88
September	30	By Interest on balance of July Subsidy, per agreement of 30th June, viz.:		
		Three months, at five per cent. on $466,491 96		
		Less—Paid on account, 18th July 300,000 00		
		$166,491 96		
				2,081 14
December	31	By receipts from Suly 31st	51,866 29	
		LETS—Expenditure	1,448 23	
				50,418 06
				1,486,077 65
		Dr.		
1868.				
July	18	To Cash	300,000 00	
September	28	do	500,000 00	
October	1	do	303,750 00	
November	13	do	40,000 00	
Do	17	do (proceeds of M. L. F. Receipts)	134,693 65	
December	12	do	100,000 00	
				1,378,443 65
1869.		Balance, December 31st, 1868		107,634 00
January	18	To Cash per M. L, F. Receipts to December 31st		3,840 00
		Balance		103,794 00

AUDIT OFFICE,
Ottawa, January, 1869.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, in Account with Interest, to 27th August, 1868, with the Dominion of Canada.

			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1867.					
July	1	By ½ year's Subsidy	558,436 40		
		LESS—½ year's interest on 5-9 of $9,500,000	131,944 44		
			426,491 96		
		By ½ additional allowance	40,000 00		
				466,491 96	
		By Grammar School Income Fund		18,167 65	
		By Common School Grant balance		126,999 87	
		By Colonization Roads do		65,939 00	
		By Agricultural Instruction do		200 00	
		Balance at credit, July 1st		677,698 48	
December	31	To Cash paid August 9th	40,000 00		
		To Expenditure to date	531,710 17		
			571,710 17		
Do	31	By receipts to date	186,895 84		
				384,824 33	
		Balance at credit, Dec. 31st		292,884 15	
1868.					
January	1	By ½ year's Subsidy, less interest as above		466,491 96	
		By ½ year's interest on U. C. Building Fund	37,530 22		
		do do Grammar School Fund.	7,819 23		
		do do five-ninths Com. School Fund	22,856 16		
				68,205 61	One month's interest at 3 per cent.
		Balance at credit, Jan. 1st		827,581 72	2,068 95
Do	31	By receipts during month	67,681 41		
		LESS—Expenditure	13,865 59		
				53,815 82	
		Balance		881,397 54	2,203 46
February	28	By receipts during month	17,116 76		
		LESS—Expenditure	626 20		
				16,490 56	
		Balance		897,888 10	At 4 per cent 2,992 96
March	31	To Cash paid March 5th	90,000 00		
		To Expenditure during month	1,483 14		
			91,483 14		
		LESS—Receipts	8,962 59		
				82,520 55	2,717 89
		Balance		815,367 55	
April	30	By receipts during month	20,057 16		
		LESS—Expenditure	607 51		
				19,449 65	1 month at 5 per cent.
		Balance		834,817 20	3,478 40
May	30	By receipts during month	11,982 89		
		LESS—Expenditure	1,419 84		
				10,563 05	
		Balance		845,380 25	3,522 42
June	30	By receipts during month	18,806 05		
		LESS—Expenditure	1,275 40		
				17,530 65	
		Balance		862,910 90	3,595 46
July	31	By receipts during month	12,453 87		
		LESS—Expenditure	300 00		
				12,153 87	
		Balance		875,064 77	(27 days.) 3,236 54
August	27	By interest to date		23,816 11	23,816 11
		Transferred to several accounts		898,880 88	

OTTAWA, 9th February, 1869.

DEAR SIR,—The communication which you will have received from the Auditor-General, renders it unnecessary for me to make any further reply to your last note.

The Statements which have been forwarded to you contain the items of all the receipts on behalf of Ontario, including those from the Law Fees.

By the Union Act you are aware that these fees are given to the Dominion; but it was admitted by the Minister of Justice that they should be given up to Ontario.

You must be aware, however, that this requires Dominion Legislation, and until that Legislation takes place, which it will next Session, it is impossible to treat them otherwise than they have been treated. In the meantime, the Dominion Government has no desire to retain any money which it seems pretty evident belongs to Ontario, and the balance of all the receipts, including the Law Fee Funds, as shewn by Mr. Langton's account, will be paid to you.

The items of the fees, however, must be regarded in the same light as the others, subject to adjustment, and to the Legislation which the Minister of Justice purposes to introduce next Session.

I remain, dear sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) JOHN ROSE,

The Hon. E. B. Wood,
Treasurer of Ontario.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO, 9th February, 1869.

SIR,—I have received from the Auditor General a statement of Interest Account between the Dominion and Ontario, as I have already mentioned to you.

Setting aside all consideration of its correctness or incorrectness in other respects, I beg to call your attention and that of the Auditor General to one cardinal error,

The Auditor General commences his statement by deducting the supposed half-yearly interest payment from the half-yearly subsidy and payment which by the Union Act are to be made in advance. This is so manifestly incorrect, I cannot avoid expressing my surprise that the Auditor General should have fallen into the error.

The half-yearly subsidy and payment are to be made in advance, the interest in excess of debt over $62,500,000 is, when it has accrued, to be deducted from the subsidy—that is—all interest "chargeable" under section 112 of the Union Act. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum can, I submit, in no sense be said to be "chargeable" until it has accrued; and no possible ingenuity, it seems to me, can suggest any good ground for saying that it has accrued until at least the expiration of *six months* after the Union Act came into operation—nay, the argument seems almost conclusive—until *one year* after it came into operation.

I find I shall require for immediate use, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. More than that I am satisfied will be found to be due to Ontario on the first day of January, 1869.

As bearing upon this, I refer you and the Auditor General to Appendix "D" of my Budget speech.

Be good enough to have a warrant issue in my favour for $150,000.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed), E. B. WOOD.

The Hon. John Rose,
Minister of Finance,
Ottawa.

AUDIT OFFICE,
OTTAWA, February 11th, 1869.

SIR,—Your letter to the Minister of Finance, of February 9th, has been referred to me.

As to the method of charging the interest on the excess of debt, permit me to refer you to the provisions of the Union Act. Sections 112, 114 and 115 provide that each of the Provinces shall be charged with interest at the rate of five per cent. upon the excess of their debt above the stipulated amount. Taking these sections alone, the inference would certainly be that the interest would not be payable until it accrued—say half yearly—but the 116 section provides that in the case of the Public Debts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick (Canada is not mentioned because the debt was known to exceed $62,500,000) if their debt falls short of the stipulated $8 and $7,000,000 they shall receive interest on the balance, *by half-yearly payments in advance*. Now, it is very clear that, whether the Provinces owe us money or we owe it to them, the same rule as to interest should prevail, and as the rule is clearly laid down in the one case, and nothing is said about the period in the other, it would appear that we should be guided by the rule which is distinctly laid down. Moreover, the 118th section provides that the subsidies shall be paid in advance, but that the Government of Canada shall deduct from such sums, all sums chargeable as interest against the several Provinces. This provision, though not quite so explicitly, points in the same direction, and taking the whole subject together, I came to the conclusion that the intention of the Act was to make the interest count in advance in all cases. As, however, I did not feel very certain of this interpretation, I prepared a case for the Minister of Justice. In the meantime you were pressing for your statement, and as, after some delay, I received no opinion upon the case I had put, I made the account out in the way you have it. I have since received an opinion that the interest ought not to be charged in advance, which will, of course, modify the statement, but why Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are to receive their interest in advance remains unexplained. When this alteration is made it would make your balance, Dec. 31, greater by $131,944.44, the half-year's interest on the debt $3,676.66, the difference it would make in the interest account, bringing up the whole balance to $239,415.10 upon the items as they now stand subject to revision. Then, on the first January, upon the same estimate, including the interest on special Funds—there would have been payable to you..... $534,697 57

And you received the half-year's subsidy, deducting 5-9ths of the interest on $9,000,000 only, and not including the interest on Special Funds.....	473,436 40
	61,261 17
Add, balance as above to December 31.....	239,415 10
	$300,676 27

Which would appear to be the balance due to you as the account now stands, but subject to revision. There can, therefore, be no difficulty in giving you the $150,000 which you ask for on account, and a warrant will issue for it at once.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed), JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

The Hon. E. B. Wood,
Treasurer.

TREASURY OFFICE, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, 8th July, 1869.

SIR,—Permit me again to call your attention to the arbitration between Ontario and Quebec, and to most urgently press upon you the great danger which will result to the peace and harmony of the new order of things if a final settlement of all matters between the

Dominion and Ontario and Quebec is much longer deferred. I will not, for I cannot, if I would, disguise from you that in Ontario there is an increasingly growing feeling of dissatisfaction at the unreasonable delay which is taking place in the settlement of the various matters depending on this arbitration. All that there was to do at the first, and indeed, I may say, all that remains to be done now, is for you and Mr. Dunkin to agree upon what deductions under the 107th and 110th Sections of the British North America Act, and otherwise in the items contained in the statement shewing the debt of the late Province of Canada, 30th June, 1867, in the last published accounts of the Dominion of Canada, are to be made from the gross debt of the late Province of Canada, and a definite and precise Schedule made of the assets to be divided. I have exhausted every means in my power to have an end of what I cannot but regard a most needless and mischievous procrastination, and I think it but right to put the entire responsibility of any further postponement upon the Governments at Ottawa and Quebec, to which it justly belongs; and I, therefore, wish it to be distinctly understood, that for months past I have been ready and most anxious, and am now ready and most anxious, without a day's delay, to enter upon and to proceed *de die in diem* to a final conclusion of the division of the excess of debt, (if any), and to a partition of the assets which are to be divided between Ontario and Quebec. I do not see that I can say or offer to do more. I will only add, I do hope in the interest and peace of all parties, you will take immediate steps to put an end to this most useless and aggravating delay. Acting in this spirit, I have to-day written to the Treasurer of Quebec a letter, a copy of which I herewith enclose.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) E. B. Wood.

Hon. John Rose,
Minister of Finance,
Ottawa.

Treasury Office,
Toronto, 8th July, 1869.

Sir,—I have the honour to call your attention to the understanding I had with you before leaving Ottawa at the close of the Session, that within ten days I should hear from you in reference to proceding without any further delay with the adjustment of the debt of the late Province of Canada, so that that the arbitration might be proceeded with at once. Some days beyond that period have passed, and I am still not favoured with any communication from you on this all important subject. Permit me to remind you that time is passing, and that make the best of it we can, we shall not have a day to lose, if we mean to have this arbitration closed before the ensuing meeting of our Legislatures. I think it but due to myself to state that I have long been prepared to proceed with this arbitration, and had I the power to do so, I would enter upon its consideration to-morrow. I would respectfully suggest that no good end can be served by longer postponement. If the *exact amount of the excess of debt* must be determined and agreed upon by the three parties before the arbitration can be proceeded with, (a proposition I think scarcely tenable), why not determine that amount now? Why delay it month after month, and year after year? So far as our experience has gone hitherto, time, instead of diminishing, has apparently rather increased the debt. However this may be, the excess of debt is certainly not growing less, while all the time our Provinces are suffering from not having either joint or separate jurisdiction or control over the assets which may be allocated to them respectively by the award of the arbitrators, and we are left to grope our way in the dark, both as regards our annual income and our true financial position. The Ottawa Government declares that the cause of delay does not rest with it. I have frequently asserted, and now repeat, that it is not chargeable against the Government at Toronto. I forbear drawing what would seem to be the inevitable conclusion. I think I may be permitted, however, to say, what I am sure you will agree with me in, that it will be difficult to satisfy our respective Provinces if we should be so unfortunate as to be again compelled

to meet our Legislatures, no progress having been made in the solution of this to them, most momentous question.

I shall be expecting daily to hear from you by telegram or letter, when I shall meet you at Ottawa on this business. I sincerely hope I shall not have to wait many days before I shall receive your commands.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) E. B. Wood.

The Honourable Christopher Dunkin,
Treasurer of Quebec.

Treasury Department,
Quebec, 14th July, 1869.

Sir,—I acknowledge immediately on my arrival here, your letter of the 8th instant, received in my absence.

I regret to understand from it that we parted at Ottawa under misapprehension of each other's impressions. Had I supposed you thought me under engagement to write to you within any particular day, I should have been careful to shape my course accordingly. I understood simply that on your declining (as you must remember you did) to postpone your own departure from Ottawa, so as to admit of our seeing the Minister of Finance together, I said I should myself wait at Ottawa till I could do so, should do my best to arrange with him for early action, and would lose no time in advising you of any arrangement I might make. No doubt I then thought such arrangement could be made within a few days, and either of us may have used words, though I fail to recall them, to that effect; our conversation was of the shortest and most hasty, and it is unfortunate that the fact of its not having left me under the same impression, should become matter of official explanation or remark.

I also regret to be obliged to except to the inference of censure conveyed by other passages of your letter, as to which, however, (for avoidance of inoppertune controversy) I must here decline to enter into details. The Government of Quebec is in no way chargeable with default in the matter of the delay in question, which is quite as unwelcome to it as it can be to either of the other Governments concerned. It is most anxious, and ever has been, and it will, of course, make every effort to obtain the earliest possible satisfactory settlement of the whole matter. Such settlement, I confidently trust, can and will be made before the next meeting of our respective Legislatures. But I do not hesitate to dissent entirely from your apparently expressed idea, that the arbitration can safely begin before the basis of fact, on which it is to rest, shall have been sufficiently ascertained. I, of course, do not say, and never have said, that "the *exact* amount of the excess of debt must be determined and agreed upon by the three parties before the arbitration can be proceeded with." But as the arbitration can certainly settle no point in question between the Dominion and ourselves, I see no safety for the interests in our hands in any other course than that of insisting on a fair settlement of such points as between it and us, before we go into the matters of divergent interest, thereafter to be settled by the arbitration itself. That previous settlement, you must, I think, feel, can only be arrived at by means of direct personal communication with the Minister of Finance, his own and our earnest and continuous attention given to the matter for any requisite time so gone into in a fair spirit. I cannot believe that the discussion will take long, or result otherwise than satisfactorily.

Before leaving Ottawa, I did my best to fix an early time for conference to this end, but the pressure of other matters, not at all under my control, prevented me, and on my way down I was obliged to spend some time on public business in Montreal and elsewhere. As I have said I should have written to you sooner, had I thought you were expecting to hear from me *en attendant*. I am now writing further to the Minister of

Finance, who is, I trust, by this time returned from Washington, with a view to as prompt future action as may be practicable.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Hon. E. B. Wood,
Treasurer of Ontario, &c., &c.,
Toronto.

(Signed,) CHRIST. DUNKIN.

OTTAWA, 15th July, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt, on my return yesterday from Washington, of your communication of the 8th instant, on the subject of the arbitration between the Dominion and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. In reply, I beg to say that I am equally desirous with yourself that the business should be entered on and prosecuted to a settlement. I think the past communications, as well writen as verbal, that have taken place with you and the treasurer of Quebec, may be appealed to in proof of the desire of this Government to arrive at a conclusion respecting the real excess of debt to be divided, which should not only be just in itself, but which should commend itself to the two Provinces, after the officers representing those Provinces had had all reasonable opportunity of satisfying themselves as to the correctness of the various items charged against them. We have likewise, from time to time, endeavoured to afford you and the treasurer of Quebec, unreservedly, in compliance with your frequent requests, the fullest information as to the character of the assets to be divided, though, as you must be well aware, these are defined in the Act of Union, and I think you will admit that the minutest details of information of which you stated that you were in need, have been furnished to you on all subjects affecting the interests of Ontario—a very considerable part on your application on the close of the last Session. The Dominion Government have long since communicated to the two Provinces the statement of the debt as we understand it, and which we propose should form the basis of arbitration. To some of the items you have objected, and the treasurer of Quebec has objected to others. Our mutual discussions have not been profitless, but have already cleared away many points of difference. As to thoso which yet remain, I am, and always have been, ready to discuss them with you and the treasurer of Quebec, and as you are aware, I have repeatedly expressed my hope that you would both soon be able to accept the statement of debt as exhibited, and I have always been prepared, if you should both adopt the account as rendered, to have proceeded with the arbitration at once. I am now equally prepared to do so, or if there be any items which you cannot accept, I am prepared to recommend to the favourable consideration of my colleagues the propriety of placing those items to a suspense account on receiving your joint proposition to that effect.

You will hardly expect me to acquiesce in the justice of the censure which your expressions convey with reference to the alleged procrastinations previous to this time, in proceeding with the work in hand. I content myself with this modified protest against the imputation, because I do not think that any reflections on my part in terms corresponding to yours, would conduce to that good feeling which it is so essential in the public interest to preserve. I will be glad, however, to have an early reply from you on the two points, viz. :—Whether the account as rendered is unqualifiedly accepted, and if not, whether you are prepared to act on the suggestion of having a suspense account, and in that case what items you would propose to include in it.

I will transmit a copy of this letter to the treasurer of Quebec for his information.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,

(Signed), JOHN ROSE,
Minister of Finance.

The Hon. E. B. Wood,
Treasurer of Ontario,
Toronto.

By Telegraph.

MONTREAL, 22nd July, 1869.

To Hon. E. B. WOOD.

What are arrangements about the meeting on Saturday? there are many parties to be communicated with, and interval is getting very short. I must leave you and Dunkin to arrange, as I cannot take responsibility of bringing other parties here without knowing you can be present; telegraph me as early as possible.

(Signed), JOHN ROSE.

By Telegraph.

TORONTO, July, 22nd, 1869.

To Hon. JOHN ROSE, Ottowa.

Yes; will be down Saturday, on arrival of train, at St. Lawrence Hall.

(Signed), E. B. WOOD.

TORONTO, 22nd July, 1869.

To Hon. JOHN ROSE, Ottawa.

Bring with you for me to Montreal the three several Returns, namely:—Correspondence, Statement of outstanding assets, and Stotement of debt, moved for by me in the House. Mr. Langton knows what they are.

(Signed), E. B. WOOD.

TORONTO, 22nd July, 1869.

To Hon. JOHN ROSE, Montreal.

Just telegraphed you to Ottawa, as follows:—(The above message.) See that all things are ready, and Dunkin there.

(Signed), E. B. WOOD.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, on the 29th July, 1869.

The Committee have had before them the accompanying memorandum of an informal conference held on the 24th and 26th inst., between the Hon. Sir George Et. Cartier and the Hon. John Rose, on behalf of the Dominion, the Hon. Messrs. Chauveau and Dunkin, on behalf of the Province of Quebec, and Hon. Messrs. J. S. Macdonald and Wood, on behalf of the Province of Ontario. And on the 27th instant, when the Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, the Hon. Mr. McDougall and the Hon. Mr. Howe, were also present, and on the 26th July, the Hon. Mr. Ouimet, respecting the adjustment of the debt to form the subject of arbitration between the Dominion and the Provinces, and they recommend that the conclusions arrived at in that conference be approved, and that a Statement of the debt in conformity therewith be prepared and submitted to the arbitrators.

Certified.

(Signed,) W. H. LEE
Clerk P. C.

The Honourable
The Secretary of State for the Provinces,
&c., &c., &c.

Memorandum of Informal Conference this 24th July, 1869. (Saturday.)

Present:

Sir George E. Cartier,
Hon. Mr. Sandfield Macdonald,
" Mr. Chauveau,
" Mr. Dunkin, Treasurer of Quebec.
" Mr. Wood, " of Ontario.
" Mr. Rose, Minister of Finance of Canada.

Mr. Rose called attention to the Statement of Account on pages 72 and 73 of part III. of the Public Accounts of 1868, and thought the better way would be for the Treasurers of Ontario and Quebec, respectively, to indicate any objections they might have to any of the items composing the balance.

Some discussion then arose as to the following items on the Debit side of the Statement as shown at page 70, Mr. Dunkin claiming that they should stand as assets, and be submitted to the arbitrators, and that the liabilities should be correspondingly increased, viz.:—

1st. Upper Canada Building Fund Debenture Account	$36,800	00
2nd. Lower Canada Sup. Education Fund:		
A. Income Fund	230,681	46
B. L. C. Legislative Grant	28,494	73
C. Education East	290	10

Mr. Rose and Sir George Cartier on the part of the Dominion, and Mr. Sandfield Macdonald and Mr. Wood on the part of Ontario, thought the mode proposed of stating the account reasonable, and it was agreed to accordingly.

A discussion then took place with reference to the items to be deducted from the debt, Mr. Dunkin and Mr. Wood claiming that the debt as shewn in the statement in question should be reduced by the total of the following items, on the ground that they are either Bank Balances, or securities for money.

1st. The Bank of U. C.	$1,150,000	01
2nd. City of Hamilton Coupons	22,240	89
Quebec Turnpike Trust	20,000	00
McGill College Mortgage	40,000	00
Lord Selkirk and Boulton Mortgage	13,900	00
Boulton do	9,828	00
Markland do	5,882	00
Bank of U. C. Stock	750	00
3rd. They also claimed the following items as being securities for money; viz.:		
A. Grand Trunk Bonds	$243,406	00
B. Northern do	243,333	00
C. do do	30,976	00

4th. Debt due by the Great Western Railway.

5th. Also the Hydraulic Rents, and other items enumerated in the Return laid before Parliament during the last session.

Mr. Rose and Sir George Cartier stated that they could not agree to the deductions claimed, and after a lengthy discussion the consideration of the best plan of adjusting these points of difference was deferred till Monday, the 26th.

The discussion then proceeded on the transactions entered into since June 30th, 1867, and charged against the Provinces.

1. Objection was taken by the Treasurers of Ontario and Quebec to the item charged for Military Stores.

It was claimed that payments made after June 30th for stores then actually on hand, or which had been ordered by the Province of Canada, but which were received by the Dominion afterwards, should not be charged against the Provinces, but be borne by the Dominion.

A final decision on this point by Sir George Cartier and Mr. Rose was deferred.

2nd. The Treasurers of Ontario and Quebec agreed in the same form as stated in the letter of the Minister of Finance to the Treasurer of Ontario of the 19th December, 1868, to the general fairness of the rule laid down in reference to transactions since 1st July, 1867.

3rd. The Treasurer of Quebec claimed the balance of the unpaid appropriation for Superior Education as stated under letter A. of his communication to the Minister of Finance of the 8th June, 1869.

This was objected to, and after some discussion he agreed that this item should stand over for his future consideration.

4th. Surveys East,—as stated under letter B. of the same communication.

It is understood that any items within the balance of appropriation which either Province may have paid since June 30th 1867, in consequence of the previous orders of the Province of Canada, shall be paid by the Dominion, and charged to the Province as arrears on proper account being rendered.

5th. The item claimed in Mr. Dunkin's communication above referred to under letter C. for the Board of Agriculture and Board of Arts and Manufactures.

It is understood that if this sum is authorized by statute, or has been actually voted, it may be paid, but if not, that the claim is inadmissible.

6th. The Treasurers of Ontario and Quebec refused to recognize the gratuities paid under the vote of the Senate.

The conference then adjourned until Monday, the 26th.

MONDAY, 26th July.

PRESENT.

The same as on Saturday, with the addition of the Hon. Mr. Ouimet.

After much discussion on the different items which the Treasures of Ontario and Quebec claimed to have deducted from the debt, the following proposal was submitted as a basis on which the whole of the items in dispute should be settled, viz. :—

1. That the Dominion will assume at their face value the items enumerated in the minutes of Saturday under No. 2,

2. Also the Grand Trunk Bonds $243,400.

3. The Hydraulic Rents, and other sums due, at such Balances as may be ascertained to have been due on the 1st July, 1867.

4. That the Military stores shall be treated as proposed in the minute of Saturday.

5. That as to the Northern debt, the question whether it shall be deducted or not, and at what amount, shall stand for future consideration.

6. The securities held for the sinking Fund to be taken at par.

7. That as to the Bank of Upper Canada debt, the Finance Minister in conjunction with the Treasurers of Ontario and Quebec shall investigate, with the assistance of the Trustees, the value of the Assets, and endeavour to come to a conclusion as to the real worth of the debt, and the figure at which it shall be allowed by the Dominion to the late Province of Canada.

If they cannot agree, then that they shall, with the assent of their respective Governments, name some indifferent person of high standing as a Referee, in which case it shall be competent for the Provinces, not only to ask that the question of value shall be settled, but also to contend, as they have heretofore done, that the total sum is to be assumed and deducted by the Dominion as Bankers' Balance.

8. That the Great Western debt shall be retained as an absolute Asset of the Dominion, and not to be deducted from the Debt.

9. That any securities connected with Roads and Harbours not of General, but of Local interest, such as embraced in the return laid before Parliament last Session, shall be valued either between the two Provinces and the Dominion, or by some person of high standing, as mentioned in article 7, and be deducted at such valued sum.

It was accordingly agreed that the gentlemen representing the several Governments would submit the foregoing proposal with the minutes of this conference, for the approval and action of their respective Governments, and that if approved of, a statement of debt framed in accordance therewith should be prepared for submission to and the early action of the Arbitrators.

TUESDAY, 27th July, 1869.

PRESENT :

The same gentlemen as yesterday, and the Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald and the Hon. Mr. McDougall.

The question of the Bank of Upper Canada debt was again discussed, and it was arranged that in lieu of the reference mentioned in the minutes of yesterday, the Dominion and the Provinces should now agree on a sum at which the former will assume that item, and after further discussions, it was understood that the sum of $500,000 was a fair amount at which it should be taken, and that that sum should accordingly be deducted from the debt as a final settlement between the Dominion and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, in respect of that account.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Privy Council, on the 17th August, 1869.

The Committee have had before them a memorandum dated 4th August, 1869, from the Honourable the Minister of Finance, submitting for the consideration of Your Excellency in Council a statement of the debt of the late Province of Canada, to be submitted to the arbitrators in accordance with the Order in Council of the 29th ultimo, approving of the minutes of the conference held at Montreal on the 24th and subsequent days of July last.

The Minister of Finance states that the points involving questions of principle which were reserved for future consideration, were the securities of the Northern and Grand Trunk Railway Companies held by the Government. That with reference to the securities of the Northern Railway, amounting to the sum of $243,333.00, he reports that it was received by the late Province of Canada, under the circumstances stated in the Act 23rd Vic. Chap. 105, and is therein referred to as the bonds for £50,000 sterling, being 2nd Preference Bonds.

That the original advance of £475,000 sterling and the sum of £50,000 sterling, represented by the 3rd Preference Bonds, class B., to be issued under the 31st Vic., Cap. 86, are apart and distinct from the first mentioned second Preference Bonds of £50,000 sterling, held by the late Province of Canada.

That with reference to the securities of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, amounting to the sum of $243,406.00, the circumstances under which they came into the hands of the Government, he states, are detailed in the Report of the Auditor, and the minute of the Executive Council of the late Province of Canada, dated the 18th October, 1866, a copy of which Report, and of the minute passed thereon, are submitted with his memorandum.

The questions whether these several securities, or either of them, are to be treated as the absolute property of the Dominion, in terms of the 108 section of the British North America Act of 1867, and as coming within the category of Public Works and property specified in the Schedule No. 3 of the said Act, or whether they are to be regarded as securities under the 107th section of that Act, and to be taken in reduction of the debt of the Province at the Union, and, if so, at what amount, he submits for the consideration of Your Excellency in Council.

The draft statement of debt submitted will, he states, be varied according to the decision at which Council may arrive.

The Committee are of opinion that under the circumstances in which the two items of $243,333 and $243,406 came into the hands of the late Province of Canada, they are to be regarded as securities for money under the 107th section of the B. N. A. Act of 1867, and ought to be taken at their face in reduction of the debt of the Province of Canada, but that the other items belong absolutely to the Dominion.

Certified.

(Signed,) W. H. Lee,
Clerk P. C.

STATEMENT OF DEBT OF LATE PROVINCE.

Net debt, July 1st 1867, as per Statement III, 5 p. 71			$72,061,721 20
U. C. Building Fund Debentures			36,800 00
Sup. Ed. Income Fund, L. C.			230,681 46
Legislative Grant			28,494 73
Education East			290 10
			$72,357,978 49
Less Bank of U. C.	$500,000 00		
Consolidated Fund Securities	120,599 14		
G. T. R. and N. R. R.	486,739 66		
Northern Special	30,976 70		
Cataraqui property	6,584 54*		
Hydraulic and other rents	104,784 44*		
			$1,246,684 48
			$71,111,303 01
Subsequent debits		$2,876,131 84	
Less freight, p. 37, P.A. 1868, p. III	$ 3,943 17		
Clothing and equipments, p. 38, do	259,582 95		
Improved fire-arms, p. 40, do	19,068 08		
		282,594 20*	
		$2,593,537 64	
Less subsequent credits		574,949 91	
			$2,018,587 73
			$73,129,890 74
Less			62,500,000 00
Net debt to be divided			$10,629,890 74

From which there will be deducted the value of the Road Securities when ascertained.

* The items marked thus are subject to verification.

Statement of the Assets enumerated in the 4th Schedule of the British North America Act as they stood June 30, 1867, with explanatory remarks.

1. Upper Canada Building Fund Debenture Account		$36,800 00
2. Aylmer Court House Debenture Account, 6 per cent		2,000 00
3. Aylmer Court House Debenture Account, 8 per cent	$19,674 97	

As the late Province is only liable for the amount which may be collected, and the collection of the income is in the hands of Quebec, it has been mutually agreed to strike the item out of the account, reserving a question for the arbitrators, mentioned below.

4. Aylmer Court House Account Current, 6 per cent..... 1,239 70

This amount has arisen from the accumulation of interest on the $2,000, 6 per cent. Debentures remaining unpaid, the 8 per cent. Debentures being the first charge upon the income.

5. Montreal Court House Debenture Account..... 95,600 00
6. Montreal Court House Account Current..... 18,996 21
7. Kamouraska Court House Debenture Account..... $8,955 00

This is exactly in the same position as the Aylmer 8 per cent. Debentures.

8. Kamouraska Court House Account Current..... 201 27

Before the Building and Jury Fund was established certain charges for maintenance of the Court House had to be paid by Government out of this Fund, besides the amounts distributed in the 8 per cent. Debentures, this balance is a remnant of these charges.

9. Law Society U. C. Debenture Account..... 16,000 00
10. Law Society Account Current..... 140,015 61

The cost of the Law Society's Buildings, &c., were originally met by the issue of Debentures on the Credit of the Law Fees, but in 1860, we redeemed as many of the Debentures as we could get, and charged them against the account current, and all subsequent advances for the Buildings, &c., have been charged against this account.

11. Montreal Turnpike Trust..... $188,000 00

This sum represents the Debentures issued on the credit of the Trust, with the guarantee of the Province. As the Trust always pays its interest regularly, it has been mutually agreed to strike this item out, reserving a point for the arbitrators, as above mentioned under the head of Aylmer Court House.

12. University Permanent Fund..... $1,220 63

This amount was charged against the University improperly, and the debt is repudiated by it. The item was written off to Consolidated Fund before Confederation by order of the Minister of Finance. It is to be observed with regard to this item, and some others which do not appear in the Statement of affairs of June 30, 1867, that the framers of the Act had only in their hands the Public Accounts of 1865, from which the Schedule was drawn, but in the meantime the items had been otherwise treated in our books.

13. Royal Institution..... $7,790 00

Otherwise McGill College—This was the first loan of $8,000 to that institution, deducting $10, which from time immemorial had stood at its credit in our books. It was transferred to Consolidated Fund Investment Account before Confederation, under the impression that it was covered by a mortgage given after the second loan was made, which forms part of that account.

14. Consolidated Municipal Loan Trust, U. C.

Capital account.....	$7,300,000 00	
Less at credit of Sinking Fund.....	429,548 63	
	6,870,451 37	
Less Capital of Indemnity Account.....	2,218,555 39	
		4,651,895 98

15. Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, U. C., Interest Account	3,517,018 32	
Short charged vide P. A. 1868 iii p. 5	65 94	
	3,517,084 26	
Less Interest Account Seigniorial Indemnity	1,350,617 91	
		2,166,466 35

The deductions of the Sinking Fund and Seigniorial Indemnity, which, in the statement of affairs, stand amongst liabilities, have been mutually assented to, but in one respect, I have made a difference in this statement from that previously published. I think the present statement to be the correct one, for the reasons stated in a report to the Minister of Finance, of which I add an extract :—"The Upper Canada Indemnity is by the Act to be paid annually to the credit of the Municipal Loan Fund. As it is not in any way to extinguish the debts of the individual Municipalities, the Municipal Loan Fund Account must be kept just as if this Indemnity did not exist ; but it must be kept as a parallel account, and ought to be treated exactly in the same way as the account to which it is an offsett. Now the Municipal Loan Fund is annually charged with 5 per cent. interest on the capital, being the amount which we have to pay on the Debentures issued. Before 1860, it was charged 6 per cent, but, as at that date, we refused to pay more than five, we have only charged what we paid since that time. But under the general Act, we continue to charge 6 per cent. on all arrears. Now, of these two parallel accounts, the one increases by 5 per cent. and the other by 6 per cent. on the capital, a difference which I think right to maintain, because there is no connection between the reasons which regulate those amounts of interest, except that they are the amounts we actually pay. But in other respects these two accounts ought to be treated in exactly the same way. If the anuual payment had been carried to, the credit of the Municipal Loan Fund in liquidation of it, there would have been so much less interest chargeable on the arrears, and though it cannot be so treated as the individual Liabilities are to be retained, the result as far as the Fund as a whole is concerned, ought to be the same, so that if ever the liability on that account is cleared off, the annual payment should go as provided by the Act to the Municipalities Fund. But no interest has ever been allowed to the Indemnity Account, which has only been credited with the equivalent to the annual payments to Seigneurs. I think that it ought to be allowed at the same rate as is charged to the parallel account, viz. : 6 per cent. This would make a difference of $264,923.75 in the nominal amount, but the difference which it would make in the settlement, generally depends upon the manner in which the account, whatever its amount may be, is treated."

The words of the Act are that "as soon as the Province ceases to be under advances to the said Loan Fund," the balance is to go to the Municipalities Fund. If it is held that this means advances for both capital and interest, and I think it should be so held, because we have redeemed the original Debentures, and it does not seem to affect the question, how we raised the money to do so, then the additional interest which I propose above should be allowed, does not at all affect the settlement. As the indemnity is not included in the liabilities of the late Province, but made an offset from the assets, it does not enter into the question of the debt for which Ontario and Quebec are responsible. Neither does it affect the availability of the asset handed over to Ontario, for the liability of the individual Municipalities is not reduced by it. It is merely what it was always intended to be, a piece of book-keeping of no value except in the case of an almost impossible contingency. Whether the change would in

any way affect the distribution of the debt between Ontario and Quebec, will depend upon the basis adopted by the Arbitrators, and I need not trouble you about that. For that reason, however, I think it proper to submit this statement to the Arbitrators.

16. Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund, L. C.

Capital account		$2,428,140 00	
Less—Sinking Fund	271,339 33		
Short credited, *vide* P. A., 1858, iii p. 4	113 53		
		271,452 86	
			2,156,687 14

Included in the above sum are two loans, Terrebonne, $94,000 and Ottawa County, $131,000 respectively, respecting which in 1861 an O. C. was passed releasing those Municipalities, but no Parliamentary Authority has ever been given for writing them off the books.

17. Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund L. C. Interest. $782,735 34
Short charged, *vide* P. A., 1858, iii. p. 5 ..... 7 49
782,742 83

In this sum is included the arrears of Terrebonne, $86,394.89 and of Ottawa, $120,993.98.

18. Agricultural Society, U. C..... ..... 4,000 00

An advance made in 1858.

19. Lower Canada Legislative Grant..... 28,494 73

Upon an examination of the Education Accounts in 1856, it became apparent that the grants had been erroneously divided, and that Lower Canada had over expended this amount, but as under existing circumstances the annual expenditure could not be diminished, a separate account was opened for the over draft, for future settlement. In the statement formerly submitted by me, I treated this as a deduction from the Superior Education Fund, because, by law, any unexpended balance of the Grant is carried to the credit of that fund, and this amount might in any year have been deducted from such balances, or it might have been made a deduction from the balance of appropriation for schools, which is included in the debt of the late Province; but, as the item was named in the Schedule, it was decided to submit it to the Arbitrators as an asset for them to divide.

20. Quebec Fire Loan..... 264,254 65

This is the amount which stands in our books, but in 1863 there was legislation upon the subject, making certain deductions from the original debt for prompt payment of part of the arrears. No statement has ever been sent me of the extent to which the Act was taken advantage of. The item will certainly have to be reduced, and the officer in charge of the account at Quebec should be called upon for a statement.

21. Temiscouata Advance Account.

This item stood in the Public Accounts of 1865 at $3,000, being an advance to certain municipalities in the county of Temiscouata, on account of the Seigniorial Indemnity coming to these townships. In 1866 it was transferred to the account of the Seigniorial Indemnity to townships, which was then regularly opened. We have never been able to get proper accounts from the persons to whom the money was intrusted, shewing which municipalities benefited by the advance, and as some of it at least appears to have been distributed in the Seigniories which had no claim on the fund, it would probably be better to restore it to the assets of the late Province to be dealt with by the Arbitrators.

22. Quebec Turnpike Trust $29,580 00

This by mutual consent was treated as a deduction from Sundry Trust Funds, being interest on their investments, which we had given them credit for, but had never collected.

23. Education East 290 10

A balance left of defalcations in the Education Office. In previous Statements I treated it as a deduction from Education, but it was restored to the assets for the reasons given under the head of L. C. Legislative Grant.

24. Building and Jury Fund L. C. 116,475 51

Advances made to the Fund on the credit of its income.

25. Municipalities Fund L. C. 484,244 33

A large portion of this arose from advances made to several Municipalities on the credit of the Fund, and about $36,000 more has been guaranteed to others by legislation, but has not yet been paid. Moreover by the Seigniorial Act, of the total capital of the Seigniories of St. Sulpice, only 140,000 was to be charged on Consolidated Fund, and the balance 196,419.66 was made a charge against this Fund, but until it was able to pay it, the amount was to be advanced from Consolidated Fund. This 196,419.66 forms part of the capital of the Seigniorial Compensation, which forms parts of the whole debt; but upon the ground that it was nominally a charge upon this local fund of Lower Canada, which has no means to meet it, neither Upper Canada nor the Townships got any indemnity for it.

26. Lower Canada Superior Education Income Fund.... $230,681 46
Add Interest on Investment 3,600 00

234,281 46

This arose from annual over expenditure of the Fund since 1855, and of late years a vote has always been taken in the Estimates authorizing the advance. In my former statement, therefore, I treated this as a deduction from the Capital of the Fund, but for the reasons assigned, under the head Legislative Grant, it has been restored to the assets.

$11,200,685 60

This completes the assets included in the schedule, but there are two other items, which are of the same character as the above, which should have been included in the schedule.

City of Hamilton Interest Account, $32,400, is the exact counterpart of the Quebec Turnpike Trust, being interest on investment of Trust Funds which had not been paid. It is proposed to treat it in the same way, making it a deduction from the funds. But as the Lower Canada Superior Education Income Fund has now been replaced in the assets, a slight revision of this arrangement will have to be made. The City of Hamilton Interest Account will disappear from the assets, but whereas $18,000 and $10,800 will be made deductions from the Upper Canada Grammar School Income Fund and the Upper Canada Building Fund respectively, the balance of 3,600 must be added to the Lower Canada Superior Education Income Fund, making it $234,281.46 as above given.

Registration Services, L. C., $2,524.38.—This account was not in existence in 1865, from the Statement of affairs of which year the Schedule was drawn out, but it is exactly analogous in its origin to the others, being advances made on the credit of a special fund. It is proposed that this be given up to Quebec, which has the administration of the fund, and that as an offset an old account called Indemnity to Revenue Inspectors U. C. $2,426.41 be given up to Ontario.

In the foregoing remarks I have mentioned three of the assets enumerated, which, by mutual consent, have been struck out, together with their corresponding liabilities, reserving a point for the Arbitrators to settle, namely :—Aylmer Court House 8 per cent. Debenture Account, Kamouraska Court House and Montreal Turnpike Trust. As to the two first, the Dominion cannot relieve itself of its responsibility to pay to the Debenture Holders

the proceeds of the Local Tax. Should Quebec, which has the collection of the tax, fail to do so, and recourse is had upon the Dominion, is the Dominion to have a claim upon Quebec alone, or upon Ontario and Quebec, and in what proportions? Similarly the Montreal Turnpike Trust always has paid its interest, and, therefore, the asset and corresponding liability have been struck out. But if the Trust fails to pay, and recourse is had upon the Dominion, in what proportion is it to fall back upon Ontario and Quebec, which have been relieved from the amount in computing the Debt?

There are two other items which, as not forming part of the assets, do not strictly belong to the statement I am called upon to make, but which so closely resemble the preceding ones that it may be as well to mention them here.

The Montreal Harbour Commisssoners borrowed $481,426.27 with the Provincial guarantee, and as they have always paid their interest, the amount is not included in counting the debt; but if the Dominion is at any time called upon under its guarantee, in what proportion is it to fall back upon Ontario and Quebec? The other item is one which stands only in the liabilities, viz.:—The Crown Lands Suspense Account, standing nominally at $112,748.63, but really being a much less amount. This it has been agreed to leave out of the debt, upon the ground that the great bulk of it which will ever have to be paid will be paid in Land, the property of Ontario and Quebec. It is understood that Ontario and Quebec each assume the responsibility of paying all just claims arising in their territory, either in Land or money, but if they fail to do so, and recourse is had upon the Dominion, in what way is it to recover from Ontario and Quebec?

There is still another item which, though not enumerated in the Act, is a joint asset of Ontario and Quebec. All the other Trust Funds which form a part of the liabilities of the late Province, belong either to Ontario or Quebec, or to individual bodies or institutions within them; but the Common School Fund is the joint property of the two. The Schedule in question only dealt with the Assets of the Province which were to be abandoned to the two sections of it; but this is a liability of the Province and now of the Dominion, which thus becomes a joint asset of those two Sections. If the Act creating the Common School Fund had been strictly acted upon, the Annual School Grants would have been charged against it as far as its income would have covered them; but they have always been charged against Consolidated Fund, and the Common School Fund has been allowed to accumulate at compound interest. As far, therefore, as that part of the Fund is concerned, more than half of the whole amount, it would appear that it should be divided as the Grants were divided which should have been charged against it, viz.:—according to population. The present amount of the Fund, deducting the investments, is $1,645,644.47, and the lands already sold, but not paid for, amount to as much or, perhaps, rather more. This further difficulty, however, arises out of the division of this fund, that the investments, Quebec Turnpike Trust Bonds, amounting to $58,000 cannot well be divided, I believe, however, that they are worthless, or nearly so, and that, by the Legislation of the late Province.

(Signed), JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

STATEMENT showing the net annual receipts after deducting costs of collection of the several accounts undermentioned, from 1st January, 1863, to 30th June, 1867.

—	1863.	1864. Half year.	1865.	1866.	1867.	Average rate per cent.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	
U. C. Building Fund Debentures account	4,128 00	1,596 00	3,192 00	2,208 00	2,352 00	6
Montreal Court House	23,266 01	15,114 12	22,459 87	29,455 17	34,630 72	17.42
Aylmer do 6 per cent						
Law Society, U. C	13,998 11	8,453 99	18,577 41	15,030 21	13,090 09	7.14
Consolidated M. Loan Fund, U. C	183,232 62	81,645 08	198,316 39	168,921 13	188,384 68	1.69
do do L. C	170,162 40	6,077 67	70,076 71	76,919 11	81,588 85	2.88
Agricultural Society, U. C						
L. C. Legislative Grant						
Quebec Fire Loan	6,278 42	84,209 69	7,600 00	5,758 38	3,556 72	7.34 (1.98)
Education, East						
Building and Jury Fund	29,710 68	13,797 32	40,030 40	22,252 77	16,765 45	11.58 (32.38)
Municipalities Fund, L. C	30,915 37	10,719 10	13,751 54	20,852 25	12,743 88	1.14 (5.62)
L. C. Superior Education Income Fund	28,105 10	17,243 17	38,264 50	34,451 15	40,414 78	14.30
Items in the Schedule which have been struck out.						
Aylmer Court House, 8 per cent	1,295 32	949 08	1,579 90	1,750 90	1,283 21	7.75
Kamouraska do	831 48	692 65	1,015 63	756 20	729 99	10.00
Montreal Turnpike Trust, 6 per cent	11,280 00	11,280 00	11,280 00	11,280 00	11,280 00	6
University Permanent Fund						
Temiscouata Advance account						
Quebec Turnpike Trust						
Items of similar character not in Schedule.						
City of Hamilton, Interest account					3,910 69	
Registration Service, L. C						
Revenue Inspectors, U. C			1 50			

NOTES TO STATEMENT.

U. C. Building Fund ..... Law Society...	An amount of principal was paid during the period which I have deducted on both sides.
Montreal Court House..... Law Society... ..... Building and Jury Fund.....	Besides the interest on the debt, there is some expenditure chargeable agains these accounts which I have not deducted from the income. In the case of the Montreal Court House and Law Society, this expenditure is not of much importance. But in the case of the Building and Jury Fund, the regular annual expenditure chargeable against the Fund, irrespective of the advances which may be considered capital, is very large, amounting on the period to $ If this were deducted from the income, what would remain available for repaying the advance of capital would be only $ or equivalent to 11.58 p. c.
Quebec Fire Loan	Large payments were made in 1864, to enable the debtors to take advantage of the partial remission secured to them by the Act. This materially affects the average rate of income. If the year 1864 is left out entirely, the average on the other years which may be considered average years, would be 1.98 per cent. It must, however, be remembered that the capital is stated too large in our books since 1863, though to what extent I cannot now ascertain.
L. C. Superior Education....	In 1866, $92,583 83 was added to the capital of the Superior Education Fund, and $72,684 84 went to the credit of the Income Fund for Seigniorial Compensation. As the interest on this counts back before 1863, the average income is unduly swelled. It is also to be observed that a considerable amount of the Income of the Fund arises from annual grants of the Legislature, amounting during the period to $308,600.38, which I have omitted in this statement.
Municipalities Fund, L. C....	Of these receipts, $88,446 were capital and only $23,328 19 or $70,910 80 and $18,065 34 interest. If the receipts on capital are excluded, the per centage will be 1.14.

Toronto, 6th August, 1869.

My Dear Sir,—I had hoped before leaving Montreal to have arranged with you the day of the meeting of the Arbitrators, but was unable to do so, as you may recollect, in consequence, as you stated, of your utter inability to attend the arbitration before the latter part of this month. You stated to me that you would be in the Townships by prior engagement on the 25th instant, and could arrange immediately thereafter to attend to the arbitration, and continue that attendance, either by yourself or some one acting for you, until it was ended.

I propose that the Arbitrators shall meet at Ottawa on Thursday, the 26th instant. Kindly let me know at once if this day will suit you, inasmuch as the Arbitrators should have timely notice in order that they may make their arrangements accordingly. Awaiting your reply,

I am, my dear Sir,
Yours very truly,
(Signed,) E. B. Wood.

Hon. Chris. Dunkin,
Treasurer of Quebec,
Quebec.

Quebec, 10th August, 1869.

My Dear Sir,—Yours of the 6th reaches me this morning. What I said in Montreal, was that I had an engagement impossible to be got rid of at Waterloo, for the 25th and 26th, and that I would hold myself, personally, ready for as early an after day at Ottawa as should be possible. It must be obvious that that day cannot be the 26th, nor even the 27th, as it costs time to travel from Waterloo to Ottawa, and train communications are not devised for mere curtailment of delay in favour of hurried office-holders.

In fact, it is not even very likely that I can so get through my 25th and 26th engagements, with their consequences, as to reach Montreal before Saturday. And in that case, the non-arrival of cars at Ottawa on Saturday morning, would involve my either spending Sunday at Prescott to arrive Monday morning, or in Montreal to arrive Monday evening.

The convenient arrangement would be, therefore, Tuesday, the 31st,

I saw Judge Day the other day in Montreal, and informally prepared him for this day.

On hearing from you by telegram that you assent, I will make all such further arrangements as I can in the same sense.

I shall be glad also to learn, at the same time, your agreement with me as to the matter of my telegram of last Saturday and letter of yesterday.

Yours very truly,
(Signed,) Christ. Dunkin.

To the Hon. E. B. Wood,
Toronto.

By Telegraph.

Toronto, 11th August, 1869.

To John Langton, Ottawa.

Send me copy of minutes made at Montreal,

(Signed,) E. B. Wood.

By Telegram.

Toronto, 11th August, 1869.

Hon. Christopher Dunkin, Quebec.

I agree to Tuesday, the 31st instant, for meeting of Arbitrators at Ottawa.

(Signed,) E. B. Wood.

Treasury Department, Ontario,
Toronto, 13th August, 1869.

Dear Sir,—Tuesday. the 31st inst., has been agreed upon between Mr. Dunkin and myself for the first meeting of the Arbitrators under the B. N. A. Act at the City of Ottawa. Mr. Dunkin informs me he has notified Judge Day of the fact, the Government at Ottawa will notify Col. Gray, and I am requested to notify you. You will, therefore, please take notice and make your arrangements accordingly.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) E. B. Wood.

Hon. David L. McPherson, Toronto.

Treasury Department, Ontario,
Toronto, 13th August, 1869.

Dear Sir,—I have arranged with Mr. Dunkin for the first meeting of the Arbitrators on Tuesday the 31st inst., at Ottawa, and have requested him to notify Judge Day. I have notified the Hon. Mr. McPherson, and you will please notify Col. Grey. I think it best to have a meeting for organization, if we can do nothing else; but I hope we shall be able to make progress, and speedily to dispose of the whole matter. It depends mainly upon the manner in which Mr. Dunkin enters upon the questions before the Arbitrators

Yours very truly,

Hon. John Rose, Ottawa. (Signed,) E. B. Wood.

OTTAWA, 14th August, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR,—I will see that Col. Grey is notified for the 31st as you wish.

Believe me to be,
Yours very faithfully,

(Signed) JOHN ROSE.

The Hon. E. B. Wood.

TORONTO, 14th August, 1869.

DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your note of yesterday's date informing me that the first meeting of the Arbitrators, under the B. N. A. Act, is appointed to be held at Ottawa on Tuesday the 31st inst.

I shall endeavour to be in attendance as requested.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) D. L. MCPHERSON.

E. B. Wood, Esq., &c., &.

Report of the Treasurer on the meeting of Arbitrators, held at Ottawa on the 31st day of August, and the 1st and 2nd of September, 1869.

The undersigned has the honor to report for the information of His Excellency, that on behalf of the Province of Ontario, he did on the 31st of August, and 1st and 2nd of September, 1869, attend a meeting of the Provincial Arbitrators, convened under the British North America Act, at Ottawa.

The Arbitrators met at about 12 o'clock, noon, on Tuesday the 31st August. The Hon. Mr. Rose, Minister of Finance, and the Auditor-General, were present, to give any information or offer any explanations that might be required. The Treasurer of Quebec, with Mr. Casault and Mr. Ritchie as his Counsel, appeared on behalf of Quebec. After organizing, the Arbitrators entered upon an informal discussion with the parties present, as to the manner in which the arbitration should proceed, and then adjourned until Thursday the 2nd day of September, in order that they might have time to read and consider the various documents laid before them, relating to the subject matter of the arbitration.

The Arbitrators again met on Thursday the 2nd of September, and it appearing that the Treasurer of Quebec was not ready to proceed by reason of his not having obtained certain information which, as he alleged, he required from the Dominion Government in reference to the assets and other matters and things which he contended were the subjects of arbitration, and the Counsel for the Treasurer having gone home, the Arbitrators after hearing discussion for and against it, adjourned to meet again on the 23rd September.

The undersigned offered all the opposition he could to the adjournment, reminding the Treasurer of Quebec that it was understood at Montreal that at the meeting the sitting of the arbitration was to be continued either by himself or some one acting for him, until it should be closed, and urging upon him, as well as upon the Arbitrators, the pressing necessity for as speedily as possible determining all matters submitted to them.

The Arbitrators thought that as both parties did not appear to be prepared to proceed it would be a waste of time longer to continue the sitting. Hence the adjournment. The Treasurer of Quebec undertook to lay before the Arbitrators (at the adjourned meeting) a statement in writing of the various assets and other matters and things which in his opinion formed the subjects for consideration and determination by the Arbitrators.

It was also arranged that Mr. Langton should make up for the Arbitrators and the Treasurers of the Province a statement of the assets to be divided, with such explanatory

remarks as might assist them in forming a correct opinion as to the value of each asset, accompanying the same with a table showing the annual income derived from each asset for four and a-half years immediately preceding confederation, and the average annual per centum of such income for the four and a-half years.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

(Signed), E. B. Wood.

To the Honorable the Provincial Secretary.

Toronto, 5th September, 1869

By Telegraph.

Toronto, 8th Sept., 1869.

To the Hon. C. Dunkin, Quebec.

When may I expect your revised statement of liabilities and assets which you promised to send me.

(Signed), E. B. Wood.

By Telegraph.

Quebec, Sept. 9th, 1869.

To Hon. E. B. Wood.

Telegraph received only, arrived here this Thursday morning; expect to mail you revised statement and memorandum this week.

(Signed), Christ. Dunkin.

(No statement was received).

Russell House,
Ottawa, October 29th, 1869,

Dear Sir,—Enclosed you will find a copy of my "revised statement shewing the debt of the late Province of Canada;" also copies of the Orders in Council relating to the Improvement Fund of U.C.

I understand you to assent to the correctness of charging to the debt the balance of 10 per cent on the purchase money paid by the Canada Land and Emigration Company, amounting to $12,928.37.

There is but one other item among the debits which remains undetermined, and that is, the $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{5}$ respectively, of moneys received by the late Province of Canada, from the doing away of the Upper Canada Improvement Fund (6th March, 1861), to Confederation (1st July, 1867), from sales of school and Crown Lands made during the existence of that Fund, that is, from the 7th of December, 1855, to the 6th of March, 1861. As you will observe, I have not extended the amount of the Common School Fund, for from this fund, as I contend, must be deducted, when correctly ascertained, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the sum received or paid between the 6th March, 1861, and the 1st July, 1867, on account of school lands sold during the existence of the U. C. Improvement Fund, and this sum, with $\frac{1}{5}$ of the sum received or paid during the same period on account of Crown lands sold during the existence of that fund, when ascertained, must be added to the balance of that Fund, ($5119.08) and the total carried into the debt of the late Province.

I will have the printed return relating to the U. C. Improvement Fund carefully re-examined and revised in the Crown Lands Department, and, when completed, will send you an official statement of the exact figures.

Inasmuch as I verbally, fully discussed this matter with you, I do not think it necessary, at present, to make any further observations on this point.

As I understand it, there are only two items in the deductions about which there is any difference, namely: "Hydraulic and other rents," and "Roads and Harbors." By

reference to the minutes of conference at Montreal, you will find the former was to be a deduction at its nominal amount. Therefore the sum stated is correct. As the latter was to be deducted at its estimated value, I think it fair that H. & P. Dover Roads, $5373.96, and interest on Oakville Harbor, $4683.29, making $10,057,25, should be deducted from the sum I have put down, $212,434.88, making the extension $202,377.63.

The foregoing points being settled, I think we may assume that the debt of the late Province of Canada is definitely determined.

In making this statement however, I do not mean to say that there are no items in the statement of expenditure P. Acts, 1868, charged in the debt, which are unexceptionable. I believe there are some such; but these, when detected, can be charged to the Province to which they belong, and credited to the other Province in account, without rendering it necessary to disturb the debt.

There is another point not relating to the debt to which I directed your attention, and to which I shall, so soon as the opportunity presents itself, call the attention of the Minister of Finance. I refer to the manifest unfairness of the proposition to pay 6 per cent. on the compensation to Seigniors and only 5 per cent. on the Upper Canada Building Fund, a parallel fund, and growing out of the same identical legislation.

It seems to me no one can argue for a moment that it would be fair to Ontario that any discrimination should be made in the rate of interest paid on these two parallel funds. However, I defer discussion on this point until the Minister of Finance shall be in a position to give it his deliberate consideration.

I am, dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,

John Langton, Esquire,
Auditor, Ottawa.

(Signed) E. B. Wood.

(Enclosures in above letter).

Order in Council, passed 27th February., 1855.

On a memorandum, dated 26th inst., from the Secretary of Agriculture and Statistics concurred in by the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture, containing a statement of the balances required to construct the various lines of road in Upper Canada, undertaken in view of the grant of £30,000 made in 1852-53 for that purpose.

The total amount now under contract appears to be £65,589.

The Secretary recommends that, as the amount of Parliamentary Grants in 1852-53 for opening up the waste lands in Upper Canada, is only £30,000, the balance (£35,589) required to construct the roads enumerated in his memorandum be defrayed from the "Improvement Fund," established by the 14th sec. of the Act 16 Vic., chap. 159, as follows :—

From the Common School Lands "Improvement Fund," the cost of the roads passing through the Common School Lands, viz.:—

205 miles at £100 per mile.....	£20,500 00
Cost of the Maitland Bridge.....	2,500 00
From the Crown Lands "Improvement Fund," the balance of.....	12,589 00
Which latter, he states, should be charged to the account of the roads under Mr. Gibson's superintendence, through the Crown Lands, as the money would be much sooner received from their sale than from the sale of those in the eastern section.	
	£35,589 00
Parliamentary Grant.....	30,000 00
	£65,589 00

The Committee recommend that the excess alluded to be charged on the Improvement Fund in the proportion suggested.

(Signed)

Wm. H. Lee,
C. E. C.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the 7th December, 1855.

On a Report dated 24th October, 1855, from the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture, stating that of the sum of £25,000 voted during the last session of the Legislature for the improvement of the waste lands of the Crown, no part of the share accruing to Upper Canada has as yet been appropriated, altho' several applications have been made for aid from that Fund.

That the Hon. W. B. Robinson and G. Jackson, Esq., M.P.P., have appplied for a sum of £1,500 towards the construction of a road from Collingwood to Meaford. This road the Minister of Agriculture states to be of the utmost consequence, and one requiring the immediate action of the Government; he, however, recommends that a sum of £1,250 only be granted from the above Fund, leaving the deficiency, if any, to be made up by the Municipality.

That the sum hitherto granted for the Camden and Madawaska road is now nearly expended, and has been found insufficient for its completion, and he recommends, for the reasons detailed in his Report, that a sum of £1,750 be appropriated for this road in the following proportions, viz. :—£1,000 to complete the south end of that road, an extent of 16 miles; £500 for the northern portion, 10 miles, and £250 for a bridge over the River Madawaska, as suggested in Mr. Gibson's Report, which sum of £1,750, together with the grant of £1,250 to the Collingwood and Meaford road, to be charged to the vote above alluded to.

The Minister of Agriculture also brings under Your Excellency's notice that numerous applications have been made for aid from the "Improvement Fund," created by the 14th section of the Land Act, 16 Vic. Cap. 159, which authorizes one-fourth of the proceeds of the sale of School Lands, and one-fifth of those of Crown Lands, to be expended in the several Counties in which the sales are effected.

That none of this Fund has, as yet, been set apart from the sales hitherto made, altho' an order in Council has passed for the expenditure of £25,000 thereout.

That it appears requisite that the Crown Land Department should be directed to apprize the Inspector-General of the amount at the credit of each County for proceeds of sale of both Crown and School Lands, that the proportions accruing to the Improvement Fund may be set apart by the Receiver-General for that purpose.

Out of the Improvement Fund referred to, he recommends that the following sums be appropriated for the objects hereafter stated, viz. :—£1,000 for the construction of a bridge over the Saugeen on the road leading to Sydenham, and from Elora to Southampton, and the levelling of a hill on the west side of such bridge; £600 for the re-construction of two bridges on the Durham road, over a branch of the Saugeen river, in the Township of Brant, according to Mr. Gibson's Estimate accompanying the Report, one of the said bridges being at Walker's Mills, and the other a few miles eastward; £500 for the completion of a road already partially opened, and running north and south through the Township of Kinloss, and (with the exception of a few slight deviations) between lots 10 and 11 in that Township, and £500 in addition to a like sum granted on a former occasion for the construction of a road from Zone Mills to the north-west corner of the Township of Enniskillen, but which latter sum has never yet been drawn from the Receiver General for that purpose, on account of its supposed inadequacy to perfect the road as desired. The Minister of Agriculture states that although the sum of £1000 will not be sufficient probably to complete more than one half of the road, the circumstance that the lands on the route are chiefly in the hands of absentees, would lead to the inference that the County Municipality have means at their disposal, from local taxes, to complete any portion that may be left incomplete after the expenditure of the £1000 above alluded to.

The Committee concur in the several suggestions of the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture, and humbly advise that they be approved and carried out.

Certified. Wm. H. Lee,
Clerk P. C.

Copy of a Report of a Committee of the Honourable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 6th March, 1861.

On the recommendation of the Hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands, the Committee advise that the Order in Council of the 7th December, 1855, authorizing the payment of the "Improvement Fund," created by the Land Act, 16 Vic., Cap. 159, be rescinded.

Certified. WM. H. LEE,
Clerk P. C.

REVISED STATEMENT, showing the debt of the late Province of Canada.

LIABILITIES.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Direct debt assumed by Dominion, 30th June, 1867, Public Accounts, 1867, p. 1				62,734,797 63
Indirect debt assumed by Dominion, 30th June, 1867, as follows:				
Upper Canada Building Fund Debentures			$36,800 00	
Montreal Court House Fund Debentures			95,600 00	
Law Society Fund Debentures			16,000 00	
Aylmer Fund Debentures			2,000 00	
				150,400 00
SPECIAL FUNDS BEARING INTEREST.				
Indian Fund			1,810,110 61	
Common School Fund	1,733,224 47			
Less ⅛ of receipts for Common School Lands, sold during the existence of the U. C. Improvement Fund from the day of the abolition of that Fund to 1st July, 1867	124,685 18			
		1,608,539 29		
Less investments Quebec Turnpike Trust	58,000 00			
Arrears of Interest	29,580 00			
		87,580 00		
			1,520,959 29	
U. C. Grammar School Fund		362,769 04		
Less investment City of Hamilton Debentures		50,000 00		
			312,769 04	
U. C. Building Fund		1,578,808 96		
Less investment City of Hamilton Debentures	30,000 00			
Arrears of Interest	10,800 00			
Amount charged in error to Consolidated Fund expended on account of Lunatic Asylum Building, Toronto, in the years ending 30th June, 1866 and 1867	65,617 55	106,417 55		
			1,472,391 41	
L. C. Superior Education Fund		377,251 53		
Less investment (Huron and Bruce Debentures)	19,400 00			
City of Hamilton Debentures	10,000 00	29,400 00		
			347,851 53	
Normal School Building Fund		61,761 84		
Superannuated Teacher's Fund		2,700 88		
			64,462 72	
Compensation to Seigniors (capital)			3,113,100 02	
Seignorial indemnity to the Townships (capital)			756,710 00	
				9,398,354 62
Widow's Pensions and uncommuted Stipends, U. C.			50,143 84	
Widow's Pensions and uncommuted Stipends, L. C.			4,126 31	
				54,270 15
MISCELLANEOUS LIABILITES, PAYABLE IN CASH.				
Court House, L. C.			4,061 20	
Montreal District Council			3,912 05	
Public Works, Special			12,711 95	
Municipalities Fund, U. C.			302,553 66	
U. C. Grammar School Income Fund		36,167 65		
Less arrears of investment, (City of Hamilton Debentures)		18,000 00		
			18,167 65	
Carried forward			$341,406 51	72,337,822 40

REVISED STATEMENT, showing the debt of the late Province of Canada—*Continued.*

LIABILITIES—*Continued.*	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Amount brought forward			341,406 51	72,337,822 40
U. C. Improvement Fund, prior to abolition by Order in Council of 6th March, 1861	5,180 04			
Less receipt in former years reversed	60 96			
		5,119 08		
¼ receipts of Common School Lands, sold during existence of the U. C. Improvement Fund from the day of the abolition of that Fund, to 1st July, 1867	124,685 18			
One-fifth receipts on Crown Lands so sold and money so received	101,771 68			
		226,456 86		
			231,575 94	
Compension to Seigniors, balance			72 25	
Balance of Special Appropriations (Ontario)			218,473 37	
do do (Quebec)			99,482 20	
Amount paid by Ontario for Surveys, ordered prior to 30th June, 1867			7,074 01	
Amount paid by Quebec for Surveys, ordered prior to 30th June, 1867			7,651 53	
Ten per cent. on purchase money $181,062 50, of the Canada Land and Emigration Company, to be repaid to the Company as per agreement, for the construction of roads		18,106 25		
Less, paid thereon by the Prdvince of Canada		5,177 88		
			12,928 37	
Seignorial indemnity to the Townships			130,347 39	
Banking accounts, 30th June, 1867, assumed by Dominion				1,049,011 57
Public Works, Special, debited Public Works				3,096,415 22
Capitalization of Annuitles				7,288 95
Discount at which £73,000 stg., Debentures taken from the Bank of Montreal at par, per agreement, were placed in the Sinking Fund			46,184 66	999,835 55
Less, premium at which £42,501 13s. 4d, due to the Sinking Fund, 30th June 1867, might have been invested			30,807 42	
				15,377 24
Expenditure on account of the late Province of Canada, to the 30th June, 1868. Public Accounts, 1868			1,535,675 43	
Less, Militia Clothing and equipments, and improved Fire-arms		278,651 03		
Less, Unexpended Warrant cancelled		64 05		
Less, this sum twice included		2,044 80		
Less, Gratuities to official and other employees of the Senate, charged in Expenditure, Public Accounts, 1868		22,819 10	303,578 98	
				1,232,096 45
				78,737,846 48
DEDUCTIONS.				
Consolidated Fund Investment Account, being excess of par value of Consolidated Canadian Loan Debentures, assumed from the Bank of Upper Canada	5,353 33			
Expense of Delegation to England	12,000 00			
Receipts of the Dominion, on account of the late Province of Canada, to 30th June, 1868. Public Accounts, 1868	491,743 01			
Consolidated Fund Investments	997,666 72			
Composition Bank of Upper Canada Debt	500,000 00			
Northern Railway, Special account	30,976 70			
Cataraquie Property	6,584 54			
Hydraulic and other rents	101,784 44			
Roads and Harbours	202,377 63			
Sinking Fund of Imperial Guarantee Loan	681,333 32			
Sinking Fund of Cananadian Consolidated Loan	1,207,222 26			
Cash and Banking Account, transferred to Dominion	1,461,250 61			5,698,292 56
				73,039,553 92
Allowed by B. N. A. Act				62,500,000 00
Excess over $62,500,000				10,539,553 92

STATEMENT of Moneys received by the Crown in each year between the 6th March, 1861 (the date of the Abolition of the Land Improvement Fund) and the 1st July, 1867, on account of Crown and Common Lands respectively, sold during the existence of that Fund, that is to say, between the 14th June, 1853 (the date of passing the Act, 16 Vic., Chap. 159) and the 6th March, 1861, (the date of the Order in Council abolishing the Fund).

	Bruce.		Carleton.	Durham.	Elgin.	Essex.	Frontenac.	Grey.		Grenville.	Hastings.	Halton.
	Crown.	School.	Crown.	Crown.	Crown.	Crown.	Crown.	Crown.	School.	Crown.	Crown.	Crown.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
From 7th March, 1861.	10,436 33	23,243 48	1,980 73	359 00	287 30	483 94	3,950 79	8,880 18	9,504 02	86 59	383 54	.....
1862	25,756 70	44,332 45	424 90	94 51	147 92	1,335 27	4,039 41	31,233 10	62,209 41	57 10	922 15	.....
1863	28,053 83	39,786 91	100 84	.....	281 44	785 30	2,514 57	9,650 33	18,508 97	222 62	4,498 90	.....
1864	27,518 54	30,412 40	82 48	.....	425 46	648 85	2,745 72	9,640 53	21,760 42	.....	518 56	183 00
1865	13,945 66	22,642 37	246 78	.....	142 60	1,974 29	645 04	9,129 51	12,562 73	.....	293 61	.....
1866	21,450 00	38,960 53	154 30	.....	251 04	768 41	925 05	10,672 48	28,195 20	.....	939 50	.....
1st July, 1867	19,918 84	13,887 44	123 70	.....	243 94	211 14	1,248 32	4,938 32	14,315 38	.....	2,917 17	.....
Total	147,079 90	213,265 58	3,113 73	453 51	1,779 70	6,207 20	16,068 78	84,144 45	167,056 13	366 31	10,473 43	183 00

STATEMENT of Moneys received by the Crown in each year, &c.—*Continued.*

	Huron.		Kent.	Lincoln.	Leeds.	Lanark.	Lennox and Addington.	Lambton.	Middlesex.	Northumberland.	Ontario.	Peterboro'.
	Crown.	School.	Crown.	Crown.	Crown.	Crown.	Crown.	Crown.	Crown.	Crown.	Crown.	Crown.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
From 7th March, 1861.	5,303 33	12,478 13	1,304 32	212 00	454 08	1,883 29	279 20	2,624 54	506 25	302 55	441 92	563 43
1862	18,855 39	36,292 11	3,282 76	224 00	198 74	378 70	317 42	3,326 48	1,406 40	736 64	412 63	1,117 60
1863	14,443 37	27,867 78	1,870 40	.....	52 00	692 78	302 35	1,686 45	1,165 84	.....	877 83	474 03
1864	8,548 93	16,169 67	1,654 71	248 00	22 00	629 98	540 94	1,954 64	708 12	.....	616 80	231 63
1865	5,612 51	10,003 13	4,928 72	236 00	.....	453 92	63 94	7,518 23	2,647 28	100 00	226 10	412 09
1866	7,851 61	21,362 61	3,124 65	.....	134 90	472 01	304 00	3,112 72	1,097 22	.....	444 38	561 60
1st July, 1867	5,477 80	22,449 93	544 77	.....	.....	296 00	253 32	509 63	429 89	.....	66 83	629 92
Total	66,092 94	146,623 36	16,710 33	920 00	861 72	4,806 68	2,061 17	20,732 69	7,961 00	1,139 19	3,086 49	3,990 30

STATEMENT of Moneys received by the Crown in each year, &c.—*Continued.*

	Perth.		Prescott.	Russell.	Renfrew.	Peel.	Simcoe.	Victoria.	Wellington.		Wentworth.	Welland.	York.	St. Joseph's Island.	Algoma.
	Crown.	School.	Crown.	Crown.	Crown.	Crown.	Crown.	Crown.	Crown.	School.	Crown.	Crown.	Crown.	Crown.	Crown.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
From 7th Mar. '61.	2,468 74	4,454 54	386 58	673 22	5,927 21	.....	3,393 95	2,436 14	9,758 41	699 40	.....	500 00	1,008 83	191 55	161 04
1862.....	12,709 64	21,176 86	175 05	503 66	4,412 22	.....	8,131 97	3,406 72	32,723 65	1,574 90	230 00	....	'0(00	92 15	169 00
1863.....	6,807 23	17,696 57	.....	360 25	3,517 70	.....	5,138 05	5,874 16	19,504 53	1,503 08	.....	.....	534 10	....	65 00
1864.....	7,724 68	18,160 65	105 00	594 87	2,793 93	.....	6,965 48	3,333 62	13,286 69	942 04	.....	21 00	664 11	.....	79 68
1865.....	6,677 47	10,646 30	110 00	394 25	3,050 47	124 00	3,470 83	2,715 04	5,808 22	302 50	.....	21 00	495 00	....	.....
1866.....	7,022 19	9,160 09	319 05	360 41	2,807 94	.....	5,067 62	5,303 87	11,522 15	900 75	163 91	21 00	200 00	.....	.....
1st July, 1867	2,780 95	8,622 95	..... .	199 32	3,737 84	.....	2,072 10	2,601 89	3,704 92	640 22	138 20	21 00	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	46,190 90	89,917 96	1,095 68	3,085 95	26,247 31	124 00	34,240 00	25,671 44	96,308 57	6,562 89	532 11	584 00	3,002 04	283 70	474 72

	Crown.	School.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Amount received from 7th March, 1861	67,628 98	50,379 57
1882	156,921 88	165,585 73
1863	109,473 90	105,363 31
1864	92,487 95	87,445 18
1865	71,442 56	56,157 03
1866	85,052 01	98,579 18
To 1st July, 1867	53,065 69	59,915 92

1-5th of Crown	$636,072 97	$127,214 59
⅘ of School	623,425 92	155,856 48
		$283,071 07
Less 20 per cent. for collection :—		
Crown	$25,442 95	56,614 21
School	31,171 30	
		$226,456 86

Or		
Crown	$127,214 59	
Less	25,442 91	
	$101,771 00	
School	155,856 48	
Less	31,171 30	
	$124,685 00	
		$226,456 86

Report of the Treasurer of Ontario of the proceedings of the Provincial Arbitration at its Sittings on the 23rd, 25th, 26th and 27th October, 1869:—

The undersigned has the honour to report, for the information of His Excellency, that the Provincial Arbitrators postponed the adjourned meeting, from time to time, until Saturday, the 23rd October. On that day a Session was held, the Treasurer of Quebec, with his counsel, Mr. Ritchie, appearing on behalf of the Province of Quebec; and the Hon. J. Hillyard Cameron, and the undersigned, on the behalf of the Province of Ontario.

In the interval between the adjournment spoken of in my former Report and this meeting, the Auditor, Mr. Langton, had furnished the Arbitrators and the Treasurers with a Statement of the Assets, and the average annual per centum on the capital of each asset for 4½ years, also referred to in my former Report.

After discussion it was agreed on all hands, that the debt of the late Province of Canada was ascertained with sufficient definiteness to enable the Arbitrators to proceed with and conclude the arbitration. The Treasurer of Quebec, however, was not ready with the Statement which, at the last meeting, he had promised to lay before the Arbitrators at this meeting, but stated he would be ready on the following Monday to lay it before the Arbitrators. He further stated that Mr. Casault, the senior Counsel retained by his Province, was not present, and he did not feel justified in proceeding in his absence. That he would telegraph him to come to Ottawa without delay, and that he thought he would be there by Monday afternoon. Mr. Cameron and the undersigned stated that Ontario was fully prepared to proceed, and regretted much that after all the delay that had taken place, Quebec should still be unprepared to go on. After some considerable informal discussion on various questions involved in the reference, the Arbitrators adjourned until Monday morning following.

On Monday, the 25th October, the Arbitrators again met, when the Treasurer of Quebec stated to the Arbitrators that he had resigned, and, therefore, was not in a position to take any further part in the arbitration. That Mr. Ritchie was the junior Counsel, and declined to act in the absence of Mr. Casault, the senior Counsel, and, as a consequence, nothing could be done until the arrival of Mr. Casault. The Arbitrators then adjourned until Tuesday.

The Arbitrators again met on Tuesday, the 26th October, but nothing was done as Mr. Casault had not yet arrived. They again adjourned until Wednesday.

On the meeting of the Arbitrators on Wednesday, the 27th October, Mr. Casault and Mr. Ritchie were present. But Mr. Casault said he was not in a position to proceed as he was without instructions and unprepared.

It was urged on behalf of Ontario, that some decisive order should be made by the Arbitrators, or there would be no hope of ever making any progress with the reference. And after a lengthy discussion the Arbitrators made an entry in their minutes to the purport that Ontario was ready to proceeed with the Arbitration, but in consequence of Quebec not being prepared, an adjournment to some future day was unavoidable. The Arbitrators stated however, that at the next meeting they should proceed and effectually to do away with all future excuses and pleas for delay, and made the following order:

"The Counsel for the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario shall prepare and print their "respective cases, and shall communicate them to the Arbitrators, and to each other for "such observations in response as they may deem necessary, (together with an authoritative "declaration by the Governments of Quebec and Ontario, respectively, of their agreement "with the Dominion Government in the matter of the amount of the debt of the Pro- "vince of Canada) on or before the 15th day of January next. The Arbitrators may "order either *merô motû* or upon the suggestion of the Counsel, an oral argument upon "such points as they may deem necessary. Ottawa, 27th October, 1869."

After which the Arbitrators adjourned to meet at Ottawa on the first day of the next meeting of the Parliament of Canada.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) E. B. Wood.

To the Honourable the Provincial Secretary,

Treasury Department, Toronto, 1st November, 1869.

AUDIT OFFICE, OTTAWA,
November 16th, 1868.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have prepared a statement of the debt, which agrees with yours excepting in some few particulars, and I have made a memorandum for the Minister of Finance, shewing what these differences consist of. I have not yet filled up the amount which you propose to draw on account of the Improvement Fund awaiting your amended statement. I shall also feel obliged to you to send me a statement shewing what the items are which compose the $22,819.10

Yours truly,

Signed JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

Hon. E. B. Wood.
Treasurer, Toronto.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, November 20th, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honor to enclose herewith to you, through the Auditor-General, a "revised statement of the debt of the late Province of Canada." * All the items in the debits and deductions have been agreed upon, excepting the following:—

From the Common School Fund ($1,733,224.47) I deduct, over and above the investments and interest thereon ($87,580.00), the sum of $124,685.18, that being one-fourth part of the moneys received by the late Province of Canada between the 6th March, 1861, the day of rescinding the Order in Council of the 7th December, 1855, and the 1st July, 1867, the day the B. N. America Act came into operation, *on school lands sold during the existence of the U. C. Improvement Fund.* To the U. C. Improvement I add this same sum ($124,685.18), and also one-fifth of the moneys received *during the same period* ($101,771.68) from Crown Lands also sold *during the existence of that Fund*, reducing the Common School Fund to $1,520,959.29, but increasing the Improvement Fund from $5,119.08 to $231,545.94. The revision made simply increases the debt by $101,771.68, but in no way affects the Dominion, as on the excess of debt over $62,500,000, the Provinces must pay to the Dominion 5 per cent.

It will be observed by reference to the enclosed statement from the Crown Lands Department, the accuracy of which has been thoroughly tested, that I have deducted, as it was proper I should, 20 per cent. for the expenses of management and collection.

As to the justice of making these moneys a part of the debt of the late Province, I beg to offer a few observations.

At the passing of the School Lands Act in 1853, 16 V. C. 159, the lands in question were wild and remote from settlement; and it was held out as an inducement to intending settlers that if they would go on and purchase and settle these lands, one-fourth of the purchase money of the School Lands, and one-fifth of that of the Crown Lands should be expended in opening up and constructing roads, and in making other improvements in the locality in which these lands were situate. Under these encouraging promises, for the fulfilment of which the faith of the Crown was pledged, now the northern counties, where these lands were, rapidly filled up with hardy settlers. The Crown kept faith with the settlers till in the month of March, 1861, an Order in Council was passed, doing away with further payments to the U. C. Improvement Fund. The state of political parties was such from that time on to Confederation that, although the good faith of the Government in this matter was prominently brought to the notice of Parliament, no decisive action was taken to restore to the settlers the rights of which they had been deprived by an Order in Council. What they claim—and I think I may say with very great force—is, that as to the lands which were brought under the pledged faith of the Government, that one-fourth and one-fifth respectively of the proceeds should be expended in local improvements, the Government shall make good its promises. This, let it be observed, applies to no lands *sold subsequent to the 6th March*, 1861. In respect of the proceeds of lands sold subsequent to that date, it is not contended that the settlers have any claim. But as to the lands

* See Statement, page 45.

sold *between 14th June, 1853, and the 6th of March,* 1861, the settlers were given to understand by the agents of the Department, and by public notices and advertisements, that one-fourth and one-fifth respectively of the paid purchase money of School and Crown Lands should be expended as I have indicated.

The settlers are importunate in their demands for justice, as you will see from the enclosed notice of resolutions, which are to be moved in our Assembly. I do not see on what ground they can be resisted. Indeed, it seems to me it would not be honorable in any Government to attempt opposition.

You will observe that I ask to charge into the debt only what was received by the late Province on sales made prior to 6th March, 1861—from 6th March, 1861, to the Act of Confederation. What has since been received on such sales must be accounted for by the Province of Ontario.

I have briefly indicated to you the reasons why these monies should be charged in the debt. As bearing upon this subject, I have furnished the Auditor-General with copies of four Orders in Council, bearing date, respectively, the 27th February, 1855, the 7th December, 1855, the 28th July, 1856 and the 6th March, 1861, to which I beg to call your attention, as also to 16 V., C. 159*.

In leaving this subject, permit me to say, that it is quite impossible for any Government in Ontario to resist the just demands of these settlers, inasmuch as, aside from the intrinsic rightfulness of their claims, more than half of the members of the Assembly represent constituencies more or less directly interested, as you will see from the enclosed printed Return sent down to the Assembly.

The only remaining items requiring observation are: "Hydraulic and other rents," "Roads and Harbors" and "Gratuities to old officials and employees of the Senate."

The sum for "Hydraulic and other rents" ($101,784.44) must stand at the nominal sum; for such was the agreement, as will be seen by reference to the minutes of Conference at Montreal.

I have deducted from "Roads and Harbors," interest of Oakville Harbor Bond, and struck off entirely, the Hamilton and Port Dover Road, making the deduction $10,057.25. Every other item under this head is perfectly good. It must stand, I submit, at the sum to which I have reduced it ($202,377.63). The Senate took upon itself to give certain gratuities to the officials and employees of its House, and the Dominion Government seek to charge those gratuities into the debt of the late Province. It is enough for me to say that both Ontario and Quebec refuse pointedly to permit the Senate, or the Parliament of Canada, to expend money and make it a charge against them. I shall not argue this question. The mere stating of the proposition is sufficient to show its absurdity.

In so far as I know, I have now noticed all the items in the revised statement of debt, in respect of which there can be any difference of opinion or which require explanation.

May I indulge the hope that you will give this matter your earnest attention with as little delay as convenient, in order that I may submit the *closed statement of debt* to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, for his approval and confirmation.

I have the honour to be,
Your most obedient servant,

E. B. Wood.

To the Honourable Sir Francis Hincks,
Minister of Finance,
Ottawa.

---

*For copies of all Orders in Council bearing upon the U. C. Improvement Fund, reference is m Sessional Papers of 1863, Vol. 22, No. 16, of Parliament of late Province of Canada.

AUDIT OFFICE, OTTAWA,
November 24th, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter, enclosing a statement of the debt of the late Province as made out by you with the explanatory documents. I am instructed by the Minister of Finance to say that he is anxious to take up and decide all such questions as remain unsettled, but before this can be done with one Province it is necessary that the views of the other should be obtained. I have therefore written to the Treasurer of Quebec, informing him that I have received a statement from you, and requesting him to furnish me with a statement of any claims which he intends to make; and of the views which he takes of those items which were agreed upon in substance at Montreal, although the exact figures were left undecided.

It appears to me that to facilitate the settlement of this question which has been so long pending, it would be desirable that you should communicate with the Treasurer of Quebec, explaining the claims which you make, in order to obtain his assent, or his reasons for dissent, should he not concur with you, and I have recommended him to make a similar communication to you.

I have the honour to be,
Your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

The Honourable E. B. Wood,
Treasurer, Toronto.

AUDIT OFFICE, OTTAWA,
November 24th, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that your application to have the debentures in which your trust funds are invested handed over to you, was taken into consideration by the Treasury Board. The Board is of opinion that, although it has been assented to informally by both Provinces that the investments shall be deducted from capital of the funds, yet, strictly speaking, they are joint assets of the two Provinces, and may be considered by the Arbitrators a question to be submitted to them. The Board was, therefore, of opinion that, as no serious inconvenience can arise from the short delay which will occur before the whole question is disposed of, it would be more convenient if the Dominion retained them for the present, and, in the meantime, the Receiver-General has been instructed to collect the interest, and account for it to the fund.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,

Hon. E. B. Wood,
Treasurer, Toronto.

(Signed,) JOHN LANGTON,
Auditor.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, QUEBEC,
November 11th, 1869.

SIR,—Will you be so good as to forward me, as soon as possible, a statement shewing the quantity of Indian Reserve Lands transferred to the Crown Land Department when the system of Indian Annuities was adopted, the quantity sold, and the price, with the arrears due on such sales, the 1st July, 1867.

This information is required for use before the arbitrators and an early reply will much oblige.

Your very obedient servant,
(Signed,) J. G. ROBERTSON,
Treasurer, P. Q.

Hon. S. Richards,
Crown Land Commissioner, &c. &c.
Toronto.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, November 25th, 1869.

SIR,—Your letter of the 11th inst., to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, was by him this morning handed to me to answer. You ask the Commissioner "to forward to you a statement shewing the quantity of Indian Reserve Lands transferred to the Crown Lands Department when the system of Indian annuities was adopted,—the quantity sold and the prices, with the arrears due on such sales, the 1st July, 1867". In reply I have to say that the management of any "Indian Reserve Lands transferred" to the Crown Lands Department was, prior to Confederation, under the control of the Indian Affairs branch of that Department, and since Confederation, has been under that of the Department of the Secretary of State for Canada, with whom are all the books, documents and papers relating to Indian affairs.

The proceeds of the sale of any such "Indian Reserve Lands transferred", go, as I am informed, to the credit of the Indians making the transfer.

Therefore the information you ask for cannot be obtained from the Crown Lands Department, Ontario.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) E. B. WOOD.

The Honourable J. G. ROBERTSON,
Treasurer of Quebec,
Quebec.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, QUEBEC,
November 30th, 1869.

SIR,—Your favour of the 26th instant, respecting the Indian Reserve Lands, duly received.

The information I wished for was, however, not those Indian Reserve Lands which the Federal Government took to manage and dispose of for the Indians, but those Indian Lands transferred to the Crown Lands Department, and which were treated as Crown and Clergy Lands, in fact, sold as any Common Crown Lands, in compensation for which the Government agreed to pay an annuity to the Indians, and to provide for which it is now proposed to establish a capitalized fund from which such annuity shall be paid.

The information sought for in mine of the 10th instant, respecting these, will much oblige me.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Hon. E. B. Wood,
Treasurer,
Province Ontario.

(Signed) J. G. ROBERTSON,
Treasurer, P. Q.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, TORONTO,
3rd December, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of November the 30th, in respect to Indian Lands surrendered to the Crown. By reference to your letter to me of the 11th inst., you will see that it is quite a different thing from Indian Reserve Lands transferred to the C. L. Department. I have referred your letter to the Commissioner of Crown Lands for a reply. I may remark that all lands in Ontario, and, for aught I know, those, or most of those in Quebec, once belonged to the Indians, who ceded them to the Crown under different treaties. If you ask for a statement of what these lands were,—what pensions were agreed to be given to the Indians for the cession of them, and how much of them still remain unsold, and for an account of outstandings on

lands sold, it strikes me the preparation of this statement will be attended with very great labour and expense, and perhaps will necessitate another statement, shewing what Crown Lands Ontario had at the union in 1840, and how much has been realized from them, which was applied to public purposes, in which alone Quebec is interested.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) E. B. Wood.

The Honourable J. G. Robertson,
Treasurer of Quebec,
Quebec.

Treasury Department,
Toronto, 18th Dec., 1869.

Sir,—I have the honour to enclose herewith a revised statement of the debt of the late Province of Canada. It is a copy, with the amounts extended, of that given by me to your Auditor in October last.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) E. B. Wood,
Treasurer.

The Hon. J. G. Robertson,
Treasurer of Quebec,
Quebec.

Treasury Department, Quebec,
28th December, 1869.

Hon. E. B. Wood,
Treasurer, P. O., Toronto.

Sir,—Enclosed please receive statement of the debt of the late Province of Canada, prepared in accordance with the terms agreed upon at the Montreal Conference.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed,) J. G. Robertson,
Treasurer, P. Q.

Note.—Statement enclosed in above was same as that on Page 45, with the exception of "Improvement Fund," and "Land and Emigration Company purchase."

Treasury Department,
Toronto, 7th January, 1870.

Sir,—I have delayed replying to your letter of the 24th November last until I should be enabled to lay before the Minister of Finance the Report of a Committee of the Assembly on the U. C. Improvement Fund. The Report was made in the latter part of the Session, and although immediately ordered to be printed, has not yet been received from the Printers. So soon as I can get a printed copy I will communicate with you further on this subject. It would appear, from correspondence with the Treasurer of Quebec, that he and I agree on all items of the Debt of the late Province of Canada with the exception of the Improvement Fund and the percentage due to the Canada Land and Emigration Company on its purchase. As to the latter there can be no argument, and

I think the Minister of Finance will agree with me when he examines the Report of the Special Committee on the U. C. Improvement Fund, that the reasons for its allowance are perfectly conclusive.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) E. B. Wood.

John Langton, Esq., Ottawa.

Treasury Department,
Toronto, 7th January, 1870.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 28th ult., enclosing "Statement of the Debt of the late Province of Canada," which you say is "prepared in accordance with the terms agreed upon at the Montreal Conference." It differs from the Statement I sent you only in two items, viz., "Canada Land and Emigration Company," about which there can be no doubt, as you will see by referring to the terms of purchase set forth in the "Return of the correspondence and agreement made by the late Province of Canada with the Canada Land and Emigration Company," a copy of which I send you by this day's mail; and as little doubt, I think, exists as to the item of U. C. Improvement Fund, as you will, I think, be compelled to acknowledge when you examine the Statute, 16 Vic., Cap. 159, and the Orders in Council passed respecting the same, recorded in the Sessional Papers of the late Parliament of Canada, 1863, Vol. 22, No. 16, and the Report of the Special Committee of the Assembly of Ontario, now in the Printer's hand, a copy of which I will send you as soon as I can obtain it.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed,) E. B. Wood,
Treasurer.

The Honourable J. G. Robertson,
Treasurer of Quebec,
Quebec.

Treasury Department, Ontario,
Toronto, January 12th, 1870.

Sir,—

U. C. IMPROVEMENT FUND.

I have the honour to forward for your consideration a copy of a letter written to the Minister of Finance on the 2nd November last, and also the Printed Report of the Select Committee referred to in my letter to you of the 7th instant, on the subject of the U. C. Improvement Fund.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient servant,
E. B. Wood.

The Honourable J. G. Robertson,
Treasurer, Quebec.

Treasury Department, Ontario,
Toronto, 12th January, 1870.

Sir,—Referring to my letter to you of the 20th of Nov. last, I have again to call your attention to the determining definitely the debt of the late Province of Canada. Since the date of that letter I have communicated the revised statement of debt enclosed to you to the Treasurer of Quebec, who, in turn, sent me a statement differing from mine in only

two items, namely: "Canada Land and Emigration Company ($12,928.37)," and "U. C. Improvement Fund," which he left out altogether. I herewith enclose copy of the correspondence. As to the first named item, I shall not enter into any discussion, as the agreement made by the late Province with the C. L. and E. Company is so clearly and unequivocally expressed as to admit of no argument. I refer you to the correspondence containing the terms and conditions of the agreement of the purchase, and the payment of the purchase money by that Company, comprised in a Return brought down to the Assembly of Ontario, and to be found in the Ontario Sessional Papers 1868-9, vol. I, part III, No. 34, document No. 54, for confirmation of the ground I take. Already has Ontario been obliged to pay between $4,000 and $5,000 on this agreement.

In reference to the other item, I may remark that I have delayed the discussion of it with the Treasurer of Quebec on the merits, waiting for the printing of the Report of the Select Committee appointed by the Legislative Assembly of Ontario to investigate and report the facts respecting the U. C. Improvement Fund. I am only this day in possession of a printed copy of that Report; and now that I am able to put this Report into your hands, I lose no time in calling your attention to this item in the public debt of the late Province of Canada; for the settlement of this item does, in fact, by the consent of all parties, as I take it, definitely fix the debt.

I shall not offer any considerations in addition to those contained in my letter to you of the 20th Nov. last, and the inevitable deductions and conclusions which, apart altogether from the testimony of living witnesses, flow from the incontrovertible evidence of a series of solemn Orders in Council, and the uniform action of successive Governments, as set forth in the Appropriation Acts and Public Accounts for a number of years, and in the accompanying Report of the Select Committee, to which I have already referred. I content myself with simply calling your attention to my observations in my former letter on this subject, and bespeaking from you a careful perusal of the evidence, documentary and otherwise, and the conclusions of fact therefrom drawn, contained in the report of the Select Committee.

As the arbitration cannot be concluded without the question of the amount of debt being unalterably settled in some way, permit me to express the hope that you will, with as little delay as convenient, take such steps as shall lead to its speedy determination.

Allow me to remind you that the meeting of the Arbitrators is fixed for the first day of the next assembling of the Parliament of Canada.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. B. Wood.

The Hon. Sir F. Hincks,
Minister of Finance,
Ottawa.

(No. 30.)

COPIES of all Orders in Council and Departmental Orders, not already brought down, touching the Crown Lands, Mines and Forests, since the 1st July, 1868.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.]

RETURN

To an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House, a Return of names of all persons who have been appointed to any office of honour or emolument by the Government, since the 1st day of July, 1867, shewing the date of their respective appointments, whether the appointments be temporary or permanent, the salary or fee in each case, so as to exhibit the actual income, so far as it is known to the Government. Also, the name of each Officer, and the Statute, Order in Council, or other authority under which each such officer or incumbent was appointed.

By Command.

M. C. CAMERON,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 19th November, 1869.

APPOINTMENTS under Civil Service Act and to Public Offices, &c.

NAME OF OFFICER.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	Date of Appointment.	Duration of Office.	Salary or Fee attached.	Under what Authority appointed.
The Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald.	Attorney, General and Executive Councillor	16th July, 1867	During pleasure ...	$4,000.00 per annum.	The B. N. A. Act, 1867.
The Hon. Matthew Crooks Cameron..	Secretary & Registrar and Executive Councillor	" "	do ...	$3,200.00 do ...	do
The Hon. Edmund Burke Wood	Treasurer and Executive Councillor	" "	do ...	$3,200.00 do ...	do
The Hon. Stephen Richards	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Executive Councillor	" "	do ...	$3,200.00 do ...	do
The Hon. John Carling.....	Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works and Executive Councillor	" "	do ...	$3,200.00 do ...	do
Lieutenant-Governor's Office.					
C. J. Moorsom.	Private Secretary.....	1st Jan., 1868.	do ...	$800.00 do ...	Civil Service Act.
E. G. Curtis.....	Private Secretary (vice C. J. Moorsom).....	15th July, "	do ...	$800.00 do ...	do
John Rigney.....	Messenger	1st Jan., "	do ...	$180.00 do ...	do
William Attley	Messenger (vice Rigney).....	1st Aug., "	do ...	$400.00 do ...	do
Matthew Bailey	do (vice Attley)	30th Sept., "	do ...	$400.00 do ...	do
Executive Council and Attorney-General's Office.					
Robert Gladstone Dalton	Chief Clerk.....	16th July, 1867	do ...	$1,600.00 do ...	do
Henry Kinloch..	Assistant Clerk.....	14th Aug., "	do ...	$700.00 do ...	do
Angus McDonell.....	Messenger	28th Oct., "	do ...	$500.00 do ...	do
J. Shuter Smith	Chief Clerk (vice R. G. Dalton, resigned).....	25th Jan., 1868	do ...	$1,600.00 do ...	do
James E. Ross.....	do (vice J. S. Smith, resigned)	9th March, 1869	do ...	$1,600.00 do ...	do
M. J. Smith	Caretaker	1st July, 1867 .	do ...	$365.00 do ...	do
Secretary and Registrar's Office.					
Thomas C. Patteson	Assistant Secretary and Deputy Registrar	1st Oct., 1867 .	do ...	$1,600.00 do ...	do
I. Robert Eckart.....	Clerk	" "	do ...	$800.00 do ...	do
Daniel Stevenson	do	1st Jan., 1868.	Died April 25, 1869	$730.00 do ...	do
Henry Alley.....	do	14th Nov., 1867	During pleasure ...	$365.00 do ...	do
John A. W. Innes	do	15th Oct., "	do ...	$365.00 do ...	do
A. Burtchall.....	Messenger	22nd Dec., "	do ...	$365.00 do ...	do
John F. C. Ussher.....	Clerk	1st " 1868	do ...	$730.00 do ...	do
Hugh S. Crewe	do (vice Stevenson, deceased).....	6th June, 1869	do ...	$730.00 do ...	do
Treasury Department.					
G. T. Webster.....	Chief Clerk.....	1st Oct,, 1867 .	do ...	$1,200.00 do ...	do

George Mathews	Chief Audit Clerk (vice Webster, resigned)	1st Oct., 1867.	do	$700.00, increased in 1868 to $1,000, and 1869 to $1,200 per annum	do	
E. S. Wilson	Accountant	12th Dec., "	do	$1,200.00 per annum.	do	
D. A. Grant	do (vice Wilson, deceased)	31 March, 1868	do	$1,200.00 do	do	
W. Ebbs	do (vice Grant, resigned)	9th Oct., "	do	$1,200.00 do	do	
W. R. Harris	do (vice Ebbs deceased)	28th July, 1869	do	$1,200.00 do	do	
James Kerr	Clerk	1st Nov., 1867.	do	$500.00, increased in 1868 to $600, and in 1869 to $650 per annum	do	
C. H. Sproule	do	1st Dec., "	do	$400.00, increased in 1868 to $500, and in 1869 to $550 per annum	do	
Robert Wilson	do	3rd Sept., 1869	do	$1.00 per diem	do	
John Little	Messenger	16th Jan., "	do	$365.00 per annum	do	
Department of Crown Lands.						
T. H. Johnson	Assistant Commissioner	21st Aug., 1869	do	$2,600.00 do	Order in Council.	
John M. Currie	Clerk	30th March, "	do	$1,400.00 do	Commissioner.	
John C. Miller	do	9th " 1868	do	$1,200.00 do	Order in Council.	
W. H. Cowper	do	7th Jan., "	do	$400.00 do	Commissioner.	
H. G. Langlois	do	8th June, "	do	$400.00 do	do	
E. Kirby	do	6th Aug., 1869	do	$1.00 per diem	do	
J. Scott	do	1st Sept., "	do	$800.00 per annum	do	
C. W. Lount	Free Grant Agent	23rd May, 1868	do	$1,000.00 do	Order in Council.	
W. C. Armstrong	do	13th June, "	do	$500.00 do	do	
J. Graham	do	25th May, 1869	do	$500.00 do	do	
J. R. Tait	do	28th " "	do	$500.00 do	do	
J. D. Beatty	do	21st June, "	do	$500.00 do	do	
A. Russell	Agent for sale of lands	21st Aug., "	do	Commission	do	
S. G. Lynn	Free Grant Agent	28th " "	do	$500.00 per annum	do	
J. P. Moffat	do	28th " "	do	$500.00 do	do	
A. A. Campbell	Inspector of Madoc Mining Division	25th Sept., "	do	$1,000.00 do	do	
E. B. Borrow	Inspector of Lake Superior Mining Division	12th May, "	do	$1,000.00 do	do	
William Halpenny	Agent for sale of lands	8th Nov., "	do	Commission	do	
Charles Lindsay	Registrar of the City of Toronto	24th Dec., 1867	During pleasure	Fees regulated by Statute	Ont. Stat., 31 Vic., cap. 20.	
John McLay	do County of Bruce	3rd April, 1868	do	do	do	do
Charles Westley Lount	do District of Muskoka	11th " "	do	do	do	do 35.
Thomas Hall Johnson	do do Nipissing	11th Sept., "	do	do	Con. Stat., U.C., 22 Vic., cap. 128.	
James Webster	do County of Wellington	13th March, "	do	do	Ont. Stat., 31 Vic., cap. 20.	
William Henry Eyre	do do Northumberland, W. Riding	13th " "	do	do	do	do

APPOINTMENTS under Civil Service Act and to Public Offices, &c.—*Continued.*

NAME OF OFFICER.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	Date of Appointment.	Duration of Office.	Salary or Fee Attached.	Under what Authority appointed.
John Doran	Registrar, District of Nipissing (vice Johnson resigned)	21st Aug., 1869	During pleasure.	Fees regulated by Statute	Con. Stat., U. C., 22 Vic., cap. 128.
Ward Hamilton Bowlby	Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, County of Waterloo	24th Dec., 1867	do ...	Fees regulated by Judges' Tariff	Con. Stat., U. C., cap. 48, and Clerk of the Peace, ex officio, C.S.U.C., cap. 17.
Julius Poussett Bucke	County Attorney, County of Lambton	28th Jan., 1868	do ...	do ...	Con. Stat., U.C., cap. 48.
William Douglas	Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, County of Kent	3rd June, "	do ...	do ...	Con. Stat., U.C., cap. 48, and Clerk of the Peace, ex officio, C.S.U.C., cap. 17.
Henry Alexander Hardy	Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, County of Norfolk	6th " "	do ...	do ...	do do
Alexander S. Kirkpatrick	Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, County of Frontenac	21st Aug., "	do ...	do ...	do do
John Dewar, Jun	Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, County of Halton	" "	do ...	do ...	do do
William A. Reeve	Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney, County of Lennox and Addington	8th June, 1869	do ...	do ...	do do
Henry Pilgrim	Clerk of the District Court of Algoma	1st Nov., 1867.	do ...	$500.00 per annum...	Con. Stat., U. C., 22 Vic., cap. 128.
Samuel Reynolds	Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Clerk of the County Court of Leeds and Grenville	7th Feb., 1868.	do ...	$400.00 per ann., and Clerk of C. C. fees regulated by Statute	Con. Stat., U. C., cap. 15, sec. 24.
Walter Rubidge	Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Clerk of the County Court of Brant	3rd June, "	do ...	$300.00 per ann., and Clerk of C. C. fees regulated by Statute	do do
William A. Campbell	Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Clerk of the County Court of Oxford	7th " 1869	Temporary	$400.00 per ann., and Clerk of C. C. fees regulated by Statute	do do
James Canfield	Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Clerk of the County Court of Oxford (vice Campbell, resigned)	15th Oct., "	During pleasure.	$400.00 per ann., and Clerk of C. C. fees regulated by Statute	do do

Robert Gladstone Dalton	Clerk of the Crown and Pleas	5th June, 1868	do ...	$1,840.00 per annum.	Con. Stat., U. C., cap. 10, sec. 24.
William Henry Boulton and Charles T. Gillmor	Dedimus Potestatem (for swearing in Members)	26th Dec., 1867	do ...	Honorary	
Ward Hamilton Bowlby	do do (to administer oaths to County officials)	24th " "	do ...	do	
Augustus J. Alport	Dedimus Potestatem (to administer oaths to District officials)	26 March, 1868	do ...	do	
Samuel B. Freeman	Dedimus Potestatem (to administer oaths to County officials)	17th July, "	do ...	do	
Alexander S. Kirkpatrick and Augustus Thibaudeau	Dedimus Potestatem (to administer oaths to County officials)	1st Sept., 1869	do ...	do	
Charles Westley Lount	Stipendiary Magistrate, District of Muskoka	31 March, 1867	do ...	$1,000.00 per annum.	Ont. Stat., 31 Vic., cap. 35.
Abraham Diamond	Police Magistrate, Town of Belleville	18th Sept., 1868	do ...	$600.00 do ...	Stat. of Canada, 29 and 30 Vic., cap. 51, sec. 371.
F. Burwell McCormick, Edward Wardroper and William McCormick	Justices of the Peace, County of Essex	5th June, 1869	do ...		Stat. of Canada, 29 and 30 Vic., cap. 51, sec. 361, and prerogative.
Lawrence Daniel	Justice of the Peace, County of Brant	12th " "	do ...		do do
John Doran	Stipendiary Magistrate, District of Nipissing (vice Johnson, resigned)	21st Aug., "	do ...	$1,400.00 per annum.	Con. Stat., U.C., cap. 128.
James Schroeder, John Craig, Joseph A. Allen and Bowen Van Straubenzie	Justices of the Peace, County of Frontenac	26th " "	do ..		Stat. of Canada, 29 and 30 Vic., cap. 51, sec. 361, and prerogative.
James Minton	Justice of the Peace, County of Lambton	23rd Oct., "	do ...		do do
Hon. Sidney Smith	Inspector of Registry Offices	10 March, 1867	do ...	$2,000.00 per annum.	Ont. Stat., 31 Vic., cap. 20.
John Woodburn Langmuir	Inspector of Asylums and Prisons	20th June, 1868	do ...	$2,000.00 do ...	do do 7.
Henry Landor	Medical Superintendent of Malden Lunatic Asylum	27th " "	do ...	$1,400.00 do ...	Order in Council.
Hon. David Lewis Macpherson	Arbitrator for the Province of Ontario	13th Jan., "	Temporary	Not fixed	British North America Act.
Ven. Thomas B. Fuller	Member of the Council of Public Instruction	14th " "	During pleasure.	Honorary	Con. Stat., U.C., cap. 64, sec. 114.
Adam Wilson, Edward H. Rutherford and Jeremiah D. Merrick	Trustees of the Toronto General Hospital	3rd April, "	do ...	do	Act of Incorporation, 16 Vic., cap. 220.
The Superior Court Judges	To try certain Crown Land claims	14th Jan., 1869		Ex officio	Con. Stat., U.C., cap. 80.
James Robert Gowan, Stephen James Jones, David John Hughes and Jas. Smith	Board of County Judges to frame Rules and Forms for regulating the practice of the Division Courts	7th June, "	Temporary	$10.00 per diem and expenses. (For particulars see Public Accounts)	Ont. Stat., 32 Vic., cap. 23.
John Woodburn Langmuir	Commissioner to examine witnesses, &c	21st Aug., "		Ex officio	Statute of Ontario, 31 Vic., cap. 6.
John Prince	Special commission to try murder case	19th Oct., "		do	
John O'Brien and John Higginson	Auditors for the United Counties of Prescott and Russell	7th June, "		Honorary	[sec. 2. Con. Stat. U.C., cap. 120,

APPOINTMENTS under Civil Service Act and to Public Offices, &c.—*Continued.*

NAME OF OFFICER.	NATURE OF OFFICE.	Date of Appointment.	Duration of Office.	Salary or Fee attached.	Under what Authority appointed.
Henry D. Smith	Third Arbitrator in the matter between Town of Perth and County of Lanark	12th Oct., 1868	Temporary	By Tariff of Arbitrator's fees	Stat. of Canada, 29 & 30 Vic., cap. 51, sec. 353, sub-sec. 3.
Thomas White	Emigration Agent to Europe	15th May, 1869	do	$3,000.00, to include expenses	Order in Council.
Hon. William Cayley	Provincial Auditor	17th July "	During pleasure	$2,000.00 per annum.	do
Henry D. Smith	Third Arbitrator in the matter between Ottawa and the County of Carleton	6th Sept., "	Temporary	By Tariff of Arbitrator's fees	Stat. of Canada, 29 & 30 Vic., cap. 51, sec. 353, sub-sec. 3.
Abram William Lauder	Trustee for the Municipal Bonus Fund of the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway Company	11th " "		No provision made by the Statute for remuneration	Ont. Stat., 31 Vic., cap. 40.
Hon. G. W. Allan	Trustee for the Municipal Bonus Fund of the Toronto & Nipissing Railway Company	11th " "		do do	do do
James Edwards and George Lane	Auditors for the County of Simcoe	16th " "		Honorary	Con. Stat., U. C., cap. 120, sec. 2.

RETURN of Officers of the Department of Agriculture and Public Works and Immigration—Permanent and Temporary—from 1st July, 1867, to date.

OFFICER.	DEPARTMENT.	SERVICE.	Under what authority appointed.	Date of Appointment.	Permanent or Temporary.	Rate of Salary per annum.	Other Fees or Emoluments.	End of Service or Transfer.	REMARKS.
						$ cts.			
Sydere, Arthur H.	Agriculture and Public Works	Clerk	Departmental.	Nov. 1, 1867...	Temporary .	600 00	None.	Dec. 31, 1867..	
Bridgeland, J. W..	Public Works & Colonization Roads...	Surveyor	do ...	Jan. 1, 1868 ...	Permanent..	1600 00	do	do 1868...	Transferrred to Crown Lands at date.
Russell, A. L.....	do do	Clerk & Draughtsman.....	do ..	do ...	do ...	800 00	do	do ...	do do
Buckland, Prof. G.	Agriculture and Arts	Secretary	do ...	do ...	do ...	800 00	do	.....	
Edwards, Wm.....	Agriculture and Public Works	Accountant & Librarian	do ...	do	do	800 00	do	do ...	Transferred to Secretaryship of Public Works.
do	Public Works	Secretary	do ...	do 1869	do	1000 00	do	.....	
Tracy, Thos. H. ...	do	Draughtsman	do ...	do 1868...	Temporary .	500 00	do	Jan. 31, 1868..	
Balkwell, John....	Agriculture and Public Works	Messenger	do ...	Feb. 1, 1868 ...	Permanent..	365 00	do	May 31, 1869..	Resigned.
Tully, Kivas.....	Public Works	Architect and Engineer	do ...	June 5, 1868...	do ...	2000 00	do	.....	
Cooper, W. J	Agriculture and Public Works	Clerk	do ...	Jan. 1, 1868 ...	Temporary .	600 00	do	April 30, 1868.	
Edwards, Jas. P...	do do	do	do ...	July 1, 1868 ...	do ...	365 00	do	Feb. 28, 1869..	
do ...	Immigration Branch.	do	do ...	April 27, 1869.	do ...	365 00	do	.....	
Jones, F. T	Agriculture and Public Works	do	do ...	Oct. 1, 1868	Permanent..	600 00	do	Dec. 31, 1868..	Transferred to office of Accountant at date.
do	do do	Accountant	do ...	Jan. 1, 1869		800 00	do	.....	
White, Thos., Jr...	Immigration	Commissioner to G. Britain	Order in Council	April 13, 1869.	Temporary .	.....	do	.....	Remuneration not settled.
Jenkinson, Wm ...	Agriculture and Public Works	Messenger	Departmental.	June 1, 1869...	Permanent..	365 00	do	.....	

East Wing of Parliament Buildings.

McDonell, Alex ...	East Wing, Parliament Buildings ...	Housekeeper.....	Departmental.	Oct. 1, 1867 ...	Permanent .	400 00	None.	.....	
Silmsea, John	do do	Fireman, &c.....	do ...	Nov. 5, 1867...	do ...	365 00	do	.....	

RETURN of Officers of the Department of Agriculture and Public Works and Immigration, &c.—*Continued.*

SPECIAL WORKS.

OFFICER.	DEPARTMENT.	SERVICE.	Under what authority appointed.	Date of Appointment.	Permanent or Temporary.	Rate of Salary per day.	Other Fees or Emoluments.	End of Service or Transfer.	REMARKS.
						$ cts.			
Marvyn, John.....	P.L.A. wings	Foreman	Departmental.	June 1, 1868...	Temporary .	2 50	None.	Dec. 31, 1868...	In all 7 months employed.
do	do	Clerk of works.....	do ...	May 1, 1869 ...	do ...	3 00	do	.....	
Storm, Thomas ...	Government House...	Foreman	do ...	Aug. 1, 1868...	do ...	2 50	do	May 31, 1869...	In all 10 months employed.
Molesworth, T. N.	Public Works	Engineer and Surveyor	do ...	Jan. 29, 1869..	do ...	5 00	do	.....	
Traey, Thos. H. ...	Public Buildings.....	Draughtsman	do ...	Jan. 25, 1869..	do ...	2 50	do	April 1, 1869...	In all 2 months and 5 days employed.
do ...	London Lun. Asylum	Clerk of Works ...	do ...	May 1, 1869 ...	do ...	3 00	do	.....	
∞Grant, Donald.....	Public Buildings.....	Jobbing carpenter.	do ...	March 22, 1869	Permanent..	2 00	do	.....	
Gemmell, W. P ...	Public Works	Draughtsman	do ...	April 27, 1869.	Temporary..	2 00	do	Oct. 23, 1869...	In all 81 days employed.
Robinson, A. G ...	Rosseau Lock	Clerk of works.....	do ...	June 22, 1869 .	do ...	3 00	do	.....	
Ross, James.....	Young's Pt. Lock	do	do ...	June 11, 1869 .	do ...	3 00	do	.....	
Price, James.....	Belleville Deaf and Dumb Institution..	do	do ...	July 1, 1869 ...	do ...	3 00	do	.....	
Molesworth, A. N.	Drainage Surveys ...	Draughtsman.....	do ...	Sept. 1, 1869...	do ...	1 50	do	.....	do 20 do
Holwell, W. J. S...	do ...	do	do ...	Oct. 1, 1869 ...	do ...	2 00	do	.....	do 36 do
Barrett, J. H	Public Buildings.....	do	do ...	Aug. 1, 1869...	do ...	2 00	do	.....	do 12 do
Pope, Wm.....	London Lun. Asylum	Foreman	do ...	Oct. 1, 1869 ...	do ...	2 50	do	....	

Certified to be a correct Abstract from the Books and Records on file.

WM. EDWARDS,
Secretary, Public Works.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS FOR ONTARIO,
TORONTO, November 17th, 1869.

APPOINTMENTS IN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

RETURN of names of all persons appointed to any office of honour or emolument in the Legislative Assembly, since 1st day of July, 1867.

Date of Appointment.	NAMES.	Nature of Appointment.	Temporary or otherwise.	Salary or Fee.	Statute or Order of Council, &c.
				$ cts.	
1867—Dec. 27....	Hon. J. Stevenson	Speaker	Temporary	1,000 00	The House.
do ...	Chas. T. Gillmor	Clerk of the House	Permanent	1,400 00	Order in Council.
do 16...	J. Notman	Assistant Clerk and Accountant	do	1,200 00	Mr. Speaker.
do 27...	J. J. Vance	Clerk of Private Bills	do	1,200 00	do
1868—Jan. 1.....	H. J. Hartney	Printing Clerk	do	800 00	do
do	A. H. Sydere	Clerk of Routine and Record	do	600 00	do
1867—Dec. 22 ...	W. C Keele	Law Clerk	Temporary	$5 per day.	Government.
1868—Feb. 14 ...	W. Coldwell	do	do	do	do
1867—Dec. 27 ...	F. G. Glackmeyer	Sergeant-at-Arms	Permanent	400 00	Order in Council.
1868—March 4...	A. G. Morrison	Junior Clerk	do	500 00	Mr. Speaker.
1867—Nov. 1 ...	Thomas Phillips	Housekeeper and Chief Messenger	do	500 00	do
1868—March 1...	D. Byrne	Messenger	do	365 00	do
1867—Dec. 22...	C. A. Macdonald	Fireman	do	365 00	do
do 23...	James Conway	do	Temporary	$1.25 per day.	do
1868—Jan. 8...	Denis Karman	do	do	do	do
do 1...	S. J. VanKoughnet	Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	Permanent	400 00	do
do ...	R. A. Kent	Extra Clerk	Temporary	$2 per day.	do
do ...	E. M. Macdonald	do	do	do	do
do ...	W. R. Chamberlain	do	do	do	do
do ...	A. Morrison	do	do	do	do
do ...	R. W. Robinson	do	do	do	do
do ...	R. Essen	do	do	do	do
do ...	G. Herring	do	do	do	do
do ...	J. B. Robinson	do	do	do	do
do ...	J. King	Speaker's Secretary	do	do	do
do ...	E. Shortiss	Messenger	do	$1.25 per day.	do
do ...	J. Verner	do	do	do	do
do ...	W. Johnson	do	do	do	do
do ...	P. Walsh	do	do	do	do
do ...	C. McLennan	do	do	do	do
do ...	W. R. Thompson	do	do	do	do
do ...	M. Purcell	do	do	do	do
do ...	A. McMullen	do	do	do	do
do ...	J. Bowman	do	do	do	do
do ...	J. McCulla	do	do	do	do
do ...	D. Byrnes	do	do	do	do

APPOINTMENTS IN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY—*Continued.*

Date of Appointment.	NAMES.	Nature of Appointment.	Temporary or otherwise.	Salary or Fee.	Statute or Order of Council, &c.
1868—Jan. 1.....	W. Todd	Messenger	Temporary	$1.25 per day.	Mr. Speaker.
do	R. Armour	do	do	do	do
do	H. Marshall.....	do	do	do	do
do	D. Karman	do	do	do	do
do	D. Ross	do	do	do	do
do	J. B. Fleming	Page.....	do	75 cts. per day.	do
do	J. A. Macdonald.....	do	do	do	do
do	R. Leitch	do	do	do	do
do	J. C. O'Reilly	do	do	do	do
do	J. Tipson	do	do	do	do
do	J. Macdonell	do	do	do	do
do	T. Cumins.....	do	do	do	do
do	R. M. Graham.....	Clerk, House Post Office	do	$2 per day.	do
do	J. Porter	do	do	do	do
do	J. P. Whitney.....	do	do	do	do
do	S. Burnham	do	do	do	do
do	J. Davidson	do	do	do	do
do	E. R. Macdonnell	do	do	do	do
do	W. Bristowe.....	do	do	$4 per day.	do
Nov. 3 ...	Miles O'Reilly	Law Clerk.....	do	1,000 00	Government.
March 22.	D. Bethune	Law Clerk and Librarian	Permanent	1,200 00	do
Aug. 1.....	A. Leith	Law Clerk	do	1,000 00	do
do	Alex. Gordon	Librarian	do	200 00	Mr. Speaker.
do	F. J. Joseph.....	Assistant Law Clerk	Temporary	$2 per day.	do

CHARLES T. GILLMOR,
Clerk, L.A.

LIST OF CORONERS AND NOTARIES PUBLIC.

The right of the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint Coroners is exercised by prerogative. See Statutes of Canada, 29 and 30 Vic., 49 and 51. They hold office during pleasure. The fees receivable by them are regulated by Tariff of Fees established by Superior Court Judges, under 8th Vic., cap. 38.

CORONERS.

NAME.	DATE.	COUNTY OR CITY.
Thomas Graham Philips	13th January, 1868	Peel.
John Grant	13th " "	Peel.
William Johnstone	13th " "	Peel.
John D'Evelyn	22nd " "	York.
Edward Playter	25th February "	York.
John W. Corson	29th " "	Peel.
Justus Samuel W. Williams	9th March, "	Halton.
John Wilton Kerr	11th " "	Huron.
Robert Tracy	9th " "	Huron.
George W. Ling	10th " "	Elgin.
Francis Rae	7th " "	Ontario.
Samuel Allison	20th " "	Peel.
Robert Renfrew Smith	10th " "	Middlesex.
Niven Agnew	10th " "	Middlesex.
Robert Henry Preston	10th " "	Leeds and Grenville.
Charles Wesley Lount	9th May, "	Muskoka District.
Robert William Hilliary	9th " "	York.
George Niemeier	9th " "	Grey.
William Caw	27th " "	Middlesex.
Thomas White	11th April, "	Hamilton (City of).
Charles McKenna	6th June, "	Simcoe.
Alexander Stewart	6th " "	Peel.
Joseph Johnson	30th March, "	Stormont,'Dundas and Glengarry.
Daniel Cline	19th December, "	Elgin.
Thomas Turnbull	6th June, "	Simcoe.
J. Knight Riddell	6th " "	Peel.
Neil Fleming	10th March, "	Bruce.
Irwin Bridgman	27th August, "	Wentworth.
Henry Maudsley	21st " "	Wellington.
John Manson	10th March, "	Elgin.
John P. Jackson	1st August, "	Perth.
William K. Kerr	31st October, "	Brant.
Thomas Webster	31st " "	Brant.
James Ferguson	23rd November, "	Prescott and Russell.
George Dickinson	5th March, "	Prescott and Russell.
James McB. Woods	5th December, "	Peel.
John O'Sullivan	28th November, "	Peterborough.
Joseph Mothersill	19th December, "	Middlesex.
James H. Stewart	12th September, "	Norfolk.
John F. Hicks	19th December, "	Kent.
Wm. C. Hagerman	9th January, 1869	Norfolk.
Robert J. Sloan	13th " "	Huron.
Robert Kincaid	16th " "	Peterboro'.
Oronhyateka	21st " "	Hastings.
F. R. Eccles	6th " "	Lambton.
James T. Mullin	28th March, 1868.	Peel.
Charles R. Stewart	20th February, 1869	Peterboro'.
J. C. J. P. Beaubien	22nd " "	Ottawa City.
William Richardson	1st April, "	Halton.
Thomas Hossack	3rd " "	Middlesex.
John Coventry	19th December, 1868.	Elgin.
John Barr	8th May, 1869	Grey.
William F. Roome	15th " "	Middlesex.
R. D. Swisher	9th June, "	Kent.
James Wallace	15th " "	Wellington.
William McGeachy	10th March, "	Elgin.
Robert A. Roe	5th " "	Prescott and Russell.
James McCullough	15th June, "	Wellington.
Samuel Campbell	9th March, "	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.
Charles Robinson	20th " "	Peel.
John Massie	7th " "	Northumberland and Durham.

CORONERS.—*Continued.*

NAME.	DATE.	COUNTY OR CITY.
Charles Douglas	24th October, 1869	Peel.
Wesley F. Orr	26th July, "	Wentworth.
James P. Foley	12th August, "	Ontario.
Joseph Dix Senior	25th " "	Frontenac.
Robert Douglas	20th September, "	Bruce.
John A. Stevenson	6th October, "	Peterboro'.
William Randall	1st " "	Frontenac.
A. H. Paget	1st " "	Wellington.

NAMES OF PARTIES WHO HAVE BEEN APPOINTED, WHOSE COMMISSIONS HAVE NOT ISSUED. *Fee not paid.*	DATE.	COUNTY OR CITY.
F. F. Chamberlain	7th March, 1868	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.
Amos E. Fifer	7th " "	Northumberland and Durham.
Donald McMillan	7th " "	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.
Frederick Henry Smith	28th " "	Lennox and Addington.
John Carney	28th " "	Algoma District.
Reginald Henwood	11th April, "	Brant.
James W. Digby	11th " "	Brant.
R. B. Price	18th " "	Lennox and Addington.
Sayars A. Hagar	25th " "	Welland.
Henry W. Dalton	6th June, "	Peel.
James Henry	6th " "	Peel.
Charles E. Bonnell	13th January, "	Victoria.
Daniel Beatty	6th June, "	Carleton.
Thomas Armstrong	20th " "	Ontario.
Andrew Thomas Dunn	20th August, "	Leeds and Grenville.
William Henry Miller	19th Sept., "	Norfolk.
Jonathan McCully	19th " "	Kent.
Samuel P. Ford	March, "	Peterboro' (left the County).
Andrew Moore	" "	Bruce.
Daniel Joseph King	10th November, 1869	Perth.
Abraham Sill	10th " "	Perth.
James Dellenbaugh	9th March, "	Perth.
Thomas Henry	14th January, "	Peel.
A. V. Beaton	2nd March, "	Simcoe.
Dr. Pinkerton	31st " "	Grey.
James Symes	2nd June, "	Simcoe.
Dr. Tennant	1st September, "	Huron.
P. A. McDougall	12th " "	Carleton.
James P. Lynn	30th October, "	Renfrew.
John Medill	2nd June, "	Simcoe.

The right of the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint Notaries Public is exercised by prerogative.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

They hold office during pleasure, and are paid by a scale of fees current in the profession of the law.

NAME.	Date of Appointment.
Richard H. R. Munro	3rd Dec., 1857.
Louis Bernard Doyle	23rd " "
James Harshaw Fraser	23rd " "
James K. Kerr	7th February, 1868.
Alexander J. Cadenhead	2nd January, "
James Edward Rose	2nd " "
John Burnham	6th " "
Francis Alexander Hall	22nd " "
James T. Macklem	22nd " "
Henry Preston	22nd " "
Charles Tail Scott	22nd " "
James Fleming	24th " "
Samuel McCammon	27th " "
Isaac H. Price	28th " "
Duncan Dougall	20th February, "
Edward Stonehouse	3rd " "
Solomon White	31st January, "
Robert Walker Smith	7th February, "
John Klien	10th " "
Benjamin F. Fitch	10th " "
John Butterfield	7th " "
Hubert L. Ebbels	6th March, "
Frederick D. Barick	10th " "
J. Fletcher Cross	30th " "
John V. Ham	11th April, "
David Hiram Preston	18th " "
Arthur S. Hardy	18th " "
George Tallion	9th May, "
Henry H. Loucks	9th " "
Francis Holmstead	9th " "
David A. Creasor	6th June, "
George Kennedy	6th " "
Thomas Smith Kennedy	6th " "
William R. Chamberlain	6th " "
William H. Lowe	6th " "
John Whitley	20th " "
Walter Hoyt Cutten	9th July, "
Daniel Freeman	21st August, "
James A. Roll	21st " "
William R. White	21st " "
Morgan Coldwell	31st " "
James D. Edgar	12th Sept., 1868.
Edward H. Tiffany	23rd " "
Ebenezer W. Scane	12th October, "
John Morrison Gibson	30th " "
John Hudie	2nd Nov., "
George Peter Land	9th " "
W. Barclay McMurrich	18th " "
John McLean	18th " "
Robert Graham	25th " "
Robert R. Waddell	25th " "
Frederick Biscoe	25th " "
Robert Hick	25th " "
D'Alton McArthy	26th " "
Robert Cassells	26th " "
W. W. Berford	3rd Dec., "
James Edwin O'Reilly	12th " "
Charles R. Horne	6th January, "
Jacob Paul Clark	18th January, 1869.
James Edward Robertson	8th February, "
Albert G. Brown	2nd March, "
William A. McLean	9th " "
Joseph Jamieson	19th December, "
Robert McGee	20th March, "
D. B. Chisholm	1st April, "
Thomas H. Nairn	26th May, "
William Albert Reeve	3rd June, "
Harold R. Parke	7th " "
Peter McCarthy	29th " "

NAMES OF PARTIES WHO HAVE BEEN APPOINTED, WHOSE COMMISSIONS HAVE NOT ISSUED. *Fee not paid.*	Date of Appointment.
Elijah Westman Secord	7th January, 1868.
Robert Colin Scatcherd	11th April, "
Joseph Patullo	23rd May, "

LIST OF ISSUERS OF TAVERN LICENSES.

Appointed by His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, under sec. 4, cap. 5, 31 Vic., and sec. 4, cap. 32, 32 Vic., Ontario Statutes.

No.	DIVISION.	NAME.	When Appointed.	How Paid.
1	Algoma	David Fim	1st March, 1868...	6% com. on all moneys received
2	Brant	John Cameron	do ...	do
3	Bruce	Wm. Gunn	do ...	do
4	Carleton and Ottawa	W. F. Powell	do ...	do
5	Durham, East	George C. Ward	do ...	do
6	Durham, West	Robert Armour	do ...	do
7	Dundas	J. P. Crysler	do ...	do
8	Essex	S. S. McDonell	do ...	do
9	Elgin	James Stanton	do ...	do
10	Frontenac and Kingston.	George A. Cummings	do ...	do
11	Grey	Peter Inglis	do ...	do
12	Grenville	W. J. Scott	1st March, 1869...	do
13	Hamilton	J. H. Greer	1st March, 1868...	do
14	Haldimand	J. R. Martin	do ...	do
15	Halton	W. L. P. Eager	do ...	do
16	Hastings	S. Bartlett	do ...	do
		A. Diamond	31st Oct., 1868 ...	
17	Huron	Daniel Lizars	1st March, 1868...	do
18	Kent	A. D. McLean	do ...	do
		W. Douglass	1st June, 1868 ...	
19	Lambton	J. P. Bucke	1st March, 1868...	do
20	Lanark, North	John Menzies	do ...	do
21	Lanark, South	Charles Rice	do ...	do
22	Leeds	Ormond Jones	do ...	do
23	Lennox and Addington...	J. B. McGuin	do ...	do
24	Lincoln	R. Macdonald	do ...	do
25	London	W. C. L. Gill	do ...	do
26	Middlesex	Charles Hutchison	do ...	do
27	Muskoka	C. W. Lount	do ...	do
28	Norfolk	C. C. Rapelie	do ...	do
29	Northumberland, East ...	G. M. Grover	do ...	do
30	Northumberland, West	Hon. G. S. Boulton	do ...	do
		W. Corrigal	20th Feb., 1869...	
31	Nipissing	E. H. Johnson	1st March, 1868...	do
32	Ontario	H. J. Macdonald	do ...	do
33	Oxford	James Kintrea	do ...	do
		James Ingersoll	18th June, 1869...	
34	Peel	R. Broddy	do ...	do
35	Perth	M. Hays	do ...	do
36	Peterboro'	Thos. Fortye	do ...	do
37	Prescott	E. P. Dartnell	do ...	do
38	Prince Edward	J. P. Roblin	do ...	do
39	Renfrew	A. Irving	do ...	do
40	Russell	James Keays	do ...	do
41	Simcoe	J. R. Cotter	do ...	do
42	Stormont and Cornwall...	R. McDonald	do ...	do
43	Victoria	W. Grace	do ...	do
44	Waterloo	J. Colquhoun	do ...	do
45	Welland	J. P. Willson	do ...	do
46	Wellington	P. Saunders	do ...	do
47	Wentworth	S. H. Ghent	do ...	do
48	Toronto and part of York	Ogle R. Gowan	20th Feb., 1869...	do
49	York, North	James J. Pearson	1st March, 1868...	do
50	Glengarry	A. McKenzie	1st March, 1869...	do
	J. M. Hamilton	Collector Algoma Taxes..	28th Nov., 1868...	Nothing has been allowed him as [yet.

GEO. MATHEWS,
Pro-Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
November 11th, 1869.

LIST OF APPOINTMENTS IN DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Department of Public Instruction for Upper Canada,
Education Office, Toronto, 15th November, 1869.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst. The following is a statement of persons appointed since 1st July, 1867:—

I. By authority of the Council of Public Instruction, under section 119, cap. 64, Consolidated Statutes of U. C.:—

Charles Archibald: Appointed 1st January, 1868, Second Assistant Teacher in the Boys' Model School. Salary, $600, *vice* James Hughes, promoted.

Samuel Clare: Appointed 8th July, 1867, Teacher of Writing and Book-keeping in the Normal and Model Schools. Salary, $700, *vice* H. G. Strachan, resigned.

Rev. J. G. D. Mackenzie: Appointed 1st July, 1868, Inspector of Grammar Schools. Salary, $2000, *vice* Rev. G. P. Young, resigned.

Miss Caroline E. McCausland: Appointed 1st March, 1868, Second Assistant Teacher in the Girls' Model School. Salary, $400, *vice* Miss C. J. Clark, promoted.

Miss Louisa H. Jones: Appointed 1st August, 1869, Second Assistant Teacher in the Girls' Model School. Salary, $400, *vice* Miss McCausland promoted on Miss Clark's resignation.

William Scott: Appointed 1st October, 1869, Second Assistant Teacher in the Boys' Model School. Salary, $600, *vice* Charles Archibald, resigned.

II. Interim Appointments made by authority of the Chief Superintendent of Education:—

George Barber: Appointed 1st March, 1868, Packer and Messenger in the Educational Depository. Salary, $300, *vice* C. Parsons, deceased.

William Hodgson: Appointed 15th March, 1868, Engineer, on the introduction of Steam Heating Apparatus. Salary, $360, *vice* William Anning.

John Moore: Appointed 1st April, 1868, Assistant Gardener. Salary, $300, and for scrubbing, $36, *vice* Thomas Grey.

Robert J. Bryce: Appointed 1st November, 1868, Junior Assistant in the Educational Depository. Salary, $120, *vice* Maulson, resigned.

F. B. Thomas: Appointed 1st January, 1869, Assistant Salesman in the Educational Depository. Salary, $150, *vice* H. M. Wilkinson, promoted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. George Hodgins,
Deputy Superintendent.

Thos. C. Patterson, Esq.,
Assistant-Secretary of the Province, Toronto.

(No. 32.)

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Ottawa Unity Protestant Benefit Society, for the year 1868.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.*]

(No. 33.)

COPY of the Petition or Application of William James Nichols for certain lands in or near the Muskoka District, together with all Orders in Council, and correspondence had with him touching the same.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.*]

(No. 34.)

RETURN shewing the Receipts and Expenditure during the last two years, of the Canadian Institute of Toronto, the number of meetings held during the past twelve months, the number of lectures delivered, and subjects upon which they were delivered; the present membership of the Institute, and the increase or decrease during the last five years; Also, a copy of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Institute.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.*]

(No. 35.)

COPIES of all correspondence between the Office of the Chief Superintendent of Education and the Government (not already brought down) touching the financial administration of the Education Office; and the expenditure or application of the grants made for Education.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.*]

(No. 36.)

STATEMENT of the present position of the Suitors' Fee Fund Account of the Court of Chancery, referred and established under Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, chap. 12, sec. 72, specifying receipts on account of said Fund and giving a detailed statement, with dates of the disbursements thereof, stating to whom paid, upon whose cheques, and for what service.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Printing, the above Return is not Printed.*]

(No. 37.)

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Gore District Mutual Fire Insurance Company for the year 1869.

[*In accordance with the recommendatian of the Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.*]

RETURN

To an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House, a Statement of the various Expenditures made, and of the various Expenditures contracted for in respect of the land and works in connection with the London Lunatic Asylum, and the Belleville Deaf and Dumb Asylum, respectively.

By Command,

M. C. CAMERON,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 25th November, 1869.

STATEMENT of the various Expenditures made in respect of the Land and Contracts for works in connection with the London Lunatic Asylum.

1869.		$ cts.
April 27	To purchase site, being Lot 8 in the 1st Concession, Township of London, 200 acres	11,500 00
October 25	To purchase additional 100 acres, being E. ½ of 9 in the 1st Concession, Township of London, adjoining previous Lot	9,000 00
May 29	To paid J. M. Cousins, for works for water supply and drainage	2,345 67
July 15	" Messrs. Hoyt & Strickland, on contract for main building, as per cer., No. 1.	3,740 00
August 16	" do do do do 2.	8,500 00
September 11	" do do do do 3.	5,610 00
October 6	" do do do do 4.	11,900 00
November 5	" do do do do 5.	5,950 00
July 23	" Talbot & Cousins, on contract for making road	685 00
October 6	" Michael Shea, for gravelling road	72 00
November 5	" Hugh Melville, on contract for out-buildings, &c., as per cert., 1	3,400 00
" "	" John Christie, on contract for avenues, &c	2,040 00
March 31	" D. & J. McDonald, for patterns for contractors, (carpenter work)	57 05
November 5	" Thomas Tracey, salary for six months, as clerk of works, $3 per day, paid monthly	471 00
" "	" William Pope, one month's salary as foreman of works	65 00
	Total	65,335 72

STATEMENT of various Expenditures contracted for in respect of the Land and Works in connection with the London Lunatic Asylum.

Date of Contract. 1869.	Name of Contractors.	WORKS.	Amount of Contracts.
			$ cts.
May 22	Hoyt & Strickland	Main Building	119,565 25
July 1	Talbot & Cousins	Roads and bridge	685 00
September 9	Hugh Melville	Kitchen, laundry, workshops, bakery, store, barns, stables, cow-house, ash-pits, and mortuary	34,000 00
" 14	John Christie	Avenue, roads, airing-yard walls, main drains, &c	19,000 00
" "	do	Medical Superintendent's residence, and two entrance lodges	9,844 00
" 18	William J. Lucas	Coal and wood sheds, and fences	13,860 00
" 9	London Gas Company	Pipes, &c. for gas supply	4,400 00
			201,354 25

STATEMENT of the various Expenditures made in respect of the Land and Contracts for works in connection with the Belleville Deaf and Dumb Institution.

1868.		$ cts.
December 10	To paid James Smith, premium for design, 1st prize	200 00
" 8	" W. Storm, do do 2nd do	150 00
" 8	" E. A. Mara, do do 3rd do	100 00
April 20	" James Smith, for plans (on account)	500 00
May 17	" do do (balance)	500 00
" 28	" W. H. Ponton, for land for site, 86 acres, being parts of Lots 36 and 37 in 1st and broken front Concession of Sidney	4,900 00
July 15	" C. W. & T. L. Kemster, on contract for main building as per cert., 1	3,400 00
August 16	" do do do do 2	6,375 00
September 10	" do do do do 3	3,825 00
October 6	" do do do do 4	6,800 00
November 5	" do do do do 5	8,500 00
July 15	" James Price, salary as clerk of works for July, $3 per day	81 00
September 10	" do do do August do	78 00
October 1	" do do do September do	78 00
November 5	" do do do October do	78 00
		35,565 00

STATEMENT of the various Expenditures contracted for in respect of the Land and Works in connection with the Belleville Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

Date of Contract. 1869.	Name of Contractor.	WORK.	Amount of Contract.
			$ cts.
May 22	C. W. & T. L. Kemster	Main Building	47,558 00
September 10	do	Barn, stables, woodshed, entrance lodge, main and branch drains, fences, avenues and roads	17,979 00
" "	do	Engine house and pumping engine	1,400 00
			66,937 00

(No. 39.)

PLANS, estimates, advertisements, tenders and contracts for the land and works, and any reports of the Architects or Departmental Officers in connection with the London Lunatic Asylum, and the Belleville Deaf and Dumb Asylum respectively.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.*]

(No. 40.)

ANNUAL REPORT of the Senate of the University of Toronto, for the year 1868.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.*]

RETURN

To an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House, a Return shewing the annual average attendance of pupils in each of the Grammar Schools of Ontario, (formerly Upper Canada) during the first three years of the existence of such Schools.

Also, a Return shewing the average annual attendance of pupils in each Grammar School in Ontario, during the years 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

By Command,

M. C. CAMERON,
Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, 29th November, 1869.

(Copy.) Department of Public Instruction for Ontario.

Education Office, Toronto, 29th November, 1869.

Sir,—I have the honour to state, in reply to your letter of the 25th instant, that 7252 the address of the Legislative Assembly requested two Returns, but it has been thought convenient to the House to present the information desired, so far as it could be procured, in one statement.

With respect to the attendance of pupils during the first three years of each School's existence, I have to remark that as the Grammar Schools were not in any way under the control of this Department prior to 1854, there are no returns before that year from which such a statement could be compiled. *The number of pupils* in attendance at the Schools established before, or during 1854, has accordingly been given for 1854, 1855, and 1856, being the first three years in which they reported to this Office. The *average attendance* of those years, is, however, too imperfectly reported to be of value, as the law did not require it as a basis for the distribution of the grant till the Act of 1865.

The number in attendance at Schools established after 1854 is given for the first three years of their establishment, and both the number of pupils and the average attendance are given from 1865 to June 1869 inclusive.

It will be observed that the average of the first half of 1869 is much higher than that of 1868, the attendance of girls being included in the reports of 1869.

With respect to the large difference in many cases between the *number of pupils* and the *average*, it is to be observed that some pupils only attended a few days or weeks, and some are reported who were not strictly Grammar School pupils; but in the columns for average attendance, only pupils duly admitted by the Inspector of Grammar Schools are reckoned.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Thomas C. Patteson, Esq., (Signed) E. Ryerson.
Assistant Secretary of the Province, Toronto.

STATEMENT of the number of Pupils at the respective Grammar Schools now in existence in this Province, for 1854, 1855 and 1856; if established before 1854, the number of Pupils for the first three years of the Schools established after 1854, and before 1865; also the number of Pupils with their average annual attendance in 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, and the first half of 1869.

No.	Schools in Operation in 1869.	Number of Pupils in 1854, 1855, '56.			Number of Pupils in the first three years of certain Schools.				Numbers of Pupils and Average Attendance, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868 and half 1869.									
					Years.	Pupils.			1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		Half 1869.	
									Pupils.	Average.	Pupils.	Average.	Pupils.	Average.	Pupils.	Average.	Pupils.	Average.
1	Alexandria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	8	20	10	36	12	24	9	20	12
2	Arnprior	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	13	15	12	33	14	40	14	30	20
3	Barrie	42	18	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	15	63	30	67	30	44	24	31	22
4	Beamsville	121	45	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	19	34	15	32	18	32	9	28	13
5	Belleville	130	142	173	.....	.....	.....	.....	174	37	125	50	130	49	126	30	54	35
6	Berlin	.....	.....	.....	1855, 1856, 1857	24	14	35	35	15	38	16	39	18	36	13	35	13
7	Bowmanville	178	54	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	40	90	41	89	44	89	34	90	68
8	Bradford	.....	.....	.....	1859, 1860, 1861	.....	52	57	29	15	31	12	52	20	44	14	28	16
9	Brampton	.....	.....	.....	1855, 1856, 1857	31	48	56	37	21	56	31	64	35	66	20	32	21
10	Brantford	45	42	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	32	45	25	88	38	48	23	56	37
11	Brighton	56	49	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	12	temporarily		closed.		.....	.....	53	22
12	Brockville	46	53	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	8	37	12	63	31	39	23	26	19
13	Caledonia	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	16	49	23	54	20	33	16	49	28
14	Carleton Place	104	95	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	14	51	19	42	16	42	12	42	16
15	Cayuga	.....	.....	.....	1862, 1863, 1864	50	57	70	63	19	29	11	25	9	19	12	49	20
16	Chatham	51	60	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	13	60	20	82	32	76	27	61	33
17	Clinton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	10	33	14	57	16	39	23
18	Cobourg	30	47	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	33	40	19	86	48	160	64	97	72
19	Colborne	29	34	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	25	63	31	75	35	71	18	52	30
20	Collingwood	.....	.....	.....	1859, 1860, 1861	32	29	.....	29	11	27	14	23	11	30	18	33	20
21	Cornwall	45	29	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	26	40	16	30	25	44	19	26	24
22	Drummondville	.....	.....	.....	1857, 1858, 1859	29	35	35	47	10	33	17	32	16	38	15	31	23
23	Dundas	.....	.....	.....	1855, 1856, 1857	35	65	51	43	20	33	20	73	36	110	41	84	60
24	Elora	25	48	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	11	29	14	31	14	45	9	36	19
25	Farmersville	.....	.....	.....	1860, 1861, 1862	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	47	17	71	18	75	9	50	21
26	Fergus	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	11	31	22	33	19	20	11	30	18
27	Fonthill	.....	.....	.....	1864, 1865, 1866	34	71	58	71	23	58	26	89	37	86	34	64	43
28	Galt	46	91	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	64	104	59	134	70	149	82	105	86
29	Gananoque	20	24	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	14	55	30	60	36	60	19	39	20
30	Goderich	82	90	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	53	22	64	29	49	28	58	21	45	26

31	Grimsby				1857, 1858, 1859	18	29	44	47	18	48	23	49	29	55	19	48	36
32	Guelph	32	48	34					64	25	72	33	80	38	86	30		49
33	Hamilton	49	56	53					103	50	76	36	106	54	143	65	148	113
34	Ingersoll	43	18	22					88	25	65	31	69	21	60	18	35	23
35	Iroquois	39	94	93					75	26	88	35	55	26	82	16	44	28
36	Kemptville	64	39	65					59	4	41	13	48	26	52	15	39	21
37	Kincardine				1860, 1861, 1862	27	29	30	52	9	50	16	44	14	55	14	45	12
38	Kingston	46	65	50					99	56	83	49	88	60	89	56	81	65
39	Lindsay				1857, 1858, 1859				54	11	26	12	60	28	41	17	42	37
40	London	87	87	75					83	21	81	38	75	43	74	41	59	40
41	L'Orignal	39	37	30					37	8	43	8	41	16	29	11	34	22
42	Manilla								60	31	51	26	42	24	43	16	26	14
43	Markham				1858, 1859, 1860				55	26	51	26	56	22	43	20	50	37
44	Metcalfe				1863, 1864, 1865				29	9	26	16	34	14	38	10	45	18
45	Milton				1857, 1858, 1859				41	20	35	14	29	8	38	9	27	19
46	Morrisburgh								18		48	20	47	26	47	16	28	23
47	Mount Pleasant				1860, 1861, 1862				58	10	50	18	53	23	32	8	19	13
48	Napanee	80	88	89					75	27	84	33	47	35	40	21	93	55
49	Newburgh	337	121	126					105	34	68	38	62	41	72	29	79	55
50	Newcastle				1859, 1860, 1861				67	23	50	16	54	26	53	14	49	33
51	Newmarket	29	68	83					44	10	31	11	21	10	30	13	42	29
52	Niagara	21	19	26					22	13	22	9	20	13	30	12	15	13
53	Oakwood				1859, 1860, 1861				44	10	36	12	39	15	35	10	22	14
54	Omemee				1860, 1861, 1862	22	43	37	51	19	54	21	71	26	82	27	64	24
55	Orangeville								58	19	45	13	22	16	43	13	26	18
56	Osborne								21	6	32	13	25	12	34	7	28	9
57	Oshawa				1857, 1858, 1859	17	30	35	97	34	107	55	94	52	83	27	87	68
58	Ottawa	79	94	64					69	32	69	35	91	52	100	59	84	69
59	Owensound				1857, 1858, 1859	16	73	70	82	14	47	27	47	26	47	17	49	37
60	Pakenham				1864, 1865, 1866	31	31	38	31	11	38	16	42	17	49	13	18	12
61	Paris	26	29	51					45	22	54	26	67	28	32	15	49	36
62	Pembroke				1863, 1864, 1865	22	38	43	43	11	43	19	46	24	50	13	32	18
63	Perth	31	47	60					85	53	98	36	91	61	144	26	90	61
64	Peterborough	311	106	87					50	25	34	21	68	38	80	56	145	78
65	Picton	25	20	89					39	17	45	18	64	29	38	19	47	39
66	Port Hope	30	39	59					122	23	76	28	48	31	77	24	41	28
67	Port Dover				1857, 1858, 1859	65	44	45	49	16	37	19	44	20	47	12	29	20
68	Port Perry														30	16	56	28
69	Port Rowan				1862, 1863, 1864	23	50	27	66	8	23	13	46	21	58	10	36	24
70	Prescott	30	75	76					47		14	20	60	23	61	13	45	24
71	Renfrew	60			1859, 1860, 1861	40	30	13	35	9	50	15	49	19	47	15	23	14
72	Richmond	69	62	38					18	7	25	11	19	16	20	13	17	10
73	Richmond Hill	60	72	94					43	16	40	11	46	21	39	14	31	18
74	Sarnia	37	70	70					43	11	30	15	21	11	28	11	14	9
75	Scotland				1857, 1858, 1859	20	46		40	20	45	11	47	16	77	15	57	25
76	Simcoe	75	64	34					45	33	65	24	60	31	50	28	50	31
77	Smith's Falls	130	50	37					61	14	49	16	50	19	46	16	37	18
78	Smithville								47	10	39	11	35	18	45	14	40	23
79	Stirling	17	26						25	7	28	16	44	21	25	11	27	19
80	Stratford	30	56	68					64	23	45	18	57	23	46	26	46	32
81	Strathroy				1860, 1861, 1862	25	25	34	64	15	61	15	43	13	48	12	55	26

STATEMENT of the number of Pupils at the respective Grammar Schools, &c.—*Continued.*

No.	Schools in Operation in 1869.	Number of Pupils in 1854, 1855, '56.			Number of Pupils in the first three years of certain Schools.				NUMBER OF PUPILS AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868 AND HALF 1869.							
					Years.	Pupils.			1865.		1866.		1867.		1868.		Half 1869.	
									Pupils.	Average.	Pupils.	Average.	Pupils.	Average.	Pupils.	Average.	Pupils.	Average.
82	Streetsville	20	33	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	11	35	11	65	21	59	21	47	23
83	St. Catharines	44	85	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	27	55	29	53	33	65	37	.....	37
84	St. Mary's	.....	.....	.....	1861, 1862, 1863	50	64	64	50	24	50	23	58	32	51	31	84	38
85	St. Thomas	49	60	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	22	52	25	56	33	49	14	18	14
86	Thorold	.....	.....	.....	1859, 1860, 1861	28	30	.....	.....	.....	53	16	71	22	40	13	46	29
87	Toronto	203	203	149	.....	.....	.....	.....	173	83	140	58	122	66	114	67	90	66
88	Trenton	81	102	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	7	42	19	21	13	31	20
89	Uxbridge	12	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	18	52	19	62	31	69	26	57	36
90	Vankleekhill	72	70	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	10	52	11	53	22	46	12	41	24
91	Vienna	14	22	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	21	54	21	41	19	35	14	35	15
92	Wardsville	.....	.....	.....	1860, 1861, 1862	16	27	44	43	10	46	15	35	19	38	11	46	32
93	Waterdown	.....	.....	.....	1857, 1858, 1859	19	25	30	80	11	25	10	49	22	58	14	29	16
94	Welland	.....	.....	.....	1857, 1858, 1859	18	47	26	43	13	48	9	92	24	100	17	68	21
95	Weston	.....	.....	.....	1857, 1858, 1859	22	48	74	38	14	50	23	57	30	54	23	42	29
96	Whitby	56	87	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	23	124	61	134	83	87	45	107	94
97	Williamstown	40	58	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	16	60	34	46	28	42	17	38	23
98	Windsor	.....	.....	.....	1858, 1859. 1860	.....	37	25	61	23	43	21	55	39	30	17	44	28
99	Woodstock	56	43	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	21	49	20	71	44	64	39	40	32
					Total average attendance*					1856		2140		2676		2109		3039

* Note.—The totals here given for 1866, 1867 and 1868, differ from those in the Chief Superintendent's Annual Report for those years, in three respects :—1. In the Chief Superintendent's Report, the average of boys only was given (that being the rule in those years), while in the above Return, girls are included for 1866 and 1867 and 1869, but they are not recorded in 1868, for which year their attendance is not completely reported. 2. The Chief Superintendent's Reports, 1865 and 1868 include Schools which are not in existence in 1869, and are consequently omitted from this Return. 3. In the Chief Superintendent's Reports, fractions are entered, while in computing the averages in this Return, *one half* is reckoned as *one*.

(No. 42.)

RETURN of the number of persons located on Free Grants from the 1st January last to the 1st November, 1869, with the number of acres and names of Townships; Also, the number of acres sold to localities under the Homestead Act, during the same time.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.*]

ESTIMATES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE

FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER,

1870.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY HUNTER ROSE & CO. 86 KING STREET WEST.
1869.

SUMMARY

Of the estimated Expenditures of the Province of Ontario, for the Financial year ending 31st December, 1870.

No.	SERVICES.	Page.	To be Voted.
			$ cts.
I.	Civil Government	3	120,970 00
II.	Legislation	6	75,615 00
III.	Colonization Roads	7	50,000 00
IV.	Administration of Justice	7	194,059 00
V.	Public Works. Capital Account	9	698,521 81
VI.	Do. Miscellaneous	11	5,000 00
VII.	Asylum Maintainance	11	163,298 00
VIII.	Reformatory	14	22,478 00
IX.	Agriculture and Arts	15	69,450 00
X.	Immigration	16	24,700 00
XI.	Hospitals and Charities	16	42,510 00
XII.	Literary and Scientific Institutions	17	1,350 00
XIII.	Education	17	337,475 43
XIV.	Unforeseen and Unprovided	19	20,000 00
XV.	Miscellaneous	20	43,633 02
XVI.	Municipalities Fund	20	78,972 84
XVII.	Charges on Revenue	20	118,150 00
	Total		$2,066,233 10

ESTIMATES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1870.

I.--CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

To be voted per Statement (A).....$120,970 00

No. of Vote.	A	Details.	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
	The Salaries and Contingencies of the several Departments at Toronto :—		$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Government House, Toronto	(*a*)	2,415 00	2,500 00
2	Lieutenant-Governor's Office	(*b*)	2,760 00	1,410 00
3	Executive Council Office	(*c*)	2,030 00	1,795 00
4	Attorney General's Office	(*d*)	8,165 00	6,955 00
5	Treasury Department	(*e*)	11,140 00	10,240 00
6	Secretary and Registrar's Office	(*f*)	11,770 00	10,723 00
7	Department of Agriculture and Public Works	(*g*)	13,540 00	9,698 00
8	Crown Lands Department	(*h*)	40,245 00	50,070 00
9	Miscellaneous	(*i*)	28,965 00	33,560 00
			120,970 00	126,891 00

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1870.	Voted in 1869.
CIVIL GOVERNMENT.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Details compared with 1869.		
(*a*) GOVERNMENT HOUSE, TORONTO.		
Rent, 3 months	300 00	
Water, including hydrants on grounds	250 00	
Gas	400 00	
Fuel	350 00	
Gardener	400 00	
Caretaker	365 00	
Incidentals	350 00	
	2, 15 00	2,500 00
(*b*) LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.		
Private Secretary, salary	800 00	800 00
Chief Clerk, do	1,200 00	.....
Messenger, do	400 00	400 00
Contingencies	300 00	210 00
	2,700	1 41

I.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1870.	Voted in 1869.
Details compared with 1869.	$ cts.	$ cts.
(c) Executive Council Office.		
Clerk, salary	400 00	400 00
Caretaker, salary	365 00	365 00
Messenger, part salary	250 00	250 00
Rent, $200; fuel, $100; gas, $50; water, $15; incidentals, including repairs, $50.	415 00	
Contingencies	600 00	780 00
	2,030 00	1,795 00
(d) Attorney-General's Office.		
Attorney-General (as Premier), salary	4,000 00	4,000 00
Chief Clerk, do	1,200 00	1,200 00
Second do do	700 00	700 00
Messenger part do	250 00	250 00
Towards establishing a Law Library	1,000 00	
Rent, $200; fuel, $100; gas, $50; water, $15; incidentals, including repairs, $50.	415 00	
Contingencies	600 00	805 00
	8,165 00	6955 00
(e) Treasury Department.		
Treasurer, salary	3,200 00	3,200 00
Chief Clerk Audit Branch, salary	1,200 00	1,200 00
Accountant do	1,200 00	1,200 00
Book-keeper, Audit Branch do	900 00	650 00
Law Stamp and Junior Audit Clerk, Salary	700 00	550 00
Recording and Correspondence Clerk do	500 00	
Messenger do	365 00	365 00
One-third of the carpenter's work, tinsmithing, plumbing, gas-fitting, painting, glazing, bricklayer's and plasterer's work, fuel, water, cleaning, incidentals, and salaries of housekeeper ($400), and fireman ($365) for east wing	1,075 00	
Contingencies	2,000 00	3,075 00
	11,140 00	10,240 00
(f) Secretary's and Registrar's Office.		
Secretary and Registrar, Salary	3,200 00	3,200 00
Assistant Secretary and Deputy Registrar, Salary	2,000 00	1,600 00
First Clerk, Salary	900 00	800 00
Clerk, do	900 00	730 00
Do do	730 00	730 00
Do do	500 00	365 00
Do do	400 00	365 00
Messenger, do	365 00	365 00
One third of the Carpenter's Work, Tinsmithing, Plumbing, Gasfitting, Painting, Glazing, Bricklayer's and Plasterer's Work, Fuel, Water, Cleaning incidentals, and Salaries of House Keeper, ($400), and Fireman, ($365) for east wing	1,075 00	
Contingencies	1,700 00	2,568 00
	11,770 00	10,723 00
(g) Department of Agriculture and Public Works.		
Commissioner, Salary	3,200 00	3,200 00
Architect and Engineer, Salary, $2,200 ($400 to be paid out of P. L. A. Estimate).	1,800 00	1,600 00
Assistant Engineer, Salary	1,600 00	
Secretary of Public Works, Salary	1,200 00	1,000 00
Secretary of Agriculture and Arts, Salary	800 00	800 00
Accountant do	1,000 00	800 00
Messenger do	365 00	365 00
Carried forward	9,965 00	7,765 00

I.—CIVIL GOVERNMENT.—*Concluded.*

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	9,965 00	7,765 00
Details compared with 1869.		
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.—*Continued.*		
One-third of the carpenter's work, tinsmithing, plumbing, gas-fitting, painting and glazing, bricklayer's and plasterer's work, fuel, water, cleaning, incidentals and Salaries of House-keeper ($400) and Fireman ($365) for east wing	1,075 00	
Contingencies	2,500 00	1,933 00
(h) CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.	13,540 00	9,698 00
Commissioner, Salary	3,200 00	3,200 00
Assistant Commissioner, Salary	2,600 00	2,600 00
Clerk do $1,400 00		
Free Grants and Sales Branch:—		
Chief Clerk, Salary 1,800 00		
Clerk do 1,500 00		
Do do 1,200 00		
Do do 1,100 00		
Do do 500 00		
	7,500 00	10,260 00
Surveys, Patent and Roads Branch:—		
Chief Clerk, Salary $1,800 00		
Clerk do 1,280 00		
Do do 800 00		
Do do 1,400 00		
Do do 900 00		
Do do 730 00		
	6,910 00	9,240 00
Woods and Forests Branch:		
Chief Clerk, Salary $1,600 00		
Clerk do 1,240 00		
Clerk do 500 00		
Do do 365 00		
	3,705 00	3,200 00
Accounts Branch—		
Accountant, Salary $1,800 00		
Clerk and Book-keeper, Salary 900 00		
Two Clerks, at $800 each do 1,600 00		
	4,300 00	7,220 00
Registrar	1,400 00	1,400 00
Caretaker	500 00	500 00
Messenger	450 00	450 00
Contingencies	8,000 00	12,000 00
Repairs to Building, viz., carpenter's work, $200; tinsmithing and hardware, $60; plumbing and gas-fitting, $100; painting and glazing, $60; bricklayers and plasterers' work, $60; fuel, $1,000: water, $100; incidentals, $100	1,680 00	
	40,245 00	50,070 00

NOTE.—The Woods and Forests Branch now discharges the duties of the Toronto Agency, the cost of which in last year's Estimates was stated at about $3,000.

(i) MISCELLANEOUS.

To cover gratuities to public officers whose services may be dispensed with	7,000 00	20,000 00
Inspector of Prisons, Salary	2,000 00	2,000 00
Do travelling expenses and contingencies	650 00	500 00
Do for Salary of Copying Clerk	400 00	
Auditor, Salary	2,000 00	
Do Contingencies	50 00	
Inspector of Registry Offices, Salary	2,000 00	2,000 00
Queen's Printer, Salary	800 00	
Do Contingencies	75 00	
Cost of *Official Gazette*	3,990 00	3,000 00
Expenses of Arbitration	10,000 00	1,000 00
In aid of the destitute Colonists of the Red River Settlement		5,000 00
	28,965 00	33,500 00

NOTE.—The whole of the "Miscellaneous" charges, those for "Government House" and the "Rents and Repairs" of buildings, were under other headings in the Estimates for 1869.

II—LEGISLATION.

To be voted, per Statement (A) .....$75,615 00.

No. of Vote.	A	Details.	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Legislation	*(a)*	75,615 00	57,825 00

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
(a) LEGISLATION.		
Details compared with 1869.		
Mr. Speaker's Salary	1,000 00	1,000 00
Clerk of the House, Salary.....	1,400 00	1,400 00
Assistant-Clerk and Accountant, Salary.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
Clerk of Private Bills, do	1,200 00	1,200 00
Law Clerk, do	1,000 00	1,000 00
Do arrears for 1868 do	.....	1,000 00
Office Clerk, do	800 00	800 00
Clerk of Routine and Records, do	600 00	600 00
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, do	400 00	400 00
Sergeant-at-Arms, do	400 00	400 00
Junior Clerk, do	500 00	500 00
Housekeeper and Chief Messenger, do	500 00	500 00
Three Messengers at $1 per diem each.....	1,095 00	1,095 00
Fireman	365 00	365 00
Night Watchman	365 00	365 00
	10,825 00	11,825 00
Sessional Writers, Messengers and Pages	2,000 00	2,000 00
Postages, and cost of House Post Office.....	2,500 00	1,500 00
Stationery, including Printing Paper, Printing and Binding.....	10,000 00	5,000 00
Printing, Binding and Distributing the Statutes.....	2,800 00	3,300 00
Expenses of Elections	1,000 00	1,000 00
Increase of Library	1,000 00	1,000 00
Indemnity to Members, including mileage	38,900 00	30,000 00
Contingencies.....	2,000 00	2,000 00
Repairs to Parliament Buildings.—Carpenter's work, $400; Tinsmithing and Hardware, $80; Smith's Work, including Vault in Clerk's Office, $200; Plumbing and Gas Fitting, $100; Reflector and Ventilator in Post Office and Wardrobe Room, $400; Painting and Glazing, $80; Bricklayers and Plasterers Work, $80; Fuel, $1,100; Gas and other lighting, $1,500; Water, $350; Levelling Grounds, $200; Incidentals, $100.....	4,590 00	
	75,615 00	57,825 00

NOTE.—The repairs were last year charged to Public Works and Buildings.

III.—COLONIZATION ROADS.

To be voted per Statement (A)..... .. ..$50,000 00

No. of Vote.	——	Details.	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
1	For construction and repairs		50,000 00	50,000 00

IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

To be voted, per Statement (A).....$194,059 00

No. of Vote.	(A)	Details.	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Court of Chancery.....	*(a)*	15,759 00	15,937 00
2	Court of Queen's Bench	*(b)*	6,950 00	7,410 00
3	Court of Common Pleas.	*(c)*	4,650 00	4,700 00
4	Criminal Justice	*(d)*	122,000 00	129,000 00
5	Miscellaneous do	*(e)*	44,700 00	41,937 87
			194,059 00	198,984 87

SERVICE.	To be Voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
Details compared with 1869.	$ cts.	$ cts.
(a) Court of Chancery.		
Master's Salary.....	2,240 00	2,240 00
Do arrears of Salary.....	.....	760 00
Taxing Officer, "	1,600 00	1,600 00
Senior Clerk Master's Office, Salary.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Junior do do do do	900 00	800 00
Registrar.....	1,840 00	1,840 00
Clerk Registrar's Office, Salary.....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Do do do do	1,000 00	1,000 00
Do do do do	1,000 00	1,000 00
Entering Clerk do do	600 00	600 00
Do do do	500 00	500 00
Surrogate Court Clerk, do	1,600 00	1,600 00
Usher and House Keeper.....	450 00	450 00
Messenger.	365 00	365 00
Contingencies (and extra Clerk hire).....	1,664 00	1,182 00
	15,759 00	15,937 00
(b) Court of Queen's Bench.		
Clerk, Salary	1,840 00	1,840 00
Senior Clerk, Salary.....	1,200 00	1,200 00
Junior do do	1,000 00	1,000 00
Carried forward.....	4,040 00	4,040 00

Administration of Justice.—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	4,040 00	4,040 00
Details compared with 1869.		
(b) Court of Queen's Bench.—*Continued.*		
Clerk of Process, Salary	1,400 00	1,400 00
Assistant in Process Office, Salary		400 00
House Keeper and Messenger, do	500 00	500 00
Usher and Crier do	160 00	160 00
Assistant Messenger do	160 00	160 00
Contingencies	690 00	750 00
	6,950 00	7,410 00
(c) Court of Common Pleas.		
Clerk, Salary	1,840 00	1,840 00
Senior Clerk, Salary	1,200 00	1,200 00
Junior do do	1,000 00	1,000 00
Usher and Crier, Salary	160 00	160 00
Contingencies	450 00	500 00
	4,650 00	4,700 00
(d) Criminal Justice.		
Crown Counsel Prosecutions	10,000 00	10,000 00
Administration of Criminal Justice	110,000 00	117,000 00
Special Services	2,000 00	2,000 00
	122,000 00	129,000 00
(e) Miscellaneous Justice.		
Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Pleas, Salaries	12,100 00	12,100 00
To meet the Expenditure on account of the Administration of Justice in the Districts of Algoma, Nipissing and Muskoka, and other services	17,900 00	17,900 00
Repairs to Osgoode Hall	500 00	500 00
Seals and other Contingencies	200 00	200 00
To the Chief Justice and each of the other Judges of the Court of Error and Appeal for services therein, and as Heir and Devisee Commissioners—ten at $1,000 each	10,000 00	10,000 00
For certain special services	.....	1,237 87
ToRecorders for the loss of their offices, $1,000 each	4,000 00	
	44,700 00	41,937 87

V.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

To be voted, per Statement (A).....$698,521 81.

No. of Vote.	(A)	Details.	To be Voted for 1870.	Total.
	CAPITAL ACCOUNT.			
1	London Lunatic Asylum	(a)	190,205 92	
2	Toronto do	(b)	26,132 94	
3	Deaf and Dumb Institution	(c)	40,719 98	
4	Asylum for the Blind	(d)	75,000 00	
5	Government House	(e)	33,001 83	
6	Reformatory, Penetanguishene	(f)	8,000 00	
7	Court House and Gaol, Sault Ste. Marie	(g)	2,500 00	
8	Lock on Rosseau River, Muskoka	(h)	28,046 14	
9	Lock at Young's Point	(i)	19,244 55	
10	Lock between Balsam and Cameron Lakes	(j)	19,670 45	
11	Improvement of Navigation, Scugog River	(k)	21,000 00	
12	Cut between Lakes Joseph and Rosseau	(l)	10,000 00	
13	New Road between Washago and Gravenhurst	(m)	25,000 00	
14	Surveys and Drainage of Swamp Lands	(n)	200,000 00	
				698,521 81

SERVICE.	To be Voted for 1870.	Total.
DETAILS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
(a) Lunatic Asylum, London.		
Re-vote, unexpended balance of 1869	25,205 92	
New appropriation for building	150,000 00	
Furniture	15,000 00	
		190,205 92
(b) Lunatic Asylum, Toronto.		
Re-vote, unexpended balance, building	12,147 94	
do Furniture	8,985 00	
New appropriations—Walls across corridors in main building	2,000 00	
Wood and coal sheds	2,000 00	
Tramway and waggon from wood and coal sheds to building	500 00	
Fitting up present wood sheds as amusement halls, and removing old coal sheds.	500 00	
		26,132 94
(c) Deaf and Dumb Institution, Belleville.		
Revote, unexpended balance, building	34,219 98	
New appropriation, furniture	6,500 00	
		40,719 98
(d) Asylum for the Blind.		
To cover cost of construction and purchase of the necessary land		75,000 00
(e) Government House, Toronto.		
Revote, unexpended balance		33,001 83
Carried forward		365,060 67

V.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	To be Voted for 1870.	Total.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		365,060 67
(f) Reformatory, Penetanguishene.		
Re-vote, workshops and water supply	5,000 00	
New appropriation, dormitories	3,000 00	
		8,000 00
(g) Court House and Gaol, Sault Ste. Marie.		
Drains, alteration of iron doors, furniture, &c		2,500 00
(h) Lock on Rosseau River, Muskoka.		
Revote, unexpended balance		28,046 14
(i) Lock at Young's Point.		
Revote, unexpended balance		19,244 55
(j) Lock between Balsam and Cameron Lakes.		
Revote, unexpended balance		19,670 45
(k) Improvement of Navigation, Scugog River.		
Rebuilding Wooden Lock, Lindsay	13,500 00	
Dredging River Scugog	5,000 00	
Swing Bridge	2,500 00	
		21,000 00
(l) Cut between Lakes Joseph and Rosseau.		
Construction		10,000 00
(m) New Road between Washago and Gravenhurst.		
Construction		25,000 00
(n) Surveys and Drainage of Swamp Lands.		
Expenditure thereon		200,000 00
		698,521 81

VI.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.—*Continued.*

To be voted per Statement (A).....$5,000 00.

No. of Vote.	A	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
	MISCELLANEOUS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Surveys, Inspections, Arbitrations and Awards, and charges not otherwise provided for	4,000 00	
2	For repairs to and maintenance of Brock's Monument and grounds adjacent	1,000 00	
		5,000 00	

VII.—ASYLUM MAINTENANCE.

To be voted, per Statement (A).....$163,298 00.

No. of Vote.	A	Details.	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto	(*a*)	83,177 00	78,300 00
2	Malden Asylum	(*b*)	20,495 00	32,676 80
3	Orillia do	(*c*)	17,626 00	17,954 00
4	Rockwood do	(*d*)	28,000 00	14,300 00
5	Deaf and Dumb Asylum	(*e*)	5,000 00	.....
			163,298 00	143,230 80

DETAILS.	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
(*a*) PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, TORONTO.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Details compared with 1869.		
Medicines and medical comforts	260 00	240 00
Beer, Wine, and Spirits	2,940 00	2,760 00
Food	32,670 00	30,500 00
Bedding and Clothing	6,000 00	6,000 00
Fuel, Light, and Scrubbing	14,220 00	10,163 00
Laundry	837 00	837 00
Repairs, ordinary	2,000 00	2,000 00
Furniture, Stationery, and other contingencies	5,000 00	7,800 00
Salaries and Wages, viz:—		
Medical Superintendent	2,000 00	2,000 00
Bursar	1,200 00	1,200 00
Assistant Medical Superintendent	1,000 00	1,000 00
Clinical Assistant	300 00	300 00
Architect	400 00	400 00
Steward	600 00	600 00
Matron	300 00	300 00
Carried forward	69,727 00	66,100 00

VII.—ASYLUM MAINTENANCE—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	69,727 00	66,100 60
Details compared with 1869.		
PROVINCIAL LUNATIC ASYLUM, TORONTO—*Continued.*		
Salaries and Wages, viz.:—		
Engineer	740 00	740 00
Assistant Engineer	432 00	432 00
Two Carpenters, employed by the day	1,000 00	1,000 00
Tailor	264 00	264 00
Fireman	264 00	264 00
Porter	240 00	240 00
Baker	240 00	240 00
Gardener and Gatekeeper	216 00	216 00
Do	192 00	192 00
Farmer	216 00	216 00
Do	192 00	192 00
Two Night Watchmen	432 00	432 00
Two Supervisors	480 00	480 00
Two do	432 00	432 00
Three Keepers, at $18 per month	648 00	648 00
Five do $16 do	960 00	960 00
Four do $14 do	672 00	672 00
Cook	192 00	192 00
Seamstress	96 00	96 00
Two Night Nurses	192 00	192 00
Two Female Cooks	168 00	168 00
One do	72 00	72 00
Two Servants to Cook	144 00	144 00
Assistant Matron	144 00	144 00
One Laundress, Head	84 00	84 00
Five Laundresses, at $72 each	360 00	360 00
Four Female Keepers, at $84 each	336 00	336 00
Ten do do $72 do	720 00	720 00
Three Housemaids, $72 do	216 00	216 00
One Kitchen Maid	72 00	72 00
Amount voted to meet Contingencies		396 00
Transferred from University Branch—		
Steward		400 00
Matron (to be 2nd Assistant Matron)	160 00	160 00
Two Keepers, at $16 per month	384 00	384 00
Four Female Keepers, at $72 per annum	288 00	288 00
Cook, $84; Housemaid, $72	156 00	156 00
Increase, when the Wings are occupied.		
Assistant Fireman	216 00	
Do Steward	300 00	
Male Supervisor	240 00	
Female do	84 00	
Eight Keepers, at $192 per annum each, for six months	768 00	
Laundry, Kitchen and other domestics	438 00	
NOTE.—Vote for 1870 based upon a probable average increase for the whole year of 100 patients.	83,177 00	78,300 00
(b) MALDEN ASYLUM.		
Medicines and medical comforts	150 00	50 00
Beer, wine and spirits	800 00	800 00
Food	10,840 00	12,050 00
Bedding, clothing, boots and shoes	4,050 00	3,350 00
Farm, stock, feed and implements	700 00	850 00
Fuel, light and cleaning	2,200 00	2,200 00
Repairs, ordinary	300 00	1,350 00
Expenditure of December, 1868		2,856 80
Carried forward	19,040 00	23,506 80

VII.—ASYLUM MAINTENANCE.—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	19,040 00	23,506 80
Details compared with 1869.		
MALDEN ASYLUM.—*Continued.*		
Furniture and household goods	725 00	600 00
Printing, stationery, freight, instruction and amusement, postages, travelling expenses, removal of patients, &c., &c	1,580 00	770 00
Laundry	150 00	.....
Salaries and Wages, viz.:—		
Medical Superintendent	1,400 00	1,400 00
Steward	300 00	300 00
Book-keeper	450 00	450 00
Carpenter, at $1.50 per day	298 00	298 00
Baker	216 00	216 00
Engineer	216 00	216 00
Gardener	192 00	192 00
Farmer	192 00	192 00
Matron	240 00	240 00
Seamstress	120 00	120 00
Head male keeper	240 00	240 00
Night Watchman (without board)	336 00	336 00
Nine Male Keepers, at $192 each	1,728 00	1,728 00
One do	168 00	168 00
One Female Night Watch	120 00	120 00
One do Head Keeper	144 00	144 00
Ten do Keepers, at $72 each	720 00	720 00
One do do	60 00	.....
One do Servant	48 00	48 00
One do do	48 00	.....
Laundress	120 00	120 00
Three Laundry Maids, at $72 each	216 00	216 00
Cook	120 00	120 00
Three Assistant Cooks and Kitchen Girls, at $72 each	216 00	216 00
To meet contingencies of temporary employment	92 00	.....
	29,495 00	32,676 80
(*c*) ORILLIA ASYLUM.		
Food	7,580 00	7,580 00
Beer, wine and spirits	925 00	850 00
Medicines and medical comforts	50 00	60 00
Clothing, bedding, boots and shoes	1,525 00	2,316 00
Fuel and light	1,050 00	1,170 00
Farm, feed and implements	260 00	250 00
Repairs, ordinary	200 00	260 00
Steam-pump, rent, water supply, postages, stationery, and other incidentals	708 00	800 00
Salaries and Wages, viz:—		
Medical Superintendent	1,400 00	1,400 00
Clerk	300 00	300 00
Steward	360 00	360 00
Engineer	600 00	600 00
Matron	160 00	160 00
Night Watchman	216 00	216 00
Supervisor	204 00	204 00
Farmer	204 00	204 00
Three Keepers, at $192 each	576 00	576 00
Night Nurse	96 00	96 00
Cook	84 00	84 00
Supervisor, female	84 00	84 00
Laundress	84 00	84 00
Five Nurses and attendants, at $72 each	360 00	360 00
	17,025 00	17,954 00

VII.—ASYLUM MAINTENANCE.—*Concluded.*

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
Details compared with 1869.	$ cts.	$ cts.
(*d*) Rockwood Asylum.		
Estimated that there will be during the year an average of 200 patients, at $143 each	28,600 00	14,300 00
(*e*) Deaf and Dumb Asylum.		
(It is assumed that this Institution will be occupied from 1st September, and that the following will be the expenditure from that time to the end of the year.)		
Salaries and maintenance	5,000 00	.....

VIII.—REFORMATORY

To be voted, per Statement (A).....$22,478 00.

No. of Vote.	A	Details.	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Maintenance	(*a*)	22,478 00	23,627 00

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
Details compared with 1869.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Rations	5,548 00	7,000 00
Clothing and bedding, boots and shoes	3,820 00	3,707 00
Farm account	1,080 00	2,100 00
Soap, light and cleaning	200 00	350 00
Hospital account	200 00	350 00
Discharged Convicts travelling allowance	320 00	430 00
Stationery, postage, freight and charges	400 00	430 00
Repairs, ordinary	500 00	.....
Chapel and school house	250 00	.....
Furniture, rent, tools, shop fixtures, &c	700 00	.....
Salaries and Wages, viz:		
Warden's Salary	1,600 00	1,600 00
Two Chaplains, at $800 each	1,600 00	1,600 00
Deputy warden, clerk and storekeeper	720 00	720 00
Surgeon	400 00	400 00
Steward	400 00	400 00
Carried forward	17,828 00	19,087 00

VIII.—REFORMATORY.—*Concluded.*

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	17,828 60	19,087 00
Details compared with 1869.		
***Salaries** and Wages, viz.:—*		
Eight Keepers, at $360 each	2,880 00	2,880 00
Stable keeper	260 00	260 00
Two guards, at $260 each	520 00	520 00
Two night guards, at $260 each	520 00	520 00
Farmer	360 00	360 00
Temporary assistance	110 00	....
	22,478 00	23,627 00

IX.—AGRICULTURE AND ARTS.

To be voted, per Statement (A) .....$69,450 00.

No. of Vote.	A	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Electoral Division Societies, 73 at $700	51,100 00	51,100 00
2	Do 1 at $550	550 00	550 00
3	Do 7 at $350	2,450 00	2,450 00
4	Fruit Growers' Association	350 00	350 00
5	Agricultural Association	10,000 00	10,000 00
6	Mechanics' Institutes	5,000 00	4,000 00
		69,450 00	68,450 00

X.—IMMIGRATION.

To be voted, per Statement (A) .....$24,700 00.

No. of Vote.	A	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Appropriation for this service	24,700 00	10,000 00

XI.—HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES.

To be Voted, per Statement (A).....$42,510 00.

No. of Vote.	A	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
	(Upon condition that each Institution shall have returned to the Provincial Secretary such particulars for the year 1869, as may be required in the form furnished by him.)		
	Details compared with 1869.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Aid to Toronto Hospital.....	6,400 00	6,400 00
2	Do for County Patients.....	4,800 00	4,800 00
3	" House of Industry, Toronto	2,900 00	2,400 00
4	" Protestant Orphans' Home and Female Aid Society, Toronto	640 00	640 00
5	" Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum do	640 00	640 00
6	" Lying-in-Hospital do	480 00	480 00
7	" Magdalen Asylum do	480 00	480 00
8	" House of Providence do	320 00	320 00
9	" Girls' Home and Public Nursery do	320 00	320 00
10	" Boys' Home do	320 00	.....
11	" Eye and Ear Infirmary do	1,000 00	.....
12	" General Hospital, Kingston	4,800 00	4,800 00
13	" House of Industry and Refuge for Indigent Sick, Kingston.....	2,400 00	2,400 00
14	" Orphans' Home do	640 00	640 00
15	" Hotel-Dieu Hospital do	800 00	800 00
16	" General Hospital, London	2,400 00	2,400 00
17	" City Hospital, Hamilton.....	4,800 00	4,800 00
18	" Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Hamilton	640 00	640 00
19	" Orphan Asylum and Ladies' Benevolent Society, Hamilton	640 00	640 00
20	" Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	1,200 00	1,200 00
21	" Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa	1,200 00	1,200 00
22	" St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa	480 00	.....
23	" Protestant Orphan Asylum, do	480 00	.....
24	" St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, do	480 00	.....
25	" Deaf and Dumb, 9 months	2,250 00	3,000 00
26	" General Hospital, St. Catharines	1,000 00	1,000 00
		42,510 00	40,000 00

XII.—LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.

To be Voted, per Statement (A).....$1,350 00.

No. of Vote.	A	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Aid to Canadian Institute, Toronto	750 00	750 00
2	" do Ottawa	300 00	300 00
3	" Athenæum, do	300 00	300 00
	" Medical Faculty, Victoria College, Cobourg	.....	750 00
	" School of Medicine, Kingston	.....	750 00
	" do Toronto	.....	750 00
		1,350 00	3,600 00

XIII.—EDUCATION.

To be Voted, per Statement (A).....$337,475 43.

No. of Vote.	A	Details.	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1889.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Common and Separate Schools	(*a*)	170,000 00	170,000 00
2	Poor Schools	(*b*)	6,000 00	4,000 00
3	Normal and Model Schools, Salaries	(*c*)	10,842 00	10,512 00
4	Do Contingencies	(*d*)	5,850 00	7,298 00
5	Grammar Schools	(*e*)	57,500 00	57,500 00
6	Libraries, Apparatus and Prizes	(*f*)	32,500 00	33,058 00
7	Depository, Salaries	(*g*)	3,000 00	2,942 00
8	Do Contingencies	(*h*)	819 00	.....
9	Superannuated Teachers	(*i*)	6,500 00	6,500 00
10	Museum	(*j*)	3,778 43	3,500 00
11	Journal of Education	(*k*)	1,800 00	1,800 00
12	Grammar School Inspection	(*l*)	2,000 00	2,000 00
13	County Common School Superintendents	(*m*)	20,000 00	13,500 00
14	Collegiate Institutes	(*n*)	3,000 00	.....
15	Education Office, Salaries	(*o*)	11,813 00	11,313 00
16	Do Contingencies	(*p*)	1,983 00	2,180 00
			337,475 43	326,103 00

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
Details compared with 1869.	$ cts.	$ cts.
(*a*) Common and Separate Schools	170,000 00	170,000 00
(*b*) Poor Schools	6,000 00	4,000 00
(*c*) Normal and Model Schools.		
Salaries, viz.:—		
Head Master	2,000 00	2,000 00
Second do	1,500 00	1,500 00
Writing do	700 00	700 00
Carried forward	4,200 00	4,200 00

XIII.—EDUCATION.—*Continued.*

SERVICE.		To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward		4,200 00	4,200 00
Details compared with 1869.			
NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.—*Continued.*			
Salaries, viz.:—			
Drawing Master		240 00	240 00
Music do		400 00	400 00
Gymnastic do		300 00	300 00
Master, Boys' Model School		1,000 00	1,000 00
1st Assistant Master, Boys' Model School		700 00	600 00
2nd do do		600 00	520 00
Mistress, Girls' Model School		700 00	600 00
1st Assistant Mistress, Girls' Model School		500 00	500 00
2nd do do		400 00	400 00
Janitor, $300; cleaning, $60		360 00	360 00
Gardener		360 00	360 00
Engineer		336 00	336 00
Furnaceman, $350; cleaning, $60		410 00	360 00
Assistant Gardener, $300; cleaning, $36		336 00	336 00
		10,842 00	10,512 00
(*d*) NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS, CONTINGENCIES.			
Repairs to Buildings:—			
Carpenter's Work	$100 00		
Tinsmithing and Hardware	100 00		
Smith's Work, Heating Apparatus	200 00		
Plumbing and Gas Fitting	200 00		
Painting and Glazing	800 00		
Bricklayer's and Plasterer's Work	200 00		
Gravelling Yard	400 00		
	$2,000 00		
Printing and Binding	250 00		
Books, Stationery and Apparatus	1,800 00		
Expenses of Grounds	200 00		
Fuel	1,000 00		
Water	400 00		
Petty Furnishings and Repairs	200 00		
		5,850 00	*7,298 00
(*e*) GRAMMAR SCHOOLS		57,500 00	57,500 00
(*f*) LIBRARIES, APPARATUS AND PRIZES		32,500 00	33,058 00
(*g*) SALARIES OF THE DEPOSITORY, VIZ.:—			
Clerk of Libraries		1,200 00	1,200 00
Assist. do		550 00	500 00
Salesman do		450 00	400 00
Assist. do		150 00	150 00
Junior do		120 00	120 00
Packer and Messenger		340 00	320 00
Laborer		280 00	252 00
		3,090 00	2,942 00
CONTINGENCIES OF THE DEPOSITORY, VIZ.:—			
Fuel		350 00	
Printing Forms, &c		200 00	
Petty Furnishings and Repairs		269 00	
		819 00	

* In last year's Estimates this sum was charged to Civil Government.

XIII.—EDUCATION.—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
Details compared with 1869.	$ cts.	$ cts.
(*i*) Superannuated Teachers	6,500 00	6,500 00
(*j*) Museum (including Fuel)	3,778 43	3,500 00
(*k*) Journal of Education, viz. :—		
Editing	400 00	400 00
Printing and Mailing 5,000 copies per month	1,400 00	1,400 00
	1,800 00	1,800 00
Grammar School Inspection	2,000 00	2,000 00
(*m*) County Common School Superintendents.		
Salaries, viz.:—		
For 4000 Schools, at $5 each	20,000 00	13,500 00
(*n*) Collegiate Institutes	3,000 00	.....
(*o*) Education Office.		
Salaries, viz.:—		
Chief Superintendent of Education	4,000 00	4,000 00
Deputy do	2,200 00	2,200 00
Senior Clerk, Accountant, and Registrar	1,600 00	1,400 00
Clerk of Statistics	1,200 00	1,000 00
Clerk of Correspondence	900 00	900 00
Assistant Clerk of Statistics	900 00	800 00
do do Correspondence	600 00	600 00
Messenger	365 00	365 00
do cleaning	48 00	48 00
(*p*) Education Office.	11,813 00	11,313 00
Contingencies, viz.:—		
Postage	880 00	
Printing	300 00	
Fuel	350 00	
Stationery and Books	250 00	
Newspapers and Advertising	100 00	
Law Reports	15 00	
Incidentals	88 00	
	1,983 00	*2,180 00

* In last year's estimates, this amount was charged to Civil Government.

XIV.—UNFORESEEN AND UNPROVIDED.

To be voted, per Statement (A).....$20,000 00.

No. of Vote.	A	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
1	To meet unforeseen and unprovided expenses	20,000 00	20,000 00

XV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

To be voted, per Statement (A).....$43,683 02.

No. of Vote.	A	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
1	To meet the amount expended by the Dominion Government on account of the Province of Ontario, as per annexed Statement, from 1st January, 1868, to 30th September, 1869	43,683 02	9,919 59

XVI.—MUNICIPALITIES' FUND.

To be voted, per Statement (A).....$78,972 84.

No. of Vote.	A	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
		$ cts.	
1	Collections from Sales of Clergy Reserves in 1869..... $98,716 05 Less—20 per cent. for cost of management..... 19,743 21	78,972 84	

XVII.—CHARGES ON REVENUE.

To be voted per Statement (A).....$118,150 00.

No. of Vote.	A	Details.	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
			$ cts.	
1	Miscellaneous	(*a*)	8,750 00	
2	Crown Lands Expenditure	(*b*)	105,400 00	
3	Boundary Survey	(*c*)	4,000 00	
			118,150 00	

DETAILS.	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
Details compared with 1869.	$ cts.	$ cts.
(*a*) MISCELLANEOUS.		
Expense of collecting Revenue arising from the sale of Statutes.....	250 00	
do do the Revenue of the *Gazette*	200 00	
Twelve new Plates, and other expenses connected with Law Stamps	5,000 00	
Printing and Postage, Municipalities' Fund	200 00	
do do Tavern Licenses.....	200 00	
Carried forward.....	5,850 00	

XVII.—CHARGES ON REVENUE—*Continued.*

DETAILS.	To be voted for 1870.	Voted for 1869.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	5,850 00	
Details compared with 1869.		
MISCELLANEOUS—*Continued.*		
Expenses connected with Marriage Licenses	1,000 00	
do do Municipal Loan Fund	1,500 00	
do collecting Algoma Taxes	400 00	
	8,750 00	
(*b*) CROWN LANDS EXPENDITURE..		
Board of Surveyors	400 00	400 00
Salaries, commissions, and disbursements of Agents, Mining Inspectors, and Travelling Agents	35,000 00	40,000 00
Refunds	15,000 00	10,000 00
Surveys	50,000 00	50,000 00
To meet claims for lands twice sold or disposed of, &c. ..	5,000 00	
	105,400 00	100,400 00
(*c*) BOUNDARY SURVEY.		
To ascertain and determine the North-Western Boundary of the Province	4,000 00	

TO COMPLETE THE SERVICES OF 1868 AND 1869.

To be voted, per Statement (A).....$46,127 08.

No. of Vote.	A	—	—
	SERVICES OF 1868.		
	To cover amounts expended in excess of appropriations, as per Public Accounts :—		
1	CROWN LANDS EXPENDITURE—Refunds	3,229 39	
2	LEGISLATION—Salaries	2,006 01	
3	ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Pleas	400 00	
4	PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—Building, Repairing, &c	523 81	
5	LUNATIC ASYLUMS—Malden Asylum	748 69	
			6,907 90
	Carried forward		6,907 90

TO COMPLETE THE SERVICES OF 1868 AND 1869.—*Continued.*

No. of Vote.		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		6,907 90
	SERVICE OF 1869.		
	CROWN LANDS EXPENDITURE.		
6	Refunds—Excess of payments over estimate		3,065 70
	LEGISLATION.		
	Increase in indemnity to Members, including mileage	8,900 00	
	For expenditure in excess of appropriation for Postages and cost of House Post Office to 30th Sept., 1869, $203.48, and additional for remainder of 1869, $1,250	1,453 48	
	For expenditure in excess of appropriation for Stationery, Printing, &c., to 30th Sept., $5,109.60, and additional for remainder of 1869, $5,390.40	10,500 00	
			20,853 48
	Voted for 1869 $57,825 00		
	Additional required 20,853 48		
	Total Legislation, 1869 78,678 48		
	IMMIGRATION.		
	Expenditures in excess of Appropriation, viz.:—		
	Postages, telegrams, cleaning sheds, &c	388 22	
	Posters, pamphlets, agricultural journals, circulars, schedules, &c., for distribution in Europe and Canada	13,937 56	
	Railway, steamboat and express freight	294 01	
	Remuneration and expenses of Emigration Commissioner to Europe	3,000 00	
	Provisions for indigent Immigrants at the Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa and Kingston Agencies	2,493 74	
	Medical and undertakers' expenses	134 67	
	Transport, including railway, steamboat and land conveyance	3,653 80	
	Extra clerk and messenger hire, and service of sub-agents	398 00	
	Required to complete the service of the year	1,000 00	
		25,300 00	
1	Amount of appropriation	10,000 00	
			15,300 00
	MUNICIPALITIES' FUND.		
	To cover the distribution during the year 1869 :—		
	Amounts collected during the half-year of 1867 and the year 1868	171,831 74	
	Less—Refunds and 20 per cent. cost of management	34,949 78	
			136,881 96
			183,009 04

RECAPITULATION.

Votes required to complete the services of 1868 and 1869.....	$	183,009 04
do do for service of 1870.....		2,066,233 10
Total		2,249,242 14

STATEMENT shewing the amount expended by the Dominion of Canada on account of the Province of Ontario (such expenditure not having been provided for by the Legislature of Ontario), from 1st January, 1868, to the 30th September, 1869.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	CIVIL GOVERNMENT.			
M. Smith	Salary as caretaker for December, 1867, and Jan., 1868			50 00
	LEGISLATION.			
R. Carney	Election expenses, Algoma			62 75
	EDUCATION.			
Rev. Dr. Ryerson	On account of expenditure			841 66
	PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.			
John Damp	Contractor, account works on Court House and Gaol, Algoma	3,902 09		
P. McEachern	Salary as Superintendent of Court House, Algoma, from 1st Dec., 1867, to 8th Feb., 1869, and disbursements	638 50		
William Hutchinson	Salary and travelling expenses in connection with Judicial Buildings	185 15		
				4,725 74
	LUNATIC ASYLUMS.			
J. Ardagh	To pay accounts connected with maintenance of Asylum at Orillia, for December, 1867.	698 56		
A. Drummond	To refund advance by Bank of Montreal, account Orillia L.A. Pay List, December, 1867	394 00		
Do	To pay Pay List of Asylum, Toronto, for December, 1867	1,470 42		
				2,562 98
	ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.			
	Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Pleas.			
Thomas Fortye	Salary as Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, Co. Peterboro', quarter ending 31st December, 1867	75 00		
R. D. Chatterton	do Counties Northumberland and Durham, for do ...	100 00		
D. A. McMullin	do do Essex do ...	75 00		
Hugh Johnston	do do Huron do ...	75 00		
T. A. Ireland	do do Kent do ...	100 00		
James Hough	do do Wellington do ...	75 00		
J. V. Ham	do do Ontario, do ...	100 00		
F. A. B. Clench	do do Lincoln do ...	100 00		

W. L. P. Eager	do	do	Halton	do	...	75 00		
James McFadden	do	do	Perth	do	...	75 00		
William Grace	do	do	Victoria	do	...	75 00		
James Colquhoun	do	do	Waterloo	do	...	75 00		
W. H. Campbell	do	do	Leeds and Grenville	do	...	100 00		
J. R. Gemmill	do	do	Lambton	do	...	75 00		
R. V. Griffith	do	do	Haldimand	do	...	75 00		
S. H. Ghent	do	do	Wentworth	do	...	100 00		
William Gunn	do	do	Bruce	do	...	75 00		
John H. Goodson	do	do	Brant	do	...	75 00		
Archibald Thompson	do	do	Renfrew	do	...	75 00		
James A. Austin	do	do	Peel	do	...	75 00		
Isaac P. Wilson	do	do	Welland	do	...	75 00		
John Twigg	do	do	Prince Edward	do	...	75 00		
R. Macdonald	do	do	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	do	...	100 00		
Thomas D. Warren	do	do	Elgin	do	...	100 00		
C. C. Rapelje	do	do	Norfolk	do	...	100 00		
John McBeth	do	do	Middlesex	do	...	100 00		
Peter O'Reilly	do	do	Frontenac	do	...	100 00		
A. G. Northrup	do	do	Hastings	do	...	100 00		
J. B. McGuin	do	do	Lennox and Addington	do	...	100 00		
Charles Rice	do	do	Lanark	do	...	100 00		
Johnathan Lane	do	do	Simcoe,	do	...	75 00		
P. Inglis	do	do	Grey	do	...	75 00		
J. W. Marston	do	do	Prescott and Russell	do	...	75 00		
James Fraser	do	do	Carleton	do	..	100 00		
James Kintrea	do	do	Oxford	do	...	100 00		
							3,025 00	

MISCELLANEOUS JUSTICE.

Hon. Sidney Smith	Salary as Inspector of Registry offices for quarter ending 31st December, 1867	500 00		
John M. Savage	do Registrar District of Algoma for do	200 00		
Richard O'Reilly	Salary as Registrar, District of Nipissing, for do	200 00		
Henry Pilgrim	do Clerk of the District Court and Deputy Clerk of the Crown from 22nd Oct. to 31st December, 1867, District of Algoma	96 46		
J. McP. Hamilton	do Clerk of the Peace, District of Algoma, for quarter ending 31st Dec., 1867	200 00		
T. H. Johnson	do Stipendiary Magistrate, District of Nipissing, for do do	350 00		
Richard Carney	do Sheriff and Treasurer, District of Algoma, for do do	350 00		
William B. Heward	do Clerk of the Court of Impeachment, for do do	50 00		
J. M. Hamilton	District Attorney, Algoma, balance allowed on half-yearly Fee Fund Return, 1st July to 31st December, 1867	2 29		
Do	do do do 1st Jan. to 30th June, 1868.	15 87		
H. L. Hime	To pay Thos. W. Herrick nine months' rent of temporary Court House, Algoma, to 30th June, 1868	300 00		
G. J. Grange, Sheriff Co. Wellington	For attendance of himself and constables at Fall Sessions, Court of Chancery, 1867	31 00		
Law Society	Half-yearly grant for heating and lighting Osgoode Hall for the six months ending 31st December, 1867	1,500 00		
	Carried forward	3,795 62	3,025 00	8,243 13

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	3,795 62	3,025 00	8,243 13
	MISCELLANEOUS JUSTICE.—*Continued.*			
Lawrence Heyden	For 35 precepts issued by him as Clerk of the Crown, Queen's Bench, autumn Assizes, 1866, County of York	35 00		
M. B. Jackson	Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, Common Pleas, for services as Clerk, spring Assizes, 1867, for City of Toronto and County of York	161 00		
			3,991 62	
	For services and postages of the following Clerks of the Crown and Pleas, as Clerks of Assize, viz:—			
D. A. McMullin	County of Essex, Spring Assizes, 1867	33 72		
Isaac P. Wilson	do Welland do	12 40		
Charles Rice	do Lanark do	8 00		
J. R. Gemmill	do Lambton do	20 00		
J. W. Marston	do Prescott and Russell, Spring Assize, 1867	8 40		
Thos. Fortye	do Peterborough do	20 40		
Jas. Frazer	do Carleton, Spring and Fall Assizes, 1867	55 55		
W. L. P. Eager	do Halton do	28 00		
W. Grace	do Victoria do	15 00		
J. B. McGuin	do Lennox and Addington do	29 90		
C. C. Rapalje	do Norfolk do	28 00		
John Twigg	do Prince Edward, Spring Assizes, 1867	17 00		
A. Thomson	do Renfrew, Spring and Fall Assizes, 1867	12 30		
R. McDonald	do Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, Fall Assizes of 1866 and Spring Assizes of 1867	37 75		
James Hough	County of Wellington, half year to 30th September, 1867	1 80		
Wm. Gunn	do Bruce, Fall Assizes, 1867	8 32		
R. V. Griffith	do Haldimand, Spring Assizes, 1867	8 00		
Hugh Johnston	do Huron, Fall Assizes, 1867	17 00		
J. A. Austen	do Peel, do	8 00		
J. V. Ham	do Ontario, do	12 50		
J. H. Goodson	do Brant do	30 00		
John McBeth	do Middlesex, Spring Assizes, 1867	16 00		
T. D. Warren	do Elgin, Fall Assizes, 1867	4 40		
James Kintrea	do Oxford, do	28 00		
P. O'Reilly	do Frontenac, Fall Assizes, 1867	40 00		
W. H. Campbell	do Leeds and Grenville, Fall Assizes, 1867	16 00		
J. McFadden	do Perth do	24 47		
Jonathan Lane	do Simcoe, do	24 00		
R. D. Chatterton	do Northumberland, do	33 00		

P. Inglis	do Grey, do	24 00		
F. A. B. Clench	do Lincoln, do	14 00		
			635 91	
	AGRICULTURE.			7,652 53
Hon. John Carliing	Percentage retained from the grant to Agricultural Societies in 1867, for Agricultural instruction in Ontario			1,144 33
	CONSOLIDATED MUNICIPAL LOAN FUND.			
L. J. Dufresne	Salary as Clerk in charge, from 1st July, 1867, to 1st July, 1869, at $1,150 per annum.			2,300 00
	UPPER CANADA BUILDING FUND.			
W. Ferguson	Government portion of expense constructing Gaol and Court House, County of Frontenac	4,000 00		
J. C. Rykert	Government portion of expense constructing Gaol and Court House, County of Lincoln	6,000 00		
R. J. Chapman	do do do Prince Edward.	4,580 00		
F. McAnnany	Balance do do do Hastings	1,262 50		
F. LePan	do do do Grey	6,000 00		
Bank of Montreal	To reimburse it for cheques paid on account of Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, Building Account	$1,980 95		
James McKirdy	An advance on account of do do do	9,000 00		
		10,980 95		
Thomas Ross	To pay printing and contingencies of the Marriage License Fund	1,165 66		
Postmaster General	For postages	231 51		
		1,397 17		
Paterson & Beaty	Services *re* contracts	42 00		
				34,262 62
	Less—Amount voted to indemnify above expenditure in part, as per Supply Bill for the year ended 31st December, 1869			53,602 61
				9,919 59
	Vote of Indemnity required			43,683 02

STATEMENT A.—Statement in Correction of Statement No. 6 of Public

1867.	Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.
December 31.....	To Balance per Statement No. 6, Public Accounts, 1867	.....	188,878 19
	" items erroneously charged in Statement No. 5, Public Accounts, 1867, as follows, viz :—		
	On account Road, from Thunder Bay on Lake Superior to Dog Lake	5,476 50	
	Salary Hon. John Cockburn, as Solicitor General, from 1st July 1867, to 5th November 1867, at $3000 per annum	1,043 48	
	Postages of do for same period	30 09	
	A. Begg, removal expenses to Toronto.....	402 00	
	Administration Justice amount transferred to late Province of Canada	42 70	
	P. L. A. Toronto, on account of new Buildings, transferred to Upper Canada Building Fund	6,000 00	
			12,994 77
	To items in Correction of Statement No. 4, Public Accounts, 1867, viz :—		
	" Crown Lands Department.....	4,702 16	
	" Tavern Licenses	1,355 50	
	" Law Society	62 00	
	" Law Stamps	22,500 98	
	" Reformatory.....	233 13	
	" Interest for half year on Grammar School Fund	7,819 22	
	do do Upper Canada Building Fund	44,171 74	
	do do 5-9ths Common School Fund.....	22,856 17	
			103,700 90
	To Expenditure on account of Surveys	2,900 69	
	do do Red River Road	2,608 77	
			5,509 46
	" Balances of Appropriations	.....	218,473 37
	" Ten per cent on purchase money ($181,062.50) of the Canada Land and Emigration Company, to be repaid to the Company as per agreement, for the construction of roads.....	18,106 25	
	Less—paid thereon by the Province of Canada.....	5,177 88	
			12,928 37
	" Upper Canada Grammar School Income Fund	.....	18,167 65
			560,650 71
December 31.....	" Balance brought down	.....	537,227 53

Accounts of Ontario, for the six months ended 31st December, 1867.

1867.	Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.
December 31.....	By the following items not appearing in Statement No. 4, Public Accounts 1867, viz :—		
	Law Society, Osgoode Hall	1,500 00	
	Expenditure on account management of Municipal Loan Fund	575 00	
	Administration of Justice	793 71	
	Expenditure on account of Upper Canada Building Fund, as under :—		
	W. Ferguson, Treasurer of Frontenac..... $4000 00		
	J. C. Rykert, " Lincoln 6000 00		
	R. J. Chapman, " Prince Edward..... 4000 00		
	F. McAnnany, " Hasting..... 1262 50		
	F. LePan, ,, Grey 2981 00		
	Thomas Ross, to reimburse Accountant of Contingencies, to pay acc. for Marriage Licenses. 286 22		
	Postmaster General, Postage Accounts for do. 43 80		
	Bank of Montreal, to reimburse it for money advanced against Letters of Credit, on account of P. L. A, Toronto, Building Account 1980 95		
		20,554 47	
			23,423 18
	By balance carried to debit.....		537,227 53
			560,650 71

STATEMENT B.—THE DOMINION in Account Current with the Province of Ontario, for the year 1868.

1868.	Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	1868.	Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Jan. 1 ...	To balance, per Statement A, page 2..... ...	.....	537,227 53	Jan. 1...	By 2½ per cent. on 5-9ths of $10,500,000...	.....	145,833 33
	" half-year's subsidy.....	558,436 40		March 7...	" Cash	90,000 00	
	" do special payment.....	40,000 00		July 17...	" do	300,000 00	
			598,436 40	Sept. 7...	" do	500,000 00	
	" do interest on U. C. Building Fund	44,171 74		30...	" do	303,750 00	
				Nov. 14...	" do	40,000 00	
	" half-year's interest on 5-9ths of Common School Fund	22,856 17		21...	" do	134,693 65	
				Dec. 22...	" do	100,000 00	
	" half-year's interest on U. C. Grammar School Fund	7,819 22					1,468,443 65
				July 1...	" 2½ per cent. on 5-9ths of $10,500,000.....	.....	145,833 33
			74,847 13	31...	" certain payments made during the year, as per Statement No. 1.....	.....	20,713 37
	" Receipts from Law Stamps.....	.....	74,517 43				
	" do from M. L. Fund	.....	101,433 25		" Expenditure on account of U. C. Building Fund, as per Statement No. 2	.....	13,199 47
	" do from Marriage Licenses	.....	31,710 11				
	" Expenditures on account of Red River Road.....	1,862 86			" Expense of management of Municipal Loan Fund.....	.....	1,150 00
	" Expenditures on account of surveys.....	4,173 32					
			6,036 18		Law Society, viz:—		
	" Receipts from Law Society.....	....	406 60		" paid T. Inglis, services and postages as Clerk of Assize, Co. Grey, Fall Assize, 1867	24 00	
July 1 ...	To half-year's interest on 5-9ths of Common School Fund	22,856 17					
	" half-year's interest on U. C. Building Fund	44,171 74			" paid F. A. B. Clench, services and postages as Clerk of Assize, Co. Lincoln, Fall Assize, 1867.....	14 00	
	" half-year's interest on U. C. Grammar School Fund	7,819 22					38 00
			74,847 13				
	" half-year's subsidy.....	558,436 40					
	" do special payment.....	40,000 00					
			598,436 40		By balance carried down	.....	302,687 01
			2,097,898 16				2,097,898 16
Dec. 31 ...	To balance brought down	.....	302,687 01				

STATEMENT C.—THE DOMINION in Account Current with the Province of Ontario, for the nine months ended 30th September, 1869.

1869.	Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	1869.	Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Jan. 1...	To balance, per Statement B		302,687 01	Jan. 1...	By 2½ per cent on 5-9ths of $10,500,000		145,833 33
	" half-year's interest on Special Funds, viz.:—			9...	" Cash	473,436 40	
	U. C. Grammar School Fund	7,819 22		30...	" do	3,840 00	
	U. C. Building Fund	44,171 74					477,276 40
	5-9ths Common School Fund	22,856 17		Feb. 8...	" paid P. McEachern balance of salary as Superintendent of Court House, Algoma		118 00
			74,847 13	12...	" Cash	200 00	
				23...	" do	150,000 00	
July 1...	" half-year's subsidy and special payment		598,436 40				150,200 00
	" do interest on Special Funds, as above		74,847 13	Mar. 25...	" postages, U.C. Building Fund		17 68
	" half-year's subsidy and special payment		598,436 40	May 6...	" paid John Damp, contractor, on account contract, Buildings, Algoma		600 00
Sept. 30...	" Receipts from Law Stamps to date		45,238 16	June 10...	" postages, U. C. Building Fund		11 56
	" do from M. L. Fund		2,344 00	30...	" paid Thos. Ross, printing and telegrams —Marriage Licenses		479 94
	" do from Marriage Licenses		26,531 00				
	" do from Law Society		400 00	July 1...	" 2½ per cent. on 5-9ths of $10,500,000		145,833 33
	" do from Law Fees, Consolidated Fund		0 50	7...	" Cash		598,436 40
					" expenses of management of M. L. Fund to 1st July, 1869		575 00
					By balance to debit		204,386 09
			1,723,767 73				1,723,767 73
Sept. 30...	To Balance		204,386 09				

(No. 44.)

ANNUAL RETURN of the Council of University College.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.*]

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

ON IMMIGRATION.

FOR THE YEAR 1869.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO., 86 KING STREET WEST.
1869.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

ON IMMIGRATION,

FOR THE YEAR 1869.

To His Excellency the Honourable WILLIAM PEARCE HOWLAND, C.B.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to submit to your Excellency the following Report, respecting the various steps taken, during the past season, to promote a healthy immigration to this Province, the success attending such efforts, some of the benefits resulting therefrom, and suggestions respecting future operations.

Shortly after the sanction of your Excellency was given to the appropriation by the Legislature, of the sum of ten thousand dollars, for the promotion of Immigration, I caused to be prepared a pamphlet for the information and guidance of immigrants, and for the information of any person proposing to settle on lands under the "Free Grants and Homestead Act." This publication—of 40 octavo pages—contained not only full information respecting these lands, but also of the soil, climate, agriculture, government, municipal institutions, trade and commerce, manufactures, mines and minerals, postal, telegraph and railway systems, laws, public works, banks and currency, religion, the professions, taxation, the press, education, wages and cost of living, public lands, clearing wild lands and preparing a home in the bush, the Muskoka District, &c., &c., with a map of the Province, shewing the lakes, rivers, railroads, canals, public roads, and the counties, townships, villages, towns and cities of the Province, and also the Free Grant townships with the Government Colonization Roads leading thereto. Thirty thousand copies of this pamphlet were issued as speedily as possible, a large portion of which were sent to the Special Commissioner and the Dominion Emigration Agent in Britain; and the balance were distributed through this and the other Provinces. A subsequent issue of twenty thousand have been shipped to Europe, and a new edition of fifty thousand copies,

with the most recently surveyed Free Grant townships laid down on the map, is now nearly ready and will shortly be shipped to the various Dominion agents in Europe, so as to be available for early spring operations.

In addition to the above, I caused to be published 10,000 copies of a large poster, in English, and 2,000 copies in German, containing the same map and brief information respecting the Free Grant Lands. Of these, about 1,400 were mounted on rollers and varnished, and copies supplied to all the railway stations in Ontario, and to the Grand Trunk railroad stations in the eastern sections of the Dominion. The remainder were mostly sent to Mr. Dixon, the agent in London, England, for distribution by himself and the Special Commissioner.

On the 13th of April last Thomas White, junior, Esquire, was appointed a Special Commissioner of Emigration to represent this Province in Great Britain and Ireland. His instructions were to put himself in communication with the Dominion Emigration Officers there, and with the various Colonial Emigration Societies, and to give reliable information to such societies and to intending emigrants; and also to take such other steps as might seem to him desirable, in order to promote the emigration to this Province of a class of persons able and accustomed to earn their own livelihood, and likely to advance the material prosperity of this Province. His mission occupied about five months, and, I am pleased to say, was eminently successful. Mr. White's Report, giving a detailed account of his operations in England, Ireland and Scotland, will be found in Appendix (A) to this Report.

In noticing the various organizations in Britain for the promotion of emigration to the Colonies, the Special Commissioner draws attention to the different schemes submitted for the accomplishment of the object proposed. One idea that obtains special prominence in the programmes of these societies is, that arrangements should be made in the Colonies for re-payment, by the immigrants, of the whole or a portion of the amount advanced them by these societies, to enable them to emigrate. In this, I conceive, a position is taken that is indefensible. The assisted emigrant arrives in the Colony with barely sufficient to take him to his place of destination. For some time after he cannot, as a general rule, expect to obtain the highest current rate of remuneration for his labour, because not at first wholly adapted to his work. Without furniture or other necessary conveniences for domestic purposes, a considerable time must elapse ere he can possibly have any spare means to remit. The effect of his emigrating on the rate-payers at home has been, that for every pound contributed towards payment of his expenses out, a saving in payment of poor rates has resulted, during the subsequent twelve months, of a sum far exceeding the cost of his outfit; for if the emigrant and his family have not previously been a charge upon the parish funds, other families have, and his emigrating so far relieves the labour market as to leave an opening for some parish-supported family to take his place, and also become self-supporting. Secure to the emigrant his full earnings in the land of his adoption, and if he has any of them to spare, he will most likely remit home a portion to assist other members of his family to emigrate. Thus will be accomplished in an indirect way, and without interfering with the freedom of the emigrant, all that the British Emigration Societies seek to accomplish.

In anticipation of a largely increased immigration over former years, I caused a circular and blank schedule to be prepared, and copies to be sent to the various Reeves and Mayors of the respective municipalities of this Province, calling attention to the desirability of rendering assistance by co-operating with the Government, in furnishing employment to the immigrants on their arrival, and in other ways promoting their general welfare, and by requesting them to state to my Department the number of skilled and unskilled labourers and female servants, that such municipalities would be prepared to furnish employment to. Copies of the circular and schedule, and an aggregate of the returns made by a large number of the municipalities will be found in Appendix (B.) These returns shew a demand for upwards of 24,000 farm labourers, mechanics, and female servants. Copies of the returns, as received, were forwarded to the respective Immigration Agents in Ontario, for their information and use, whereby immigrants on their arrival at the respective agencies were at once forwarded to the several points at which their labour was in demand.

The total number of immigrants that arrived during the season, up to the 1st of November, and remained in this Province, so far as they reported themselves to the agents at Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa and Kingston, was 13,382. Of these arrivals full details will be found in Appendix (C.) Doubtless, a large number of immigrants arrived in this Province who did not report themselves at any of the agencies, but proceeded directly to friends in the country, or found employment without reference to the agents.

Indigent immigrants, on their arrival, were each furnished a good wholesome meal, and forwarded as soon thereafter as possible, by free railroad or steamboat passes, to their several places of destination, by the respective Immigration Agents, at the expense of the Local Government. By this prompt method of distribution, dependent on the returns from the municipalities, the congregating of large numbers of immigrants at any of the points of debarkation, and much consequent suffering, was avoided.

I had to regret that more efficient shed accommodation for the immigrants was not provided at some of the local agencies in this Province. Especially was this want felt at the Toronto agency, which is the terminus for the greater propotion of the immigrants. I believe, however, that steps are now being taken by the Dominion Government that will result in the erection of suitable accommodation, before another immigration season commences. Whilst the immigrants should not be encouraged to remain long congregated together at the agencies, yet common humanity, and prudential considerations also, require that even during the shortest stay they should be properly and kindly cared for, and protected from undue exposure or inclemency of the weather.

I have reason to believe that the demand for immigrant labour amongst the farming community has far exceeded the supply, and that, as a consequence, the larger proportion of those who have sought a home amongst us, though strangers to some extent, in a strange land, have found remunerative labour ready for them, and are thankful for the improved circumstances in which they find themselves since leaving their fatherland; while a small proportion of the whole, it may be, either from their not being able to adapt themselves at once to the labour of the country, or from shiftless or indolent habits acquired before leaving their old homes, find themselves here, as they would anywhere else,

in the absence of parish relief to fall back upon, in anything but comfortable circumstances.

I trust every Canadian citizen, whether in town or country, will shew the utmost consideration and sympathy for the worthy immigrant stranger, that he may not feel the loneliness incident to his circumstances, nor the want of suitable employment to enable him to secure the necessary comforts of life for himself and those depending upon him for protection and support. Every benefit conferred upon the worthy immigrant, in this respect, will return four-fold to the Province, and upon its individual citizens.

I have not advised newly-arrived immigrants to settle at once on the Free Grant Lands, but rather to obtain employment with our settled agriculturists for at least a few months, or until they shall have become acquainted with the Canadian climate and modes of farming; and thus be better adapted to take up and clear land on their own account.

Should the depressed state of the labour market continue in Europe, I anticipate a much larger immigration next season, as compared with the past; and I trust the various municipalities, and individuals, will feel it incumbent upon them to make still more vigorous endeavours to avail themselves of the influx of labour, that both themselves, the immigrants, and the Province may receive the benefit. The labour market of Britain is overstocked—here we have room for willing hands and brave hearts, to an almost unlimited extent. The land lies waste, except for the luxuriant forests that invite the settler's axe, and offers HOMES and HOMESTEADS to the distressed millions of older lands.

During the past season, up to the first of November, there had been expended for free transport of immigrants, the sum of $3,653.80; for provisions, $2,493.74; for medical attendance, $134.67; for other incidental expenses connected with the distribution of immigrants, $512.83. In preparing to use similar means next year, I would suggest to the various municipalities that a small sum expended by each in settling amongst them a portion of next year's immigrants, would be means judiciously applied.

I propose next season to adopt similar measures to the past, to ascertain where labourers may be required; and hope to have the active co-operation of all parties. A large number of farmers during the past season, put off engaging the necessary labourers until such time as they would be required for harvesting purposes, and then found, to their disappointment and loss, that a full supply of labourers was not to be had, thereby experiencing much difficulty in getting in the products of the field.

In view of a probable large immigration of tenant farmers, with more or less capital at their command, I propose to obtain lists of improved farms for sale; and to distribute such lists to the various local Immigration Agencies, and railway stations—hoping thereby to give such information to immigrants, on their arrival in the Dominion, as shall assist them in the selection of future homes; I shall also use any other means available to induce the settlement of our wild lands, and the general improvement of the Province.

JOHN CARLING,
Commissioner.

TORONTO, 8th December, 1869.

APPENDIX (A).

REPORT OF Mr. THOS. WHITE, Jun., SPECIAL COMMISSIONER OF EMIGRATION FOR THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO, TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

REPORT

OF

MR. THOS. WHITE, JUN.,

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER OF EMIGRATION FOR THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO TO GREAT BRITAIN.

HAMILTON, 1st October, 1869.

To the Hon. JOHN CARLING,

Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works.

SIR,—On the 13th April last, I had the honour to receive from the Honourable the Provincial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, a letter appointing me Special Commissioner of Emigration to represent this Province in Great Britain and Ireland, and in such parts of the Continent of Europe as in subsequent instructions might be communicated to me.

I was instructed at once to proceed to London, and with the least possible delay, to put myself in communication with the public offices charged with the administration of emigration affairs.

I was also instructed to wait upon the Committee of the Colonial Society, the President of which Institution had lately addressed a letter through the Colonial Office to His Excellency the Governor General, expressing a desire to obtain all information respecting this Province which it might be desirable that intending emigrants or other inquirers should be in possession of.

I was also informed that the Managers of the British and Colonial Emigration Fund, 15 Cockspur Street, had addressed similar enquiries to the Lieutenant-Governor of this Province, and I was requested to give them the information required.

I was instructed that it was the desire of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor that I should further the cause of emigration generally, and in any way that commended itself to my approval upon further enquiry and acquaintance with the actual requirements of the case, subject, however, to any more explicit directions that might be given through your Department; bearing in mind that it is no part of the policy of the Government to encourage what is known as "Pauper Emigration," but rather the emigration of persons able and accustomed to earn their own livelihood, and to advance the material prosperity of the Province—to which latter class, I was authorized to say, the Government is prepared to extend every facility that it is in their power to offer.

In obedience to these instructions, I left this city on the 15th April, sailing from New York on the 17th, and reaching London on the 27th of the same month.

I at once placed myself in communication with the Agent of the Dominion Government, Mr. William Dixon, and ascertained from him what steps had already been taken to promote emigration to Canada during the season; and at the earliest possible moment, I called upon the different committees mentioned in my letter of instruction.

The principal of these Committees is that known as "The British and Colonial Emigration Fund." It is presided over by the Lord Mayor, and holds its regular meetings at the Mansion House. The causes which led to its formation were the financial crisis of 1866, which was felt with great severity in the Poplar and other East London districts; the cholera of the same year, which materially increased the distress by the number of widows and orphans who by it were left destitute, and thrown upon the parish for relief; and the severe winter of 1866–67, by which the effects of those evils were greatly aggravated and intensified. Benevolent persons were awakened to the importance of doing something towards the relief of the distress thus prevalent, and their efforts first took the direction of a distribution of money and provisions among the poor people. It was found, however, that this system did little to mitigate the prevailing misery, and in 1867, it was determined to adopt a system of emigration and migration, by which those willing to remove from the impoverished districts would be assisted to do so. As a first step, an application was made to the Board of Guardians for assistance in carrying out this scheme of emigration; and those of the Poplar District voted £1000 to be applied for this purpose, claiming some voice in the selection of persons to be sent. Under this arrangement, 305 persons were sent to Canada in the autumn of 1867.

Although such a system was not well calculated to give satisfaction, the persons sent being selected rather with the motive of relieving the distress at home, than with the object of sending suitable settlers to the Dominion, it is gratifying to know that, on the whole, the emigration has turned out a success. Many of those sent out have obtained employment in the country, and are to-day permanent and well-to-do settlers. Objection, however, was made by the Emigration Department at Ottawa to the system, and during 1868 but few persons were sent to Canada. A better understanding has prevailed during the present year, and as a consequence, the Committee have been instrumental in assisting a large number of families to emigrate. The dullness which prevailed among the operatives at Portsmouth and Woolwich, consequent upon the discharge of workmen by the Admiralty Department, attracted the attention of the Committee, and the Imperial Government having authorized two troop ships to be fitted up for the conveyance of discharged operatives, a large number of them were assisted to reach Canada by this Committee, the sum of £1500 having been devoted to that purpose. This Committee have shipped altogether to Canada 3066 statute adults, of whom 900 were sent in 1867–8. The policy of the Committee now is to assist passengers, not to pay their entire expenses. In this way, a better class of emigration is secured. The emigrants themselves are required to furnish from £3 10s. to £5 of the passage money, and the balance is given by the Committee. Working men who have succeeded in saving sufficient to pay this proportion of the passage money must have been thrifty and industrious, and the fact marks them as suitable settlers for this country.

The difficulty which arose in 1867, in consequence of the emigration of paupers from the Poplar District, is not likely to occur again. The Agent of the Canadian Government, Mr. Dixon, has been unremitting in his endeavours to prevent a recurrence of the events of that year; and he has succeeded, through the intervention of the Secretary of the Poor Law Board, in placing a check upon the operations of the Poor Law Guardians. Formerly, they were permitted to use parish funds to send any of the inmates of the Poor Houses whom they might think proper. Now they are required to prove to the satisfaction of the Emigration Board that the persons they select are of good character, of industrious habits, and likely to make good settlers. The Commissioners of Emigration are exceedingly particular in respect to the class of persons who should be sent to the Colonies, and under their supervision no serious difficulty is likely to arise in relation to pauper emigration. The shipments, under the auspices of the British and Colonial Fund, during the year now closing, were as follows:—

By	H. M. S. Crocodile	386
"	S. S. Dacia	260
"	H. M. S. Serapis	776
"	S. S. Cleopatra	160
"	S. S. Dacia (2nd)	190
"	S. S. Cleopatra (2nd)	155
"	S. S. Medway	300
"	H. M. S. Simoom	601
"	S. S. Dacia (3rd)	238
		3066

The Committee, within the past two years, have raised, by public contribution, upwards of £14,000 stg. towards assisting emigrants to remove to Canada; and the money spent, as it has been this year, in the assistance of persons able to contribute something towards their own passages, has resulted in a very successful placing of a number of industrious emigrants in this Province, nearly all of whom have found employment, and are doing well.

I found, in addition to this influential Committee, some others which are doing important work in promoting emigration. That of the Hon. Mrs. Hobart has, during the present season, sent out 934 souls, in addition to 84 sent last year. And Miss Macpherson and Miss Logan, who are earnestly devoted to the work of relieving the distress which they see abounding, have sent out, this season, 450. Miss Macpherson is now actively engaged in organizing a system of emigration of stout boys; already a number have been selected, and it is expected that by April next, when it is proposed to send them out, the number will have reached 500. Such an emigration must, I am inclined to think, prove a success. Such lads as those proposed to be sent would be valuable farm servants with a very short training, and would readily find employment among the farmers of Ontario.

In connection with these Committees, a very strong feeling prevails in favour of making the work they have in hand, as far as possible, self-sustaining. The emigrants who have been sent out through their instrumentality are all expected to refund, so soon as they can earn the amount, the sum advanced to them on account of passage money, and to that end a receipt is taken from each of them, and they are furnished with a savings box in which they are enjoined to place their savings, and, as speedily as possible, remit them home to the Treasurer of the Committee. Doubtless, in some instances, these injunctions may be obeyed; but there is too much reason to fear that, in the majority of cases, the eaten bread will be soon forgotten. A gentleman, Mr. Charles A. Miner, who takes a very great interest in this work of benevolence, submitted to me, while in London, a proposal which a number of those interested in the promotion of emigration had considered would, if practicable, tend very much to promote the successful prosecution of the work in which they are engaged. His proposal is:—

1. The benevolent who send emigrants from London and other parts of Britain should select persons whose labour is especially needed in the Colonies, and which is more abundant as a rule than any other here, viz.: the unskilled common labouring men and women.

2. They should choose from the throng of applicants those persons whose character for industry and integrity is such that we may reasonably anticipate, if proper arrangements are made for them in the Colonies, that they will repay the amount expended in sending them out.

3. That they should make a definite agreement with all persons they send abroad for the re-payment from their earnings, by small easy instalments, of the entire sum expended in their behalf.

And in order that this system may be carried out, it was proposed that reliable persons in different parts of the Province, who desire to promote immigration to their own districts, should offer to represent and assist the emigration societies or benevolent persons in England, who will send selected labourers to them, and who should engage to receive the emigrants sent on their arrival, and direct them to suitable homes and occupa-

tions, and appoint some one in each neighbourhood to receive weekly, monthly, or whenever wages are paid them, the proportion of their wages which they may have agreed to pay, until the sum they owe the society in England is fully repaid.

I mention this proposition, not as endorsing its practicability, of which I have grave doubts, but as indicating the interest which at this moment obtains in Great Britain on the subject of emigration to the Colonies. The proposal in itself is worthy of consideration, and might with very great advantage be tested in the Province, if benevolent people can be induced to do so. And through the medium of Committees on this side the Atlantic, co-operating with Committees on the other, a very great impetus might be given to the already increasing interest in relation to emigration to this Dominion, and especially to this Province.

Another class of organization which has recently been established in London, and which is spreading to other parts of the Kingdom, are Emigration Clubs. The Rev. Styleman Herring, incumbent of St. Paul's, Clerkenwell, is entitled to the honour of being the chief originator of these clubs. At my request, Mr. Herring furnished me with the following statement of the origin of this club system, from which, undoubtedly, important results may be anticipated :—

"The 'Black Friday' of May, 1866, when 'The corner house' of Overend, Gurney & Co. put up its shutters, is in reality the commencement of the present emigration movement.

"The year 1867, especially in the winter, was most woefully felt by the working classes in Great Britain. The piercing song uttered by dozens of fine stalwart men as they walked from street to street singing, 'We are poor working men, and have got no work to do,' had a most powerful effect upon the hearers.

"The relief for the unemployed was enormous. The pawnbrokers shops were glutted, and turn whatever way you might, there misery, wretchedness and want stared you in the face.

"As a London incumbent with 8,000 souls in my parish, I personally witnessed scenes I pray God I may never see again.

"The year 1868 brought no revival of trade. At the beginning of 1869, I sent the following letter to 300 newspapers :—

"CANADIAN EMIGRATION.

"SIR,—By the last mail, I am informed that the Government of Ontario has determined to make a FREE GRANT OF 200 ACRES TO EVERY BONA FIDE SETTLER.

"This will be an *immense boon* to the working classes of Great Britain about to emigrate to Canada.

"To such I would say—Club together—Pay in something weekly—Get other help *as much as possible*—As soon as £7 is raised, take a THROUGH TICKET from London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Cork, to Toronto, Hamilton, London, or any place WEST OF KINGSTON.

"Get employment, which is *easy enough*, at 16s. and upwards per week, and ALL FOUND—Save—after, say 12 months, go to the Hon. Mr. RICHARDS at Toronto, and CLAIM THE 200 ACRES.

"After 5 years you will get on comfortably, and by industry, care and perseverance, A GOOD PROVISION FOR OLD AGE.

"Abstain altogether, if possible—but especially from the whiskey—and join yourself, on landing, to some Church or Chapel.

"I feel, through the liberality of the Ontario and other Governments, Canada will be THE BEST PLACE FOR THE POOR MAN TO EMIGRATE TO.

"We have in St. Paul's, Clerkenwell, London, carried on with *great success*, a Society based on the sound principles of '*Self-help and Mutual help.*' There are already 284 members, representing nearly 1,000 persons. Should any friends be inclined to help these poor but deserving families to emigrate to Canada, I shall be most thankful for any assistance.

"Hoping these observations may be profitable to intending emigrants,

"I remain, Sir,

"Your obedient Servant,

"A. STYLEMAN HERRING,

"*President and Incumbent.*"

"45 Colebrook Row, London, N.,
"Jan. 14th, 1869."

"This caused, in some degree, public attention to be directed to Canada.

"Your excellent agent, Mr. Dixon, then residing at Wolverhampton, was like myself overwhelmed with inquiries. Night after night was I engaged in answering them, receiving most valuable help and advice from my brother, Capt. H. L. Herring, Royal Canadian Regiment (100th), and his good wife, a daughter of S. Bell, Esq., of Toronto.

"The cheapness, nearness and advantages, and requirements of Canada, began to dawn upon people's minds. Associations and Clubs began to arise. Public appeals were made in different journals. The Press took up the question, large gifts were sent in, and ere April came preparations were begun.

"In August, '68, in a small mission room where my people gathered weekly for discussion,—1st, on religious, 2nd, on secular subjects, the subject of emigration came under discussion. Our little room was crowded to overflowing. I lent them my large schools in St. Paul's, Clerkenwell, where several lectures were given, the Rev. Mr. Hitchman, my curate, and myself entirely superintended this. After due thought we established an emigration club, upon the sure principle of 'helping those who help themselves,' and 'self-help and mutual help.'

"At first we thought of colonization by securing a free grant in Ontario, but meeting with no encouragement from Canada, we abandoned that idea. In the meantime, our own club adopted these rules, which I also got inserted in 250 papers:—

"EMIGRATION CLUBS, AND HOW TO PROMOTE THEM."

"Sir,—My own Club having proved so successful by sending to Queensland and Canada 125 members in four months, makes me anxious to help others to carry on similar associations.

"The best way is to get together several wishing to emigrate. Call a public meeting,—Elect officers and a committee of gentlemen in the neighbourhood. Let each member and all his family produce a doctor's certificate, also a character.

"*Every member is required to pay in something weekly for each of his family;* if due notice be given, he can withdraw his money entire, only forfeiting entrance-fee (say 1s.) Each member duly authorized, can collect subscriptions for the Club, but with the distinct understanding that it is for his own benefit if he emigrates; if not, for the general fund.

"*Let a good circular be freely distributed asking for subscriptions. 'To help those who help themselves'—money will come in.*

"Let each weekly meeting commence with prayer and praise, and let some book, letter, newspaper, or speech be made or spoken on colonial matters. Politics and doctrinal religion are excluded.

"A Temperance Society and Library are highly useful.

"An occasional Entertainment (Concert or Tea) is good.

"Ask the Clergyman to preach a sermon on the subject, especially when any emigrants are about to start; the selection of whom may be by payments, lot, election, or by the President.

"A pamphlet called "*Emigration for Poor Folks,*" price 2d. by post, published for me by Messrs. Partridge, 9 Paternoster Row, London, enters more into these matters, and will be sent on application.

"Should any friend desire to help any poor people to emigrate, I shall be glad to receive any pecuniary assistance for our Club.

"Yours sincerely,

"A. STYLEMAN HERRING,

"*Incumbent of St. Paul's, Clerkenwell.*"

"45 Colebrook Row, City Road."

"The Club numbered 450 members, representing 1,500 individuals. This was too onerous an undertaking, so we separated into the Clerkenwell, under my superintendence; the St. Pancras, Rev. Mr. Hitchman; the Woolwich, Rev. Mr. Hirsh. Of the Woolwich, all who wanted are, through the liberality of the British and Colonial Society, and the Dockyard Relief Fund, now in Canada. A goodly few of the St. Pancras club are now there; of my own, by far the largest, 132 members, are, with the exception of 11 who went to Queensland, in Canada. 30 others are in better places at home, and 40 go out in April, 1870. Besides, owing to the generosity of the Messrs. Allan, of the Montreal Steamship Company, I have at considerable reduction, been enabled to assist out 182 others; so that directly or indirectly, 315 have received assistance from the Clerkenwell Emigration Club, and all but eleven are in Canada. These emigration clubs are multiplying. There has sprung up since January, the Workingmen's Club and Institute Emigration Club; the Workingman's (Trades Union), the Richmond, Bournemouth, Bristol, Chelsea, Peckham, and several Provincial ones.

"In fact, the minds of many are now directed to emigration; many are thinking:

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,
"Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.

"Canada is now the haven where many eyes are directed to; she has, at present, 'the call;' how to keep the eyes of intending emigrants directed thither is the question."

A still later report gives the number of emigrants assisted directly and indirectly by the Rev. Mr. Herring, at 572. He is now engaged in organizing "the Royal Canadian Emigration Club," which, through the great energy he bestows upon undertakings of this description, is certain to be the means of sending a very large number of emigrants to this country during next year. He has the entree to a very large number of newspapers throughout the kingdom, and the notices which he has thus far sent have been marked by great terseness and sound common sense. A little pamphlet issued by him entitled "Emigration for Poor Folks," in which the plan of organizing clubs is given, and some good advice imparted, has been extensively circulated, and has been instrumental in exciting a very great interest on the question of emigration to Canada.

In addition to these committees and clubs, there is the National Emigration Aid Society, composed of gentlemen of great influence, and devoting much attention to the question of emigration to the colonies. The objects of the Society are thus set forth in one of their circulars:—

"1. To urge, by various agencies, upon the *Home and Colonial Governments*, the consideration of a *National Emigration Policy*.

"2. To promote emigration from those districts of the Metropolis and of the Provinces where distress abounds through the want of employment.

"3. To assist Persons and Families desirous of emigrating, with advances towards their passage and outfit.

"4. To afford advice and information to intending Emigrants and others, and to make arrangements for their passage.

"5. To arrange for the transmission of Emigrants, and for their proper reception upon arrival in the Colonies.

"These objects to be carried out by a Central Committee, who shall endeavour to obtain the aid of the Government and the co-operation of other Societies, Training Institutions, &c., established in London and the Provinces, for the relief of the unemployed, male and female, and thus assist them to become industrious and useful Colonists.

"By the organization of co-operating Committees in the Provinces where distress and want of employment prevail.

"By raising funds, by grants, donations and subscriptions, in the United Kingdom, and in the Colonies, for the general purposes of the Society.

"By establishing corresponding Committees or Agencies in the Colonies, to receive contributions from persons desirous of helping out friends and others residing in the United Kingdom, and co-operate with the local authorities in providing temporary accommodation upon the arrival of the Immigrants."

The Society thus far has mainly devoted itself to the question of State aid towards the promotion of emigration, and has not been directly instrumental in assisting persons to emigrate. It has, however, been the means of directing public attention to the subject of Emigration, and has been instrumental in diffusing a very large amount of information on the subject of the colonies among working people. Meetings, under its auspices, are held every week in some of the numerous districts of London, and at these the question of emigration, as a means of relieving distress, forms a prominent subject of discussion. I had the privilege, during the first week that I was in London, of attending one of these meetings in the Kensington district, at which there were present a very large number of workingmen. I had also the privilege of being a member of two deputations from the Society, which waited upon Mr. Bruce, the Home Secretary, and Lord Granville, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to urge the importance of the Imperial Government taking up the question of Emigration as a national question. I attended these conferences, not as identifying myself in any way with the special objects of the Society, but at the

request of members of the committee, who desired that an authoritative statement should be made of the policy of the Ontario Government in relation to emigration, and of the field which the Province offers for settlement.

The special object of the National Emigration Aid Society may, however, be now said to be abandoned, from the fact that success appeared to be hopeless. In a publication recently issued by the Society, it is remarked :—"The Committee of the National Emigration Aid Society made what has been called a tour of the Government Offices, and waited upon the Home Department, and the President of the Poor Law Board, accompanied by the Metropolitan members of Parliament; but although each of those members of Her Majesty's Government expressed his approval of emigration, and great sympathy with the sufferings of the working classes, it was apparent that no real result had been obtained. Meanwhile, the starving condition of the poor men who were waiting for assistance to emigrate, as the Duke of Manchester feelingly expressed it, was enough to make the heart bleed."

Accordingly, a conference of the Society was held on the 22nd June last, at which the Duke of Manchester presided, and a large number of influential gentlemen were present to consider the question, "Whether colonization or emigration may be made self-supporting, or even profitable to those investing capital therein?" At this conference a Committee was appointed, which on the 13th July reported—

"That they are of opinion that *selected* emigration can be made not only self-supporting, but remunerative to those investing capital therein; and that capital may be profitably employed in facilitating the transfer of destitute persons and their families to places where labour is required, under proper agreements and contracts with the Colonial Governments. Poor Law guardians, merchants, and landowners, in a manner which will be of the utmost benefit to all parties interested, at the same time supplying an imperial necessity.

"They are further of opinion that whatever steps may be taken should embrace a plan of a general character, and not one confined to a particular colony or locality. There can be no doubt as to the unbounded resources of the British territories, and that British capital can nowhere (not even in Indian railways, now sanctioned by the Court of Chancery as an investment for trust money) be more safely and profitably invested than in assisting to bring colonial lands into cultivation."

The Committee dwell earnestly in their report upon the importance of the emigration from the United Kingdom being directed to the Colonies, where it goes to strengthen the outlying dependencies of the Empire, instead of being permitted to find its way to foreign countries, referring to the unfortunate results which have flown from a neglect of a national policy on this question in the past, and they suggest :—

"It is not too late now to avoid such disastrous results. Money invested in the colonies fructifies very fast, and if the difficulty is grappled with at once, an immense profit could doubtless be returned to those who have the foresight and courage to take up the British Colonies. To give these ideas a practical form, it is suggested that an Association should be at once established upon a wide basis, to be called, say, 'The Association for promoting the Transfer of Labour, and the Settlement of Waste Lands,' to be registered as a Joint Stock Company. This Association should have power to purchase, hold, colonize, cultivate, lease, and sell lands in any of the colonies, also to act as agents for the sale of lands in the colonies; and also to enter into contracts with individuals for labour, and with the Colonial Governments and others for the supply of labour, to be paid for in land or money; and to make advances for emigration purposes, by way of loan, under guarantee of Colonial Governments and otherwise.

"The Association should also have all such powers as would enable them to carry out all the incidentals of such a programme, with power to establish branches or agencies wherever necessary or desirable."

This is but one of the many propositions which were submitted to me having reference to the colonization of our waste lands through the medium of capitalists in England. The practical question is how these proposals can be met, so as to make available the interest which prevails in England on the subject. The general view of the Committee, from

whose report I have quoted above, is that the Government of Ontario should set apart for colonization by the Society, say a township at a time, upon such conditions as would secure the settlement of the land; and leaving to the Society the task of arranging with the individual settler for the repayment of any advances made to him. Another proposal was that the Government of Ontario should consent to make any advances made to individual settlers by capitalists in England, to enable them to settle upon the free grants, a first lien upon the lot, the repayment of which should be made a condition precedent to the issue of the patent. Either of these suggestions would require legislation to give effect to the practical details necessary to their successful working, but the character of that legislation might be arranged, if the general principles were accepted, without much difficulty.

These are the organizations which, on my arrival in London, I found to be in existence in connection with the emigration movement attracting so much attention there. They all take their rise in the same motive—the desire to relieve the prevailing distress which a labour market over supplied has produced. Mr. Edward Jenkins, in an essay on State Emigration, concisely epitomizes the extent of this distress :—

"I assume that I need not in detail prove the existence in England of circumstances that render emigration by some means or other imperative. The excess of agricultural labour is evidenced by the low rates of wages and the condition of the labourers, to which reanimated attention has been lately directed. The agitation of the working classes, and the attempts to limit the supply of labour, or diffuse its rewards with fixed equality, indicate that there are more artizans in the field than opportunities of employment. The distress at the east end, arising out of similar causes, and out of the translation of work to cheaper labour-markets, affords another proof. In Lancashire, mills are working on short time, and thousands of unfortunate men are arguing with employers on the verge of ruin over the distribution of a daily loss. In Cornwall the failure of some mines, or the unremunerative condition of others at the wages-rate insisted on by the miners, and the discovery of rich mines in new countries, has thrown masses of men into a condition of want and starvation. And the statistics of the Poor Law Board complete, with unmitigated sternness, the tale of evidence that unless some plan is devised to relieve our overstocked country, inconceivable disaster threatens its future. So strongly does this excite anxiety in some minds, that we have had public meetings at which the doctrines of Malthus were insisted on with extreme energy and gravity, and a crusade is to be preached against generation by persons who have themselves been born."

The figures which the Poor Law returns present are startingly confirmatory of this picture. The total levy under what is called "The Poor Rate" was £10,303,000 in 1867, and £11,061,000 in 1868, showing an increase of £757,000. The aggregate local taxes raised in 1868, according to Mr. Hunt's return, are equal to 3s. 3¾d. in the pound on the rateable value of all England and Wales, which is returned at £100,613,000 nett. In the metropolis alone, the total local rates for 1868 were as follows :—

Middlesex, (Metropolis)	£2,684,061
Surrey, do.	694,810
Kent, do.	223,905
Total	£3,602,776
Total of 1861	2,372,287
Total Increase	£1,230,489

To relieve the distress which these figures imply is, as I have said, the great object of the many organizations to which I have referred. It is gratifying, however, in this connection, to be able to state that the idea of relieving distress by sending to the colonies the inmates of the Poor Houses, forms no part of the present policy of these committees. The determined stand taken by all the colonies against what is known as "pauper emigration," has had the effect of preventing any attempt to force it upon them; and it is satisfactory to note, in almost all the publications which have

recently been given to the public by these committees, that the justice of the position assumed by the colonies has been admitted. Instead, therefore, of sending "paupers," that is, persons in the actual receipt of poor rates, as emigrants, the effort is now made to assist those who have not yet been reduced to this position, whose spirit of independence is still preserved to them by the fact that they have eaten only the bread produced by their own industry; but who, owing to the superabundance of labour, might, and probably would, unless thus assisted, find themselves reduced to the condition of "paupers." By sending this class, the labour market is relieved, and a better prospect is in store for those who remain.

I ought, perhaps, before concluding this portion of my report, to make some reference to the efforts of Miss Rye, who has devoted herself thus far to the specialty of assisting in the emigration of servant girls. There is no department of emigration more difficult than this. Good servants in London are as scarce as they are in this country, and receive, on an average, higher wages. There is really no inducement for such servants to emigrate to the Colonies, except with the prospect, which they may consider greater abroad, of permanent settlement in life. And the difficulty of selecting emigrants is so great as to make its complete success almost impossible. I had the opportunity, while in London, of personally inquiring into the system of selection adopted by Miss Rye; and although unquestionably it has not always proved sufficient to exclude the unworthy, it is as searching and careful as it is possible to make it. The number of applicants rejected by her is very great; none, in fact, are accepted unless on the production of undoubted testimonials as to character.

Miss Rye has recently proposed a scheme for the emigration of the little Arab children from the streets of London, and has been successful in receiving very liberal subscriptions towards this object. I have very grave doubts whether such a scheme will not prove a failure. We have in Canada already, all our large cities abound with them, a class of poor children who seem utterly uncared for, and are growing up into candidates for our criminal docks and prisons. What to do with them is a question which has excited the earnest thought of benevolent people among us. To add to them, by the importation of a new instalment of the same class, from the purlieus of the great city of London, and with habits already confirmed by association with the most vicious, would appear to be very doubtful policy. The question is worthy of the attention of the Government; as, should the movement for an Arab emigration be permitted to proceed, and fail to be successful, those who have contributed to it under the assumption that it met the approval of the Government of this country would have just cause to complain.

I have deemed it proper thus, before reporting specially upon my own proceedings while in England, to refer with some particularity to the various movements which I found in operation having for their object the promotion of emigration to Canada. These organizations all point to the great interest which the question is exciting, and to the prominent position which this Dominion occupies in the minds of people in England. While the Committees are organized to promote emigration to the Colonies generally, Canada is the chief point of attraction; indeed, owing to the action of the Government and Legislature of Ontario, this Province has acquired a peculiar interest in the minds of these societies. A liberal response on the part of the Government here is all that is necessary to continue this interest; and in this way a very complete organization for the promotion of emigration to Ontario, having its ramifications in every part of the Kingdom, can be utilised at little expense, and to the very great advantage of the Province.

I placed myself, at the earliest possible moment after my arrival in England, in communication with the Public Offices, charged with the administration of emigration affairs. Mr. Walcott, one of the Commissioners of emigration, was engaged in the correction of the Colonization circular, issued every year by Her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, for submission to Parliament. I was fortunately able to afford some information for this circular in relation to recent legislation by the Legislature of Ontario, which had not yet been transmitted to the Commissioners by the Department at Ottawa, with which they had been in communication. This circular contains a very large amount of

information relating to all the colonies, and is generally accepted by public men, and by the press, as an authentic statement of the policy of each in relation to emigration. It would be a decided advantage if the department of the Ontario Government, having special charge of emigration matters, would place itself in communication with the Imperial Commissioners, so that the earliest information on the policy of the Province in all matters relating to emigration might be communicated to them.

Having remained a few days in London, during which I made myself familiar with the policy of the Emigration Office there, and with the different organizations to which I have already made reference, I proceeded to Scotland to make arrangements for lectures, on the special inducements offered by the Province of Ontario to emigrants from the United Kingdom. I remained in Glasgow a few days, and also visited Paisley and Edinburgh, placing myself in communication with members of the Press in all those places, and procuring the publication of favourable notices of the Province. I found it impossible to arrange immediately for lectures ; but through the kind offices of the Messrs. Allan, at Glasgow, to whom I desire to acknowledge my obligations, I made arrangements to return at an early day, and deliver lectures in a few prominent places. In view of the limited time at my disposal, and the delays which were inevitable in arranging for lectures, I resolved to select a few prominent places for their delivery, and trust to arrangements for reports in the Press, for the more extensive circulation of the facts in relation to the Province which I proposed to submit ; depending upon letters in newspapers in other places visited by me as a means of diffusing information. Having arranged, therefore, for a lecture in Glasgow, I returned to London, and assisted in the distribution of the pamphlets prepared under the direction of the Government.

Copies of these were sent to every newspaper in the Kingdom, absorbing thus about fourteen hundred. As a result of this distribution, we had notices, generally most favourable ones, in a great number of newspapers, which in their turn brought an immense number of private letters, addressed both to Mr. Dixon and myself, asking for more specific information, the answering of which occupied a very great deal of time, and kept us more than fully employed. During the few weeks that I spent, at different times, in London, I answered upwards of four hundred of these letters ; Mr. Dixon kindly undertaking to open letters addressed to me during my absence from the city, and to answer all that did not require my personal attention. Pamphlets were sent to all inquirers ; and so numerous were these, that they exhausted each instalment of them before the next reached us. The character of these letters, the various parts of the Kingdom from which they were addressed, indicated an intensity of interest on the subject of emigration, which few persons could have believed to exist. A large proportion of them were from persons anxious to learn how they could be assisted to emigrate ; but there were also a very large number from persons with small means, who looked forward to a better investment for their means in this country than they could hope for at home. Many of them were tenant farmers, with means sufficient to purchase partially cleared farms, and were anxious to exchange their position for that of freeholders in Canada. Many were from master mechanics, with some capital, who saw in the colonies a better chance of permanent prosperity for themselves and families. All of them confirmed the opinion that the interest in the subject of emigration was not confined to the metropolis, and extended far beyond the class to whom it offered the prospect of relief from absolute penury.

Early in June, having arranged for lectures in Glasgow, Dundee and Paisley, I proceeded to Scotland to fulfil those engagements. The first lecture was delivered in the Trades' Hall, in Glasgow, and the interest in the subject was manifested by a crowded house, a large number having to leave, being unable to obtain admittance. At Dundee, although the weather was most unfavourable, a similarly large audience was present, and so at Paisley Subsequently I lectured at Liverpool and at Londonderry. The lectures were a frank and candid statement of the position of the country, of its progress in the past, of its particular institutions, and of the inducements it offered to intending emigrants. I was particular to avoid anything like exaggeration or high colouring ; my object being so to present the subject that those who, through these lectures, might be induced to come to Ontario, should not meet with disappointment. In each place, the

Press kindly favoured me with reports of the lectures, the *Journal of Commerce*, in Liverpool, publishing a verbatim report, which was put in pamphlet form by the Messrs. Allan, and extensively distributed through their agents. In this way, the facts and suggestions of the lecture obtained a circulation far beyond the locality in which they were delivered, and as extensive a circulation of information as was possible within the time I had to spare, was obtained.

Besides lecturing at these points, I visited other leading centres of population in the three kingdoms, going as far north as Inverness in Scotland, and as far south as Waterford in Ireland. In each of those places I procured the publication in the newspapers of letters, embodying the leading facts of the lectures, put briefly, and in such form as to attract attention. So that, it may be said, in every part of Great Britain and Ireland, the claims of Canada as a field for emigration, and the peculiar advantages offered by the Government of Ontario to intending settlers, have been fairly and fully presented. Had time permitted, I would have been pleased to have visited the agricultural districts more thoroughly ; but in the time at my disposal this was impossible, and I was forced to do my best to reach them, as I have said, through the medium of the Press. In some places, as in Aberdeen, I met people with whom I previously had correspondence, and others, invited by them, at private conferences ; and in this way was enabled to afford very full information upon all points of interest to intending emigrants.

Accompanying the pamphlets prepared by the Government were posters setting forth briefly the advantages which the Province presents to those emigrating from Great Britain; and I was instructed to make such arrangements as were possible for their distribution in railway stations and at other prominent places. Upon enquiry, after reaching England, I found that this mode of distribution would be a very expensive one, the wall rent charged for the exposure of placards being high. After consultation with Mr. Dixon, it was resolved not to incur this expense ; but to secure such publicity as we were able through the offices of emigration agents and passenger brokers throughout the Kingdom. In this way, the posters have been tolerably well placed ; but I am happy to be able to report that I have succeeded in making other arrangements, through the kind concessions of the Imperial Government, which will afford the fullest possible publicity to a brief statement of the inducements which are held out by this Province to intending emigrants.

When in Liverpool, on the 30th June, I received from His Excellency Sir John Young, Governor-General of Canada, a letter introducing me to Lord Granville, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in my official character as Special Commissioner of Emigration for this Province to Great Britain. I was at the time on my way to Ireland, where I had certain engagements to fulfil, and was unable, therefore, at once to present this letter. On my return to London, on the 21st July, I enclosed the letter to Lord Granville, at the same time requesting the honour of an interview. On the 26th July, I received a reply, granting me an interview on the following Thursday. At that time I submitted to His Lordship a request that he would permit the Government of Ontario to expose placards in each of the Post Offices of the United Kingdom, and also at each of the Headquarters of the Constabulary force in Ireland. After some conversation on the subject, I was requested by His Lordship to submit my request in writing, when he would submit it to the consideration of the Right Honourable the Postmaster-General. This I did, urging specially the claim of the Province as a British colony, to which, when emigrants came, they did not change their allegiance, but by building up an outlaying dependency, strengthened materially the interests of the Empire. I remained in London as long as I could do so, awaiting an answer to this communication, but none had been received at the time I left, on the 12th August. Since then, however, I am glad to be able to report that the request has been acceeded to, the Postmaster-General, under date 25th August, consenting "to placards, setting forth the inducements to emigrants offered by the Province of Ontario, being exhibited in the several Post Offices of the United Kingdom, where and so long as space will permit;" and requesting that the placards in question may be sent to the General Post Office, in order that they may be distributed thence among the several Postmasters. The consent of the Irish authorities to expose placards in the several Headquarters of the Irish Constabulary, has not yet been obtained. A letter from Mr. P. W. Burke to Sir F. R. Sandford, of the Colonial Office, under date 27th August, stating that

until a copy of the placards is submitted, it is impossible to offer any opinion upon the propriety of distributing and posting them. Mr. Dixon has obtained the permission of Lord Granville to act for the Province in this matter ; and I have no doubt that the full concession asked for in my letter of the 31st July will be granted.

There are in the United Kingdom about eleven thousand Post Offices, distributed in every district, and being places of universal resort. A placard setting forth as fully as can be done in this way the inducements offered by the Province to intending emigrants, will be brought under the notice of the whole people ; and in this way much will be done towards directing the stream of emigration which now flows into the United States and other countries to this Province.

How great a field there exists in Great Britain and Ireland, wherein to work out a liberal and enlightened policy on the subject of emigration, is abundantly proved by the official reports of the Emigration Commissioners. That for 1868, printed in May last, states the number of emigrants sailing from ports in the United Kingdom at 196,325 ; but of these 51,956 were foreigners, and 6,182 not distinguished, leaving as emigrants from the United Kingdom, 138,187. The numbers during the last five years were as follows:—

	English.	Scotch.	Irish.
1863.....	61,243	15.230	115,391
1864.....	56,618	15,035	116,428
1865.....	64,345	12,870	100,676
1866.....	58,856	12,307	98,890
1867.....	55,494	12,866	88,622
1868.....	58,268	14,954	64,965

It is to be regretted that this report, which contains much interesting information in relation to all the various fields for emigration throughout the world, contains but little in relation to Canada ; the Commissioner stating that they have received "no returns of any kind from Canada relating to emigration during 1868." It is difficult to overestimate the injury which results from such a statement in such a publication. The effect is to create an opinion either that Canada offers no sufficient field for emigration to attract any considerable number of persons, or that the Government is indifferent about the subject, so indifferent as to ignore requests for information which are annually sent to them. And the efforts of the Agent of the Dominion, and of others who are interested in its prosperity and anxious to promote its advancement, are seriously neutralized. The numbers reported as having left the United Kingdom for the Dominion of Canada is 21,024, of whom 20,810 came by way of the St. Lawrence to Quebec, 191 to New Brunswick, and 23 to Nova Scotia. The Commissioners remaked that "a certain number no doubt find their way to Canada from the United States ; but it has been generally calculated that at least as many find their way to the States from Canada. This is especially the case with Swedish and Norwegian emigrants, who in former years have proceeded in considerable numbers to the St. Lawrence on their way to the Western States of the Union ;" a statement which our own experience in Canada will fully corroborate. According to the answer of Dr. Tache, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, to the Select Committee of the House of Commons on emigration, of the numbers of emigrants arriving in Canada during the year 1868, only 12,765 settled within the territory of Canada. The nationalities of these not given, but assuming them all to have come from the United Kingdom, the proportion to the entire emigration thence is very small.

The United States, in consequence of their more thorough system of diffusing information, and their greater activity in promoting immigration, have not only secured by far the largest number, but also the better class of emigrants from the United Kingdom. So far as the Irish emigration is concerned, it has undoubtedly been largely assisted by friends already settled in the neighbouring Republic, the large sum, according to the report of the Commissioners of Emigration, to which I have already referred, of £530,564 sterling, having been remitted to Ireland during 1868, in the shape of prepaid passages and money.

But that from England and Scotland has been of a class who paid their own passages across the Atlantic, and many of whom brought with them the accumulated savings of many years. This class, the most desirable to encourage to a new country, and always the most successful after they settle in it, are to a very considerable extent beyond the influence of the numerous Committees to whom this country is so much indebted for their efforts to promote emigration hither. They are, however, acting and judging entirely for themselves, and being absolutely free, because of their means to make choice of the particular country they will select as their future homes, peculiarly subject to the influence of agencies which are extensively used to create a prejudice against Canada as a field for emigration. It is among that class that an enlightened policy on the subject of emigration will have its greatest influence. The Colonies have already a strong hold upon them in the loyalty they feel, and the desire which is almost universal among them, to remain subjects of the British Empire. They are induced to make their homes in the United States, only because of the opinion they have imbibed that Canada is an inhospitable clime, where success is only achieved in face of the greatest difficulties, and then only in exceptional cases. And the almost entire absence of any well considered and well-sustained effort on the part of the authorities of this country to remove this prejudice, by circulating correct information in relation to the country, has resulted in the tide of emigration, especially of the better class of emigrants being diverted to other countries.

The anxiety to obtain correct information was manifest in the numerous enquiries which were addressed to me from all parts of the Kingdom, and from the eagerness which was manifested to obtain copies of the pamphlet prepared under the direction of the Government. That pamphlet, defective though it is in some particulars, which experience will enable the Government to remedy, has, I am convinced, been instrumental in diffusing more correct opinions with reference to the Province of Ontario, and will result, to the extent of its circulation, in inducing many persons to come to this Province. The copies of agricultural journals which the Government have wisely procured for circulation have also been eagerly enquired for, and among the farmers, have done much to induce a fair estimate of our agricultural capabilities, and to create an interest in the Province. A still larger distribution of these papers would, I am convinced, be advantageous, and would yield a large return for the outlay incurred in procuring them.

Of the pamphlet, however, with such revision as may be deemed necessary, a very much larger edition should be printed for distribution during the approaching winter, the season in which people make up their minds about emigrating, and determine the particular country to which to go. There ought to be a sufficient number to enable the agent of the Dominion, Mr. Dixon, to give copies for distribution to many of the passenger agents holding commissions from the Imperial Government as Emigration Agents, of whom there are a very large number in all parts of the Kingdom. These Emigration Agents are always not only willing, but most anxious, to distribute such information, and by supplying them with it, their services are secured to a very considerable extent in the work of promoting emigration to this Province. They come into contact especially with the better class of emigrants, the class which cannot fail to succeed well in Ontario.

In reference to the distribution of information in England, I am convinced that a paper, to be published in London fortnightly, or even monthly, devoted especially to Canadian interests, and particularly to the diffusion of information of interest to the emigrating classes, would be of great value. There is already a paper, "The Canadian News," published there weekly, but, while in many respects of value to persons feeling an interest in Canada, and especially in current events in Canada, it does not in any respect meet the want which I know to be felt by all those who are most actively engaged in promoting emigration to this country. Its circulation, beyond that in various Mechanics' Institutes, which is paid for by the Government of Canada, is not sufficiently large, nor sufficiently diffused over the whole Kingdom. What is wanted is not so much a paper of Canadian news, as a paper treating of the resources of Canada, and in which could be published letters from emigrants who have already settled in the country, and who being suc-

cessful, are the most effective agents in inducing others to come also. Such a publication should, properly, be undertaken by the Government of Canada, or at least under its auspices, so that each of the Provinces might be fairly represented in it. In the hands of an energetic man, it might, I am convinced, be made self-sustaining, its large and extended circulation making it a valuable medium for advertising. And it would undoubtedly soon come to be eagerly sought for, and would tend to remove prejudices which exists, and which operate powerfully to the prejudice of the Dominion in the minds of intending emigrants.

The office of the agent at London, and of the agents in other parts of Great Britain and the continent, should be supplied with full information upon every point relating to the country. I was much disappointed to find, when I reached London, that this important matter had been entirely neglected. Neither the Statutes of Canada, nor the ordinary Blue Books, presented for the information of the Parliament, had been sent to Mr. Dixon, and as a result, his information was gleaned from such newspapers as reached his office through the kindness of private friends. I had personal experience of how serious a loss this neglect entails upon the influence of the agent, and how much it embarrasses him in his efforts to fulfil successfully the duties of his position. His is the only recognized Canadian agency in the British metropolis, and to him, therefore, public men, members of Parliament and members of the Press, naturally go for information. His inability, too often, to afford it is not simply embarrassing to himself, but it tends to leave the impression that Canadians are very indifferent to the opinions which may obtain in England in relation to their country, and careless about adopting measures to remove false impressions which may prevail. The office should be made a centre of Canadian information, where facts relating not simply to the resources, but to the legislation of the country, could always be obtained. A copy of every Parliamentary paper should be sent the moment it is printed, with as much punctuality as such papers are now distributed to members of Parliament, and at the end of each session, the Statutes, and the journals and appendices should be forwarded; so that in a few years there would be in London a valuable library of Canadian political intelligence, which would be a source of attraction to English statesmen, and especially to English journalists. In this way, an interest could be excited in the country in influential quarters, and much practical good would result from it. Too much importance cannot be attached to this duty of supplying all the European agencies with the fullest information.

In the London office, Mr. Dixon has opened a registry for Canadian visitors, and proposes establishing a *poste restante*, where letters to Canadians visiting England could be addressed. I mention this fact as of interest to persons who may be visiting Great Britain, but I may remark that much practical good must result from the office being made a place of resort by Canadians in London.

I was very desirous, had time permitted, to have visited Norway, from which country a large emigration takes place every year to the Western States. Being unable to accomplish this, I made such enquiries as I was able to make from persons acquainted with that country, as to the prospects of a diversion being effected among the emigrating classes in favour of Ontario. These inquiries have convinced me that Norway offers a field, where an effort to obtain emigrants would meet with a rich reward. There would undoubtedly be some difficulties to encounter, and some prejudices, the result of former failures, to overcome; but the character of the Norwegian population, the reputation they have established for themselves as industrious and prosperous settlers, and their peculiar fitness, from the nature of their own country, to succeed in our free grant territories, all point to the importance of an effort being made to encourage them to settle in this Province.

The early part of the winter would be the best time to forward emigration in that country. The Norwegians generally make their preparations during the winter for an early start in the Spring, so soon as navigation opens; and during this season of preparation, an active agent, acquainted with their language, and having a thorough knowledge of this country, ought to be at work among them. The two principal points from which emigration flows, are Trondgeim on the north-west, and Christiana on the south coast. The

principal tide of emigration to the United States has been from the latter point ; and starting thence, the agent might go northward, circulating information as he went. The most likely place from which to secure an emigration would be Gudbrandsdalen, the garden of Norway ; the people of that district are all well-to-do, and from that point commenced, a few years ago, the exodus to the Western States, which has been going on so uninterruptedly since. The people are all more or less educated, and are used to handling the axe, the American axe having been in use among them for some years. A small pamphlet, containing the leading facts in relation to the Province of Ontario, and dwelling especially upon its free grant system, printed in the Norwegian language, and distributed among the people, would be necessary ; and, aided by such a publication, an active agent could, I am led to believe, induce a party to settle in Canada.

In order to make the settlement a success, the Government should, if an agent is appointed, set apart a township, or part of a township, in the free grant territory, expressly for Norwegian emigrants. It would be well if the agent were to come out with the first party, and assist in locating them ; and if this first settlement proved successful, as there is little doubt that it would, it would form a nucleus, about which other settlers would rally ; each new comer being successfully located, becoming a valuable agent in the attraction of others. The effort to secure such an immigration must, of course, in the meantime be regarded as an experiment. The assurances, however, which I received from persons well acquainted with the country, induce me to believe that it would be eminently successful. The results which must flow from it, should this opinion turn out to be well founded, certainly justify the small expenditure which would be necessary in making it.

Much of the success of any policy on the subject of immigration that may be adopted, must depend upon the arrangements in Canada for the reception and successful placing of emigrants as they arrive here. The circular issued by you in the spring of the present year, to the heads of municipalities throughout the Province, requesting information as to how many and what kind of labourers, mechanics, &c., are needed in their respective neighbourhoods, and the average wages paid, was regarded in Great Britain as a most important step, and tended very much to establish confidence among those emigrating, and to give encouragement to the various committees engaged in promoting emigration to Canada. A similiar circular should be sent out very early each spring, and the importance of municipal officers affording promptly the information required, cannot be too strongly insisted upon. I was pleased to notice from papers received by me while in England, that in some municipalities, not only had the circulars been answered, but committees of the Municipal Councils were struck, whose duty it was to receive emigrants sent to the locality, in obedience to the requisitions thus sent in to the Department, and find situations for them. Such a proceeding may sometimes involve expense to the municipalities, but the practical good which results from it, not only to the locality, but to the Province generally, far exceeds any outlay thus incurred. The Government can do very much towards encouraging immigration, but their efforts are only half successful, unless they are seconded by the hearty co-operation of the people generally ; and our municipal institutions furnish a valuable organization through which this co-operation can be extended.

I trust this co-operation will be liberally extended to the Government during next season. There will, I have reason to know, be a much larger emigration to Canada from Great Britain and Ireland than has taken place for a great many years ; and the continued success of the movement, so important in its results to the prosperity of the Province, must depend very much upon the success of next year's operations. There need be no fear of overcrowding. It is the peculiarity of a movement of this kind that it tends to feed itself. In a Province like Ontario, which will afford abundant room for a population four times greater than that which it now possesses, population for many a year to come begets the necessity for population. The agricultural labourer of this year becomes the farmer of next, employing in his turn the newly arrived agricultural labourer. The journeyman mechanic of this year becomes the master mechanic of next, employing in his turn other mechanics. Every additional inhabitant increases the market for the product of the labourer, and widens the field for immigration.

The effects of this cordial interest in the newly arrived emigrant by the people of this country will be to incite to greater exertion those who are already doing so much in England to promote emigration to Canada. Before leaving London, I had the opportunity of attending a meeting of the Committee of the British and Colonial Emigration Fund, summoned at the Mansion House, especially to hear the report of Mr. Curry, who had just returned from Canada, and while here, had taken some pains to ascertain the condition of those emigrants who had already arrived in Ontario. He dwelt with very peculiar earnestness upon the kindness which had everywhere been shewn to the people who had been sent out to Canada, and spoke of it as a most encouraging motive to a continuance of the work in which the Committee are engaged; and nothing which he said gave greater pleasure to the influential gentlemen who were present at the meeting. I am convinced that too much importance cannot be attached to this matter of general and cordial co-operation on the part of the people, with the Government, in the effort to make its immigration policy a substantial and permanent success.

It would be desirable, as soon as returns are received from the Heads of Municipalities in answer to the circulars from the Department, that these should be classified, and copies sent to each of the Government Emigration Agents both in Great Britain and Europe, and in this country. They would be very useful to the agents on the other side of the Atlantic in enabling them to advise intending emigrants as to their prospects of success here; and they would be valuable to agents in Canada, in enabling them to direct emigrants to places where employment awaited them. This season nearly all the emigrants for Ontario were directed to come to Toronto, which became the general distributing point for the Province. It would save expense to the emigrants where they pay their own passages, and to the Government where they are assisted, if Montreal, or even Quebec were made the distributing point for all points east of Kingston; Kingston for all points east of Toronto; Toronto for all points north and west of that city, along the line of the Northern and Grand Trunk Railways, and the Great Western as far as Hamilton; and Hamilton for the Niagara districts, and all points along the line and south of the Great Western Railway between this city and Windsor. If arrangements are made very early in the season for this system of distribution, I am inclined to think it would prove more efficient, less harassing to emigrants, and less expensive to the Government.

I have reason to believe that during the approaching season, there will be a very considerable immigration of tenant farmers from Great Britain and Ireland, persons with some means, and whose object in coming here would be to purchase partially cleared farms with some improvements upon them, in the vicinity of our leading lines of railway. The importance of such an immigration will be very generally admitted; and every effort should be made to encourage it. It is important that the Government emigration agents should be in a position, on the arrival of such emigrants, to afford them full information as to where farms can be obtained, the probable price of them, and the easiest mode of access to them. To this end, I would venture to suggest that persons having farms for sale in Ontario, should be invited to send to the Department of Agriculture full particulars concerning them, the number of acres in all, the number cleared, the character of the buildings, and the price per acre. A register of this information should be kept in the Department, and a copy furnished to the Emigration Agents in the Province; so that when immigrants arrive who are desirous of purchasing land, information could at once be furnished to them, and valuable assistance be afforded in their permanent settlement in the Province. Persons sending to the Department particulars of land for sale, should be requested to notify the Government when a sale is effected, so that the particular lot might be struck out of the list.

The whole secret of a successful immigration policy may be summed up in these two things: a thorough circulation in the districts from which emigrants may be expected, of information concerning the country, prepared in a truthful, candid spirit, avoiding self depreciation on the one hand, and high colouring or exaggeration on the other; and a kindly, courteous treatment of emigrants when they reach our shores. Pursuing such a policy, the Province may look forward to a very large and steadily increasing flow of emigrants to its shores.

I have referred to two or three methods in which information may be circulated in England. There is another which ought not to be omitted. The report issued annually by the British Emigration Commissioners is, in the United Kingdom, regarded as peculiarly the authority on the subject of emigration. In the twenty-ninth report, issued in May last, there are published the land and emigration ordinances of Hong Kong, Mauritius, Trinidad, Grenada, Bahamas, South Australia and Labuan, and in addition a large amount of information relating to other dependencies of the Empire. I have no doubt that the Commissioners would very gladly insert the statutes of Ontario referring to Free Grants and Homestead Exemption, and also to Minerals; and I would recommend that at the close of each session of the Legislature, a careful summary of all legislation affecting immigration, the settlement of the wild lands of the country, or the development of its mineral resources, should be prepared for transmission to the Emigration Commissioners, with the request that it be inserted in their annual report.

I cannot close this report without referring to the absence of any proper or adequate accommodation for the reception of immigrants at the principal agencies in Canada. So great is the deficiency in this respect, especially at Quebec, that I was informed, while in England, that the officers of the troop-ships which brought out the dockyard labourers from Portsmouth and Woolwich, refused to permit them to land until means of transport were ready to convey them westward. If a vessel arrives with emigrants on a wet day, the poor people are put upon the wharf with their baggage without shelter of any kind, their first impressions of the country being the reverse of satisfactory. And these first impressions are things which we cannot afford to ignore. The emigrant leaving his home, the associations of his youth, the surroundings of the friends of his riper years, has enough in that fact to depress his spirits. He knows he is going among strangers, in a strange land, with a field of uncertainty and doubt before him. Strong man though he is, the change, with all its contingencies, is well calculated to unnerve him; and if, when he touches land, he finds himself on an open wharf, without protection for himself or family, during the period of disembarkation, his first impulse is to anathematize the country, and the day that he was induced to come to it. Everything afterwards is apt to be viewed in the light of that cheerless landing; and instead of having a strong hopeful man, making the start for competence at once, we have a dissatisfied family, whose strongest impulse is to leave the country with the least possible delay. Not only is the landing pier utterly unsuited to the requirements of the case, but the Government is without any adequate accommodation, without accommodation of any kind of their own, where emigrants who are delayed for a day or two may remain. The Grand Trunk shed, now used for that purpose, is entirely insufficient and quite unsuited for the purpose. It is impossible to refer too strongly to this great defect in our immigration system.

The establishment at New York, known as "Castle Garden," might in some respects be taken as a fair model of what should be done in this country. The buildings on it comprize the Rotunda, the Labour Exchange, the Baggage and Express Offices, sheds and stables, and the Medical Ward's Island, and information and forwarding offices. The system which prevails there is as follows:—When emigrants are landed, they are all subjected to examination by a medical officer, who sends off the sick to the Emigration Hospital on Ward's or Blackwell's Island, and likewise points out all cripples, lunatics, or others who are likely to become a future charge upon the Commission. This examination completed, the emigrants are conducted to the Rotunda, which has departments for nationalities, where their names, former residences, and respective places of destination are taken down. All who then desire to proceed into the interior at once, are conveyed by water to the railroad depots or steamboats, and are provided with the necessary tickets or passes for their journey. Exchange brokers, specially authorized by the Commissioners, attend in the Rotunda, to exchange gold and silver into the ordinary currency of the country at market rates. This provision is a very valuable one, as emigrants frequently complain, and it is to be feared not without too much reason, that their ignorance of the value of their money here is taken advantage of by sharpers to their great loss and annoyance. This Rotunda also includes a letter-writing and information bureau, a telegraph office and a forwarding department, where remittances are sent from friends of emigrants,

and all other miscellaneous letters are received and forwarded. So soon as these, which are all in the nature of preliminary transactions, are completed, boarding house keepers, licensed by the mayor of the city, are admitted to the Rotunda, in order that such emigrants as desire to remain in the city may make arrangements for obtaining lodgings. The two hospital rooms which have been recently added to the establishment, are found to be of very great advantage, as to them all who may be taken suddenly ill after landing are sent. In the labour department, the males and females are taken into separate compartments, and a record is made of their trade and other particulars. The intention of this department is that persons requiring mechanics or servants may go to the Labour Exchange and there procure them; and how generally this is taken advantage of may be inferred from the fact that during last year no less than 31,143 emigrants were able to find employment in this way. Every employer who engages an emigrant from this building records his or her name, residence and recommendation, so that in every case reference may be made on a future occasion. Such a department would be very valuable in the establishment at Quebec, especially at a time when so many public works are being undertaken, and so large a demand for labour is certain to arise. It would also enable the agent there to forward to the agents further west a more complete record of the occupations of emigrants forwarded westward, so that more ample provision could be made for placing them immediately on their arrival.

I need hardly say that in this reference to the establishment at New York, I desire simply to call attention to some features in it which are indispensable to a successful immigration policy, not to urge that we can, or ought at this time, in every respect to copy it. A less extensive and less expensive emigration establishment will, in the meantime, answer every purpose. But whether large or small, it should possess the leading feature of that at Castle Garden. That feature is the thorough system of protection afforded to the emigrants from the losses and impositions to which otherwise they would be liable from boarding house and other runners; and the care that is taken to give them all the comfort that is possible in their position. Neither of these conditions are fulfilled by the system which now obtains at Quebec in the accommodation supplied by the Government for the shelter and protection of emigrants on their arrival in the country; and both of them are absolutely necessary to the success of any immigration policy.

Besides the absence of proper or adequate accommodation for the reception of emigrants, Mr. Stafford, the agent at that point, has not a sufficient staff to fulfil properly his duty in receiving and forwarding emigrants during the three or four months of the emigration season. I learned that in one case during this season, so much was this felt to be the case, that a gentleman who accompanied a party of emigrants sent to this country by one of the London Committees, was compelled to do very hard work in assisting the officers of the Department in receiving and disposing of those emigrants. It is a false economy to attempt to do so important a work with an insufficient staff, for it but aggravates the evils which are inevitable from the want of proper and systematized accommodation.

Not only at Quebec, but at other agencies, the accommodation for the reception of emigrants is susceptible of great improvement. Especially is this the case at Toronto. There, as at Quebec, the Government have not even a shed which they can call their own; depending, as in Quebec, upon the generosity of the Grand Trunk Railway Company for such accommodation as at present exists. Toronto must, even under the mode of distribution which I have ventured respectfully to suggest, always be a very important distributing point, under the system already inaugurated by the Government of Ontario; and it is essential that greater accommodation should be provided for that purpose.

I have ventured thus to point out what the experience I have gained in relation to this subject of immigration, induces me to believe is necessary to be done in order that a steady flow of immigration to this country may be secured. The carrying out of these suggestions may involve some outlay; but the outlay will be more than repaid by the result. The importance of encouraging a steady flow of immigration to the Province cannot be overestimated. Upon our success in doing this, more than upon anything else,

must depend our future growth and prosperity; and expenditure incurred in the promotion of this object, will never be grudged by the people.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS WHITE, Jr.,

Special Commissioner of Emigration for the Province of Ontario.

APPENDIX (B).

COPIES OF CIRCULAR AND SCHEDULE TO MUNICIPALITIES, AND ABSTRACT OF RETURNS.

APPENDIX (B.)

COPIES OF CIRCULAR AND SCHEDULE TO MUNICIPALITIES, AND ABSTRACT OF RETURNS.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS FOR ONTARIO,
Toronto, 5th April, 1869.

DEAR SIR,—In view of an anticipated extensive immigration of the industrial classes to this Province, from Europe, and especially from Great Britain, during the coming season, I am anxious to ascertain, so far as possible, the actual demands for the various descriptions of labour in the different sections of the Province of Ontario.

The Government is desirous of furthering, by every prudential means, a healthy immigration. To the industrious immigrant, either with or without capital, it is desirable that every possible encouragement should be afforded, and in a way that will not lessen the feeling of honourable independence on the part of the recipient. In this view, the greatest benefit which can be conferred upon industrious immigrants is to provide them with work at fair rates of remuneration. It is here that the Government and the Municipal authorities can render essential aid—the latter by furnishing information as to where and to what extent labour is required; the former, by imparting that information to immigrants on their arrival, and if need be, by assisting them to reach those sections where the demand for labour exists.

I shall be glad if you will after consultation with the Council of your Municipality, and with such other persons as you may deem necessary, fill up the annexed blank schedule with the numbers of the different classes of labourers and servants for whom employment can be found, and return the same to this Department at as early a day as possible.

The returns, when received, will be duly registered, and immigrants, on their arrival, will be distributed to the different parts of the Province, in accordance with the requisition of the local authorities.

It is believed that, in this way, by a hearty co-operation between the Government and the various Municipal Councils, and in connection with efforts which the Government is now making for diffusing, in the old world, information in relation to this Province, a large number of emigrants can be induced to come here, and can be supplied with work immediately on their arrival, and thus be prompted to remain as permanent settlers in the country.

Invoking your hearty and earnest assistance in this effort to promote the prosperity of the Province of Ontario,

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN CARLING,
Commissioner.

To , Esq., Ontario.

(Copy.)

TOWNSHIP OF
County of , Ontario,
, 1869.

To the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works:

SIR,—In accordance with the request contained in your circular, dated 5th April, I

have the honour to return to you a schedule of the probable number of immigrants which may find homes and employment in this municipality, during the coming season; and to assure you that my colleagues in the Council and myself will use every effort to obtain employment for immigrants sent to us, to the extent indicated in the schedule.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Reeve or Mayor)

	CLASS OF LABOURERS.*	NUMBER REQUIRED.	AVERAGE WAGES.	
			SUMMER.	WINTER.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Day labourers, to whom continuous employment can be assured during the whole year			
2	Day labourers, who can be assured of employment only during the busy seasons of the year			
3	Labourers by the month, including board, &c			
4	Female servants			
5	Mechanics (specify the kind and the number required of each)			

Abstract of returns from 182 Municipalities, in answer to the foregoing circular, showing total number of skilled and unskilled labourers required :—

Farm labourers	15,833
Mechanics	1,203
Female servants	7,067
	24,103
In addition, several Municipalities returned "a few" as wanted; and estimating 10 for each of 27 such applications, will shew a further demand for	270
Total	24,373

* Cities and Towns will please make their returns distinct from Township Municipalities.

APPENDIX (C.)

COPIES OF LOCAL AGENTS' RETURNS, AND SUMMARY STATEMENT OF ARRIVALS AND DISPOSITION OF IMMIGRANTS.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE,
Hamilton, 4th August, 1869.

SIR,—I have now the honour to transmit, for information of the Honourable the Commissioner, the statements appertaining to the various transactions at this agency, from the 1st May to the quarter ending 30th June, compiled with care, in order to make it as explicit as possible. On examination I hope you will find all correct and satisfactory.

It affords me much pleasure to state that the health of the immigrants arriving here have been exceedingly good: not a single symptom of any epidemic, and the only case of death which I have to record is a Norwegian girl of two years old, who had been detained in the quarantine station at Quebec for some time, with her parents, and expired in the sheds an hour after arriving here. Cause considered to be general debility. She was interred in the Cemetery, at the Great Western Railroad Co.'s expense.

The expenditure from 1st May to 30th June, in affording assistance to the indigent, has been—in transport, $277.63, and in provisions $150.07, making a total of $427.70, by which 795 souls, equivalent to 583½ adults were temporarily relieved, at a cost of about 53½ cents per capita, or a fraction over 73 cents for each adult. Every economy has been exercised and vigilance observed in dispensing the aid afforded.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
R. H. RAE,
Immigration Agent.

W. Edwards, Esq.,
Secretary,
Department of Public Works,
Toronto, Ont.

(Copy.)

STATEMENT showing the Arrival and Destination of Emigrants at the Hamilton Agency, for the quarter ending the 30th June, 1869.

COUNTRY.	Via St. Lawrence.	Via States.	Total.	Remained in Canada.	Went to the States.
English	804	1127	1931	1237	694
Irish	190	189	379	315	64
Scotch	126	122	248	204	44
Germans	.....	4432	4432	175	4257
Norwegians	2245	1674	3919	1	3918
American Citizens	.....	296	296	296	.....
Italians	.....	1	1	1	.....
Welsh	2	55	57	3	54
Danes	.....	810	810	.....	810
Swedes	.....	4258	4258	.....	4258
Hollanders	.....	505	505	.....	505
Bohemians	.....	60	60	.....	60
Poles	.....	44	44	.....	44
Total	3367	13573	16940	2232	14708

(Copy.)

STATEMENT No. 2, showing the number and class of Indigent Emigrants (for settlement in Canada), who received Government aid at Hamilton Agency, in transport and provisions, for the quarter ending 30th June, 1869.

COUNTRY.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
English	192	167	249	608
Irish	44	46	63	153
Scotch	8	14	10	32
Welsh	2			2
Total	246	227	322	795

Abstract statement of expenses incurred at the Hamilton Agency, for the quarter ending 30th June, 1869:—

Transport	$277 63
Provisions	150 07

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION OFFICE,
Hamilton, 20th October, 1869.

SIR,—I have now the honour to submit, for the information of the Honourable the Commissioner, the various statements for the quarter ending 30th September, accompanied with the necessary vouchers. All will, on perusal, I hope, prove satisfactory.

It is gratifying for me to state that the health of those arriving has been very good, excepting a few isolated cases amongst some of the children—a frequent occurrence on reaching the country during the warm weather. They, however, were soon convalescent, without requiring any medical assistance.

The expenditure in extending aid to the destitute has been—in transport, $286.57, and in provisions $125.75, amounting to $412.32 (four hundred and twelve dollars and thirty-two cents), by which 623 souls, equal to 456½ adults, were temporarily relieved; incurring an outlay of a trifle over 67 cents a head, and a fraction over 90 cents per adult, exceeding the average ending 30th June of 13½ cents per capita, and about 17 cents for each adult, attributable, in a great measure, to the distance that many were sent into the country, and the large number who came out towards the close of the quarter, from some of the charitable societies, not being provided with a remittance of a certain sum to each family on arrival, as those were in the early part of the season.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. H. RAE.
Immigration Agent.

Wm. Edwards, Esq.,
Secretary,
Department of Public Works,
Toronto, Ont.

(Copy.)

STATEMENT shewing the arrival and destination of Immigrants at the Hamilton Agency, for the quarter ending 30th September, 1869.

COUNTRY.	Via St. Lawrence	Via States.	Total.	Remained in Canada.	Went to the States.
English	725	1120	1845	1083	762
Irish	72	112	184	150	34
Scotch	106	71	177	171	6
Germans	.....	2952	2952	188	2764
Norwegians	1357	157	1514	1	1513
American Citizens	.....	458	458	458	.....
French	.....	14	14	.....	14
Danes	.....	74	74	.....	74
Swedes	.....	1651	1651	.....	1651
Hollanders	.....	30	30	.....	30
Belgians	.....	24	24	.....	24
Poles	.....	74	74	.....	74
Total	2260	6737	8997	2051	6946

(Copy.)

STATEMENT shewing the number and class of indigent Immigrants (for settlement in Canada), who received Government aid in transport and provisions, at Hamilton Agency, for the quarter ending the 30th September, 1869.

COUNTRY.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
English	192	122	206	520
Irish	22	21	38	81
Scotch	9	4	9	22
Total	223	147	253	623

Abstract statement of expenses incurred at the Hamilton Agency, for the quarter ending 30th September, 1869 :—

Transport	$286 57
Provisions	125 75
Incidental expenses	2 56
Total	$414 88

(Copy.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT exhibiting the arrival and destination of Immigrants at the Hamilton Agency, with appendage of money brought into the country during 1868 and 1869, for the six months from the 31st March to 30th September, inclusive.

COUNTRY.	1868.					1869.				
	Via St. Lawrence.	Via States.	Total.	Remained in Canada.	Went to States.	Via St. Lawrence.	Via States.	Total.	Remained in Canada.	Went to States.
English	325	4091	4416	808	3608	1529	2247	3776	2320	1456
Irish	104	806	910	250	660	262	301	563	465	98
Scotch	178	702	880	418	462	232	193	425	375	50
Germans	760	10343	11103	311	10792	.....	7384	7384	363	7021
Norwegians	4882	2363	7245	2	7243	3602	1831	5433	2	5431
American Citizens	.....	837	837	837	.....	.....	754	754	754	.....
French	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	14	.....	14
Welsh	5	266	271	7	264	2	55	57	3	54
Italians	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....
Danes	.....	514	514	.....	514	.....	884	884	.....	884
Swedes	301	3182	3483	.....	3483	.....	5909	5909	.....	5909
Hollanders	.....	735	735	.....	735	.....	535	535	.....	535
Bohemians	2	362	364	6	358	.....	60	60	.....	60
Belgians	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	24	.....	24
Poles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118	118	.....	118
Total	6557	24201	30758	2639	28119	5627	20310	25937	4283	21654

MEMORANDUM displaying the nationality, number of families, and amount brought for the above period.

No. of families and single.	1868. COUNTRY.	Amount.	No. of families and single.	1869. COUNTRY.	Amount.
	From Old Country.	$ cts.		*From Old Country.*	$ cts.
36	English	36300 00	45	English	79700 00
5	Irish	2000 00	3	Irish	11000 00
41	Scotch	63800 00	24	Scotch	19850 00
33	Germans	14500 00	51	Germans	27400 00
115		116600 00			
	From U. States.				
3	English	3000 00			
	Balance in favour of 1869	18350 00			
118		137950 00	123	Total	137950 00

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC WORKS, ONT.,
(Immigration Branch),
Toronto, October 27th, 1869.

SIR,—Will you have the goodness to report to this Department, at as early a date as possible, for insertion in the Commissioner's Report to the Legislature, tabulated statements of the operations of your agency, so far as relates to this Province, for the current year, up to the 1st of October instant, under the following heads:—

1st. Number, nationality and destination of Immigrants.
2nd. Number and nationality of Immigrants who received aid by free passage, or meals, or both.
3rd. Number of arrivals by the St. Lawrence and by the United States respectively.
4th. Total expenditure to date above named, and any other information you may deem to be of public interest.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) W. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

Jno. A. Donaldson. Esq.,
Emigration Agent,
Toronto.

NOTE.—Copies of the above were also sent to the local agents at Ottawa and Kingston. W. E.

(Copy.)

STATEMENT shewing the number of Immigrants arrived at the Toronto Agency during the last six months, ending the 30th September, 1869, their nationality, and those who have been assisted with provisions and free passes.

COUNTRY.	Arrivals via St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via United States.	Total.	Remained in Canada.	Went to the United States.	No. who received free passes and provisions.	REMARKS.
England	6473	39	6512	6162	350	4136	The total number of arrivals last year amounted to some 28,786, out of which only 5,197 remained in Canada.
Ireland	816	19	835	535	300	270	
Scotland	1450	1	1451	1316	135	83	
Germany	6418	12	6430	30	6400	34	
Norway	7740	.....	7740	6	7734	2	
Other Countries	3300	.....	3300	.....	3300	.....	
Totals	26197	71	26268	8049	18219	4525	

W. Edwards, Esq., Secretary, &c., &c., &c.:

SIR,—In compliance with your letter of the 27th inst., I have now the honour of placing in your hands a copy of a statement which, I hope, will prove satisfactory and meet your enquiries.

It is my pleasing duty to state that the immigrants who arrived this season were of a healthy class, and no deaths occurred amongst them, except a few children in the early part of the season. It is also gratifying to be able to state that, immediately after their arrival, they were sent to different parts of the country, where employment was waiting for them, and, with few exceptions, all are well satisfied. Of the few grumblers who made their way here, I learn from a letter received from Mr. Dixon, Canadian agent in London, that some three or four had returned to England, and out of that number two of them had applied to him to be sent out here again.

In addition to the ordinary class of labourers and mechanics, a large number have arrived with considerable capital, and have made purchases of lands in various sections of the country.

I may also mention that since the commencement of the season, but more recently, a large number have been able to send money home to assist in bringing out their friends, out of their earnings here. Altogether, the operations of the season have been most satisfactory; and I look upon it as being mainly owing to the energies put forth by the Local Government, in sending agents to Europe, and distributing a large amount of valuable information in pamphlet form and otherwise; and I would be wanting in my duty were I not to mention in the most favourable terms, the names of Mr. Dixon, the resident agent in London, and also that of Mr. White, having received statements innumerable from parties arriving from time to time, that they came to Canada from the information received through them.

I may, perhaps, be permitted to mention here, that on the 19th of May no less than nine hundred persons arrived in this city, seven hundred by the O. S. S *Scropis*, and two hundred by the regular mail boat *Hibernian*. In one hour they were all furnished with a good dinner, and in three hours afterwards three hundred of them were on their way to where they found employment. Eighty-eight families were sent away the next day, and the balance in a day or two afterwards.

The want of proper buildings for the accommodation of a large number of immigrants has been much felt, arriving, as they generally do in the hot season of the year; and it is most desirable that such buildings should be furnished before another season commences. From every information I have received, we may safely look forward to a large increase next year, and in the construction of so many new lines of railway and other enterprises, we will be fully prepared for them.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. DONALDSON,
Government Immigration Agent.

Government Immigration Office,
Toronto, 30th October, 1869.

NOTE.—Nearly one thousand immigrants have reached this agency during the months of October, all of whom have remained in the country. J. A. D.

(Copy.)

GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION OFFICE,
Ottawa, 1st November, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honour of presenting report of arrival of Immigrants at this agency, from commencement of the season to 30th September, 1869:—

	Via St. Lawrence.				Via United States.				Grand Total.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Tot.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Natives of England	107	72	134	313	12	8	14	34	119	80	148	347
" Ireland	34	48	47	129	12	10	17	39	46	58	64	168
" Scotland	10	4	7	21	1	1	1	3	11	5	8	24
" Germany	49	34	51	134	12	13	8	33	61	47	59	167
" Sweden					1	1	5	7	1	1	5	7
Totals	200	158	239	597	38	33	45	116	238	191	284	713

RECAPITULATION.

	Via St. Lawrence.	Via United States.	Total.	Remained in Canada.	Went to the United States.
Natives of England	313	34	347	341	6
" Ireland	129	39	168	168	.....
" Scotland	21	3	24	24	.....
" Germany	134	33	167	167	.....
" Sweden	.....	7	7	7	.....
Totals	597	116	713	707	6

Who were disposed of in the following order, viz. :—

Remained in City of Ottawa	223
Went to do Toronto	14
Remained in County of Carleton	102
Do do Renfrew	128
Do do Russell	44
Do do Prescott	20
Do do Ottawa	122
Do do Pontiac	54
Left for United States	6
Total	713

Assistance, in the shape of passage orders and temporary relief, was granted to the undermentioned indigent Immigrants, equal to 162 adults, at a cost of $1.50 per adult :—

	Ontario.			Quebec.			Total.		
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Natives of England	19	14	39	17	16	24	36	30	63
do Ireland	6	7	7	2	2	.....	8	9	7
do Germany	12	9	7	7	7	10	19	16	17
Totals	37	30	53	26	25	24	63	55	87

The expenses may be estimated thus :—

	Total indigent Immigrants.	Equal to adults.	Salaries.	Office expenses.	Transport.	Relief, etc.	Medical attendance, etc.	Total.
			$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dominion Government			642 00	257 48			45 25	944 73
Ontario do	120	94			154 23	35 58		189 81
Quebec do	85	68			46 95	6 35		53 30
Totals	205	162	642 00	257 48	201 18	41 93	45 25	1187 84

The foregoing statements of immigrant arrivals for 1869, shows a decrease of 517 souls, as compared with the same date of the preceding year. The demand for labour continued up to the present, and a much larger number of immigrants might have been placed by me, had they reached this agency. Rates of wages ruled very high for the agricultural labourer, as the supply was very far short of the demand. The greatest difficulty was experienced in obtaining servant maids.

The immigrants of the season were generally healthy. 37 men, 30 women and 53 children, equal to 94 adults, were assisted by the Ontario Government, at a cost of nearly $2.02 per adult, for passage orders, provisions, &c., to enable some to reach relatives, and others to places where their services were most in requisition.

All of which is respectfully submitted, by

Your most obedient humble servant,

WM. J. WILLS,

Agent.

Wm. Edwards, Esq.,
Secretary, Department of Public Works,
Toronto.

(Copy.) KINGSTON, 4th November, 1869.

W. Edwards, Esq. :

DEAR SIR,—Your letter of 27th October came duly to hand, and I regret that it was not replied to sooner; but I have been laid up with a severe attack of bronchitis, and have no assistant to attend to such matters. I herewith enclose statements, hurriedly got up, but figures certainly correct. Should you, however, want any amendments to them, or any further information, please let me know at once, and I will do all in my power to furnish you with it. Hoping you have not been put to much inconvenience by my delay,

I am, yours truly,

JAMES MACPHERSON.

(Copy.)

NUMBER, Nationality and Destination of Immigrants that landed at Kingston, and by what route they came, between 1st January and 1st October, 1869.

FROM WHAT COUNTRY.	Via St. Lawrence	Via States.	Total.	Remained in Ontario.	Went to States.
English	316	7	323	303	20
Irish	24		24	24	
Scotch	6		6	6	
Germans	8		8	8	
Norwegians	2		2	2	
Totals	356	7	363	343	20

NOTE.—The above statement only represents those immigrants who landed at Kingston and reported themselves to me. Not having an assistant, I could not be at the railway station and steamers at same time, and many immigrants may have arrived here who did not report to me, not requiring information or assistance; and no doubt large numbers arrived at the various steamboat landings and railway depots within my agency, of which I can give no account, as they went direct to their friends; in fact, I think as many arrived who did not report to me as those that I got an account of, and, probably more.

I may mention that I take no account whatever of immigrants passing through here *en route* to Toronto and Hamilton, or to the Western States, as I consider it would only be a duplicate of Toronto and Hamilton office returns, and thus make the arrivals in Ontario to appear double what they really were.

There are also many Americans arriving, and Canadians returning from the United States, of which I can give no account, as they land at all the ports along the frontier; but these report at the Custom House, I believe, from which statements can be got at the close of the year.

NUMBER and Nationality of Immigrants who received aid by free passes and meals, and lodgings, at the Kingston agency, between 1st January and 1st October, 1869.

English	168
Germans	8
Total	176

STATEMENT of Expenditure in free passes, meals and lodgings at Kingston agency, between 1st January and 1st October, 1869.

SERVICE.	Paid by Dominion.	Paid by Ontario.	Total.
Transport	11 10	60 70	71 80
Provisions and lodgings	5 75	24 53	30 28
Totals	$16 85	$85 23	$102 08

STATEMENT of applications for Servants and Mechanics.

Labourers	2225
Female servants	976
Mechanics	243
Total	3444

You will see by above statement what a very large demand there was for labourers and servant girls in my agency, and I have to regret that so very few landed here to supply the demand; and I can assure you it was a great disappointment to our agriculturalists to see so many immigrants passing west, and so few remaining here. I did all in my power to get some of them to land here, but it seemed as if they had been instructed

in the old country not to stop any where until they reached Toronto. With very few exceptions, all those that did land here are doing well, and seem satisfied. Those that were not satisfied, will not do well any where, no matter where they go.

Trusting that the above statements are such as you require,

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES MACPHERSON,
Agent.

To
W. Edwards, Esq.,
Secretary,
Department of Public Works,
Toronto.

SUMMARY Statement of Local Agents' Returns, from the 1st of January, 1869, to 1st November, 1869.

LOCAL AGENCIES.	Arrivals via St. Lawrence.	Arrivals via United States.	Total.	Remained in Province of Ontario.	Passed through to the United States.	Received free passes and provisions.
Toronto	26197	71	26268	8049	18219	4525
Hamilton	5617	20310	25937	4283	21654	1418
Ottawa	597	116	713	707	6	53
Kingston	356	7	363	343	20	176
	32767	20504	53281	13382	39899	6172

W. EDWARDS,
Secretary.

(No. 46.)

REPORT of the University of Toronto, and the Bursar's Statement of cash transactions, &c., for the years ending respectively, 30th June, 1868, and 30th June, 1869.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Printing, the above Report is not printed.*]

(No. 47.)

REPORT of the Upper Canada College, and the Bursar's Statement of cash transactions, &c., for the years ending respectively, the 30th June, 1868, and the 30th June, 1869.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Printing, the above Report is not printed.*]

(No. 48.)

Report of the Inspector of Registry Offices for the year 1869.

---

om

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Printing, the above Report is not printed.*]

RETURN

To an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House, a detailed Statement of Expenditure made during the current year, under the head of Immigration.

By Command,

M. C. CAMERON,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 21st December, 1869.

No. 1

DETAILED STATEMENT under different heads of Expenditure, made during the current year, for Immigration purposes.

	$	cts.
To Pamphlets, posters and circulars, for distribution in Europe and in Canada	12,728	81
" Agricultural journals for similar purpose	1,088	00
" Postage on publications and correspondence	265	39
" Railroad and express charges on pamphlets and posters	228	23
" Advertisements	30	00
" Services of sub-agent, and extra clerk hire	393	00
" Toronto Immigration Agency, for provisions, medical attendance, and incidentals	2,733	62
" Hamilton Agency, for similar items of expenditure	331	55
" Ottawa Agency, for transport, provisions, and incidentals	189	81
" Kingston Agency, for similar items of expenditure	86	32
" Grand Trunk Railway, for free passes issued at the Toronto Agency	1,196	40
" Northern Railway, do do do do	744	76
" Great Western Railway, for passes issued at the Toronto and Hamilton Agencies	1,246	68
" Special Commissioner to Europe—his remuneration, and travelling and other expenses	3,000	00
" Sundries for packing	9	43
" Travelling expenses—Commissioner attending Conference at Ottawa	28	00
" Estimated expenditure to 31st December, under the above heads.	1,000	00
	$25,300	00

No. 2.

STATEMENT of the quantities and kinds of Publications issued, or ready for distribution, for the current year.

50,000 copies of the Emigration pamphlet.
50,000 " " " (new edition).
10,000 English posters, with maps.
2,000 German " "
(1,400 of these posters were mounted on rollars, and varnished, and hung up in the several railway stations in Ontario, the Grand Trunk Stations East, and other public places.)
13,000 posters (new edition) mounted on millboard, to be placed in each of the Post Offices in Great Britain, and the Constabulary Stations in Ireland.
12,000 copies of the "Ontario Farmer, and 2,000 copies of the "Canada Farmer," for distribution amongst the yeomanry of Great Britain and Ireland.

No. 3.

MISCELLANEOUS items embraced in Statement No. 1.

	$ cts.
Total cost of meals and provisions supplied indigent immigrants, at the several agencies, to 30th September, 1869	2,493 74
Total cost of free passes for transport of immigrants, at the several Agencies, including railway, steamboat, and wheeled conveyances	3,786 00
Total cost of medical attendance and undertaker's expenses	134 67
Total cost of contingencies at all the Agencies—such as postege, telegrams, cab-hire, cleaning sheds, assistance, &c., &c	114 83
	$6,529 24

No. 4.

DETAILS of Estimate for the year 1870.

	$ cts.
Free transport of indigent immigrants, from Agencies to points of destinations	13,000 00
Provisions for indigent immigrants	6,000 00
Medical attendance, &c	400 00
For distribution of information in Great Britain and Ireland, by additional publications, or otherwise	3,000 00
Circulars and schedules to Municipalities; posters, advertisements, &c.	300 00
Freight and express charges on emigration publications	400 00
Postage and telegrams	300 00
Local Agencies' contingencies, such as postage, telegrams, &c., &c	400 00
Departmental contingencies, such as travelling expenses, extra clerk hire, packing, &c., &c	900 00
Total estimate for 1870	$24,700 00
Over expenditure of 1869	15,300 00
	$40,000 00

(No. 50.)

STATEMENT of the various expenditures made and contracted for in connexion with the Lieutenant-Governor's residence, and of any reports and estimates made for the Public Works Department in respect thereof.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.]

(No. 51.)

COPIES of all Orders in Council affecting certain lands known as Dorchester Glebes, and also all correspondence relating to the same.

[In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Printing, the above Return is not printed.]

RETURN

To an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House copies of all Orders in Council affecting certain lands known as the Dorchester Glebes, and also all correspondence relating to the same.

By command,

M. C. CAMERON,
Secretary.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, TORONTO,
22nd December, 1869.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS, TORONTO,
15184 22nd December, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, in reply to your letter of the 16th inst., copy of an Order in Council dated 24th October, 1861, an accompanying report affecting certain lands known as the Dorchester Glebes.

Your obedient servant,

THOS. H. JOHNSON,
Asst. Commissioner.

THE HON. THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARY,
Toronto.

COPY *of a Report of a Committee of the Honorable the Executive Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, on the 24th October*, 1861.

ON the accompanying Report of the Hon. the Commissioner of Crown Lands, on an application from the Rev. Mr. Stannage, incumbent of the Church of England Mission in the township of Wainfleet, for a patent in favor of that church for lots 15, 16 and 17 in the 5th concession of that township, originally set apart as glebe lots, or that he may be permitted to purchase the said glebes in his own name,

The Commissioner enters at some length into the respective claims of the applicant and of certain parties now in possession of the said lots, with large improvements thereon, which possession they originally obtained as lessees of the former incumbent of the Mission of Wainfleet, and he recommends, for the reasons assigned in his said report, that a sale be made to the tenants at a valuation, as in ordinary cases.

The Committee concur in the views expressed in the said report, and submit the same for your Excellency's approval.

Certified.

(Signed) WM. H. LEE, C. E. C.

To the Honorable
THE COMMISSIONER OF CROWN LANDS.

In re Lots 15, 16 *and* 17 *in 5th Concession Township of Wainfleet.*

THE lots referred to in the accompanying statement, prepared as a report from the Crown Lands Department, by William Spragge, Esq., Superintendent of Sales and Chief

Clerk, were under the instructions and Order in Council of the 17th February, 1789, in the original survey of the township, about the year 1790, laid out as a glebe, and are marked on the original plan thus, "Submitted for a Glebe," and are entered in the books of the department as glebe lands. They were subsequently set apart by Order in Council of the 14th February, 1832, as the property of the incumbent of the local church, being of the Church of England, for the time being, and attached to the living and church for ever.

Under this Order in Council a license of occupation for Lot No. 15 was issued in favor of the Reverend James Clark, who appears, as incumbent of the church of England in that locality, to have exercised for some years control not only over this lot, but over Lots 16 and 17 also, although no license of occupation for these lots have been issued to him or to his successors in office. Several of the parties now claiming to purchase, and whose claims are commented on by Mr. Spragge in his report on those petitions hereto also attached, undoubtedly went into possession as tenants under Mr. Clark, and for many years, as such, paid rent. Leases in some instances were executed by Mr. Clark; large improvements were made by the occupants, who now claim the right to purchase, which is resisted by the present incumbent, the Reverend Mr. Stannage. First, on the ground that the lands were, by the O. C. of February, 1832, set apart for the support of the church; and secondly, on the ground that the occupation and improvements of those who entered as tenants must be considered the occupation and improvements of the landlord, whom he claims to be as successor to the Reverend Mr. Clark in the living, and that, therefore, if the first position assumed by him be disregarded, he and not the occupants who have held as tenants should be allowed to purchase.

On the 2nd June, 1845, the following Order in Council, in relation to these lands, was passed, viz.: That the Commissioner of Crown Lands be authorized to advertise for tenders from such persons as may feel disposed to lease the said glebe lots for a period of 21 years, the rent to be paid yearly to the Receiver-General, and the proceeds to be at the future disposition of the Government, for religious purposes in the Niagara district (in which these lots were then situate), but no action, as directed, appears to have been taken on it.

On two other occasions, in the year 1845, these and similar appropriations, known commonly as the Dorchester Glebes, occupied the consideration of the Government, and resulted in Orders in Council of the 18th June and 2nd December of that year respectively.

By the first Order, it is stated that some glebe lots were set apart in the early surveys of the Province, under an Order of the 17th February, 1789, for religious purposes, without any other specific appropriations, and form no part of the "Clergy Reserves." That in some instances these glebes have been granted as endowment to rectories, and in one case one of such lots had been sold by the Commissioner of Crown Lands to an individual. That the remaining glebe lots appear to be vested in the Crown, notwithstanding the approved minute of Council of 22nd November, 1842 (copy herewith), and which directs that these lands be treated in future as ordinary Clergy Reserves; and it is ordered that all the unappropriated glebe lots in Upper Canada, which do not constitute a part of the clergy sevenths, to be sold by the Commissioner in the ordinary way as Crown Lands.

It will be observed that this Order in Council was based upon a petition of Leonard Misener, in reference to the Wainfleet glebe lots in question here, and to the Order in Council of the 2nd June, 1845, already recited. No attention, apparently, was fixed on this occasion, or that of the Order of the 2nd June, 1845, or of December, in the same year, to the Order in Council of February, 1832, appropriating these lots specially for the support of the local clergymen. What was meant by the word "unappropriated," it is not easy to say; so far as an Order in Council could appropriate these lots to a specific purpose, they had been so appropriated, and their appropriation for religious purposes in the Niagara district, where these lands lay, recognized, and therefore differed from glebe lots set apart under the Order of 1789, without any specific appropriation, while it is also true that they never passed into patent as an endowment for a rectory or otherwise. My opinion is, that they are not affected by this Order in Council of the 18th June. The Order in Council of 2nd December, 1845 (annexed hereto), was founded on the memorial of

the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto, and must be treated as rejecting the petition of the applicants, and refusing to recognize the appropriations of land as "glebe lots" made from time to time. These lots in question may be taken as coming within the second class defined by this Order in Council; but the provision in that class must be treated, I think, as intended for the protection of the tenant, and not of the party who had acted as landlord; because, if it were intended to recognize the rights of the clergyman as landlord, or to treat the lands as glebes, appropriated for the use of the local church, then the Order in regard to the first and third classes would not only have been inconsistent with the provision referred to, but would have been manifestly wrong, and in fact the whole of the Order unnecessary, and there should have been simply an Order confirming the appropriation of February, 1832. As already pointed out, this appropriation, in the subsequent discussions and Orders in relation to these lands, does not appear to have engaged attention, and it is impossible to say, if it had, what action the Government might have taken on the occasions referred to. Since 1845, no farther Governmental action has been had in the matter As indicative, however, of the subsequent policy in similar cases, I may refer to the application of the Church Society of the Diocese of Toronto for a free grant for lots 96 and 102, in the 2nd concession of Ameliasburgh, set apart as glebes for the Church of England, by Order in Council of the 15th January, 1836, which was refused by Order in Council of 22nd June, 1846, permission, however, being granted by that Order to the Church Society to purchase at a valuation. Since, however, the Government adopted this policy, certain legislative declarations and enactments have been made, which are of great importance in the consideration of this case. By the Clergy Reserves Act of 1855, 18 Vic., Cap. 2, Sec. 3, it is declared that it is desirable "to remove all semblance "of connection between Church and State, and to effect an entire and final disposition of "all matters, claims and interests arising out of the Clergy Reserves; and it is provided "that the moneys paid in commutation of the claims of the churches shall not be invested "in real property of any description whatever, under penalty of forfeiture of the same to "Her Majesty."

The Act of 14 and 15 Vic., Cap. 175, Section 1, declares the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship without discrimination or preference; and in Section 2 provides, "That no Letters Patent shall be hereafter issued in this Province by "the Crown for the erection of any Parsonages, or Rectories, or for the endowment there-"of out of Clergy Reserves or the Public Domain, or for the presentation of any In-"cumbent or Minister to any such Parsonage or Rectory."

It would seem impossible to grant Letters Patent for these lots as an endowment for a Church, without violating, if not the language, at least the spirit of one or both of these enactments, and of running counter to the policy of the Government since 1845, and in my opinion, therefore, the first position assumed by Mr. Stannage cannot be maintained. As regards the second position, there can be no more objection to selling to a clergyman, than to a man in any other occupation in life; but all right to the lands as glebe, or a religious or church reservation being ignored, the only ground on which a sale could be justified to Mr. Stannage in preference to any other individual is, that his prdecessors as Incumbents of the Church in that locality, have been in possession of the lands through persons who had entered on them as tenants. No doubt the ordinary and the fair rule, there being no false pretence of title by the landlord, is not to allow a tenant to buy over the head of his landlord, or to take advantage of the occupancy which he has procured under another to obtain a pre-emption of purchase from the Crown. In this case it may be said, that under the Order in Council of February, 1832, the Incumbent acted quite honestly in dealing with the lands as intended and set apart for his support and the uses of his church, and so long as that Order in Council remained in force, and the reservation made by it continued, the tenant ought not to have been allowed to dispute or set at nought the title under which he entered. But when this state of things was put an end to from considerations of public policy, and the tenant could no longer look to the landlord for title or protection, and the Crown in fact resumed, as it must be considered to have done, these lands as public property, disposable at its will, how, and to whom it pleased, all the ties of relationship between landlord and tenant were dissolved, and in dealing with the lands now the Crown has merely to act in the interests of the public,

subject to any such special circumstances as may induce it to sell the lands to certain individuals. The claimants here are the Incumbent for whom the lands were originally set apart, and the occupants. If the land was not improved, if there were no occupants, it would be sold at public auction, and no claim by the Incumbent recognized. But there are occupants, by whom, and not by the Incumbent or his predecessors, the improvements have been made. Should, then, the mere fact of the occupant having entered as tenant under a state of things which has been dissolved, not by them but by the Government and the Legislature, deprive them of the right to purchase usually conceded to parties in possession of land with improvements. To sell to the incumbent at a valuation, would be to deprive the occupants of their improvements, or at most to give them value for them by making that a condition of the sale. It does not appear that this arrangement could be satisfactory to either party, and it seems to me upon the whole that the proper course will be to sell to the occupants, who have improvements, at a valuation as in ordinary cases, and I recommend accordingly.

I have gone into this case at some length, because as there are others somewhat similar, it is desirable that such a rule of action may be adopted now as can be applied to all such cases.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed.) P. M. VANKOUGHNET,
Commissioner.

4th Session, 1st Parliament, 34 Vic., 1870-71.

51 8 67

RETURN

To an Address to His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House, copies of all Orders in Council affecting certain lands known as the Dorchester Glebes, and also all Correspondence relating to the same.

TORONTO:
PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & Co.

(No. 52.)

COPIES of all correspondence between the Government and the Education Office, on the subject of attaching the Educational Office to one of the Departments of the Government.

[*In accordance with the recommendation of the Committee on Printing, the above Return is not Printed.*]